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VOLUME VI



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dis-parked, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPARK.]

***dis-park-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPARK.
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of throwing open as a park.

"The king may depark his Park, and by his deparking the office of keeper is gone."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 51.

2. *Fig.*: The act of setting loose or free from restraint; a laying open.

"The first openings and disparkings of our virtue."—*Taylor: Sermons*, xvi, pt. 2.

***dis-par-kle**, ***dis-par-cle**, ***dis-per-cle**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sparkle* = to throw out sparks, to scatter.]

A. *Trans.*: To scatter abroad, to disperse, to spread.

"The sect of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn disparked over all lands."—*Dr. Clerke: Sermon* (1637), p. 471.

B. *Intrans.*: To be dispersed or scattered, to separate.

"Then all his men for fear disparked."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*.

***dis-par-ple**, ***dis-per-ble**, ***dis-per-ple**, ***dis-par-pyl**, ***dis-par-plyn**, *v.t. & i.* [DISPARPLE.]

A. *Trans.*: To disperse, to scatter.

"They leave traitorously the flocks to the woulfe to be disperpled shreds and torne in pieces."—*Erasmus: John x.*, p. 78.

B. *Intrans.*: To be dispersed or scattered.
"Schoep... the which departeth and disperpleth."—*Maunderville*, p. 4.

dis-part, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dispartior* = to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *partior* = to divide; to separate; *pars* = a part.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To divide, separate, or break up into parts; to sever, to rend, to rive, to burst.

"On either side
Disparted chace."—*Milton: P. L.*, x, 415, 416.

2. To distract.
"When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe dispart the heart with powre extreme,
Whether shall weigh the balance down?"
—*Spenser: F. Q. IV. ix. 1*.

II. *Gunnery*:

1. To cast or fix a piece of metal on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, so as to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece.

* 2. To make allowance for the dispart in taking aim.

"Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly dispart his piece."—*Lucas: Arte of Shooting* (1583).

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To separate or divide into parts; to open, to cleave.

"The flood disparts."—*Thomson: Summer*, 709.

2. To part.

"The professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. ix.

dis-part, *s.* [DISPART, *v.*]

Gunnery:

1. The difference between the muzzle and breech thicknesses of a piece of ordnance. A piece of metal is cast on the muzzle to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece, and is known as the Dispart-sight or Muzzle-sight.

2. A dispart-sight (q.v.).

dispart-sight, *s.* A gun-sight, to allow for the dispart, and bring the line of sight and the axis of the piece into parallelism.

dis-part-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPART.]

dis-part-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPART.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dividing, separating, or cleaving into parts.

2. *Gunnery*: The act or process of furnishing with a dispart-sight.

***dis-par-tle**, ***dis-par-tel-yn**, *v.t.* [A variant of *disparkle* (q.v.).] To scatter, to disperse abroad.

"Dispartlet. Dispiro, dispergo."—*Prompt. & arr.*

dis-pa-sion (*ssion* as *shôn*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A freedom from

passion or perturbation of mind; apathy; peace or quiet of mind.

"What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks *iudisturbance*."—*Temple: On Gardening*.

dis-pa-sion-ate (*ssion* as *shôn*), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons*: Free from passion; cool, calm, impartial, temperate, composed, unbiassed.

"A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, *dispassionate* and free."—*Cowper: Progress of Error*, l. 452, 453.

2. *Of things*: Not dictated by or done in passion; quiet, moderate, impartial.

"Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. 1, ch. xxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dispassionate* and *cool*: "Dispassionate is taken negatively, it marks merely the absence of passion; *cool* is taken positively, it marks an entire freedom from passion. Those who are prone to be passionate must learn to be *dispassionate*; those who are of a cool temperament will not suffer their passions to be roused. *Dispassionate* solely respects the angry or irritable sentiment; *cool* respects every perturbed feeling: when we meet with an angry disputant it is necessary to be *dispassionate* in order to avoid quarrels; in the moment of danger our safety often depends upon our coolness." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pa-sion-ate-ly (*ssion* as *shôn*), *adv.* [Eng. *dispassionate* -ly.] In a dispassionate, cool, calm, or temperate manner.

"They are here delivered *dispassionately*."—*Watson: Notes on Milton*.

***dis-pa-ssioned** (*ssioned* as *shôn*), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *passioned* (q.v.).] Free from passion; dispassionate, calm, impartial, unbiassed.

"I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances."—*Donne: Letters*, p. 238.

dis-patch, *v. & s.* [DESPATCH, *v. & s.*]

***dis-pa-thy**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling; *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.] [APATHY.]

1. A want of or freedom from passion; dispassion.

2. A want or absence of sympathy; a point of difference.

"It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathia*."—*Palgrave: Hist. of Normandy & England*, li, 110.

***dis-pau-pér**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauper* (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.*: To deprive of or shut out of the claim to be supported at the public expense, or of the rights of a pauper.

"If a party has a current income, though *l.* permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*."—*J. Phillimore: Reports*, vol. 1, p. 155.

2. *Spec.*: To prevent a party who has been allowed to commence a suit *in forma pauperis* to continue to do so on that footing. This measure is adopted when the litigant comes into possession of property or commits any offence meriting the deprivation. (Wharton.)

"When any person by reason of his poverty, attested by his own oath, of not being worth £5, his debts being paid, is admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*; if afterwards, before the suit be ended, the same party have any lands, or personal estate *salu* to him, or that the Court, where the *sede* depends, think fit, for that, or other reason, to take away that privilege from him, then he is said to be *dispaupered*, that is, put out of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

***dis-pau-pèred**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPAUPER.]

***dis-pau-pèr-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPAUPER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of depriving of or raising from the state of a pauper.

***dis-pau-pèr-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pauperize* (q.v.).] To raise or free from a state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

"Many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration."—*J. & M.*

***dis-pe-ace**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *peace* (q.v.).] A want or absence of peace or quiet; disquiet, dissension.

"This affair . . . afterwards led to much *dispeace* and heart-burning between the families."—*Russell: The Haigs of Bemersyde* (1881), p. 122.

dis-pél, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dispello* = to drive away: *dis* = away, apart, and *pello* = to drive.]

A. *Trans.*: To drive away, to dissipate, to disperse, to clear away.

"The acclamations of the devoted thousands who surrounded him wherever he turned could not dispel the gloom which sat on his brow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Intrans.*: To be dispersed or dissipated; to separate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dispel* and *disperse*: "Dispel is a more forcible action than to disperse: we destroy the existence of a thing by *dispelling* it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by *dispersing* it: the sun *dispels* the clouds and darkness; the wind *disperses* the clouds, or a surgeon *disperses* a tumour. *Dispel* is used figuratively; *disperse* only in the natural sense: gloom, ignorance, and the like are *dispelled*; books, papers, people, and the like are *dispersed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pelled, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPEL.]

dis-pél-ler, *s.* [Eng. *dispel*; -er.] One who or that which dispels, scatters, or disperses.

dis-pél-ling, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPEL.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of driving away, dissipating, or dispersing.

***dis-pén-çe**, *s.* [DISPENSE, *s.*]

***dis-pend**, ***des-pend**, ***des-pende**, **dis-pend-i**, ***dis-pend-yn**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despendre*; Fr. *depense* = to spend; Lat. *dispendo* = to spend out.]

1. To spend, to expend, to lay out, to disburse.

"His eritage wastede and *dispendede* in ribaudie."—*Ayenbite*, p. 125.

2. To spend, to pass, to occupy.

"Thou here *dispended* thy tyme wrang."—*Hampton: Pricks of Conscience*, 2, 435.

¶ To *dispend with*: To dispense with.

"If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall never be *dispended with*."—*Adams: Works*, l. 155. (Davies)

***dis-pend-ër**, ***dis-pend-our**, ***dis-pend-oure**, *s.* [Eng. *dispend*; -er.]

1. One who expends or spends.

2. A steward, an administrator.

"Dispenders of the mysteries of God."—*Wycliff*, 1 Cor. iv. 1.

***dis-pend-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPEND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of spending, expending, or consuming.

"The ontrus *dispending* of God's goods in this world."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 372.

***dis-pén-di-òus**, *a.* [Lat. *dispendiosus*; *dispendium* = expense.] Costly, expensive.

***dis-péns-a-ble**, ***dis-péns-i-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dispensabilis*, from *dispenso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. That may or can be dispensed or administered.

"If they be *law dispensable* by the ordinary courts of the land."—*State Trials: Col. Andrew* (an. 1690).

† 2. That may or can be dispensed with.

"The prosecution of a small *dispensable* right."—*South: Sermons*, vi, 171.

II. *Ecol.*: That for which a dispensation may or can be granted.

"The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canon against non-residence as *dispensable* as those against translations."—*Stillington: Charge to the Clergy* (1690).

***dis-péns-a-ble-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *dispensable*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed with.

2. *Ecol.*: The quality of being capable of a dispensation.

"The examination of the Romish doctrines: 1. Of Penances. 2. Of Indulgences. 3. Of dispensableness of oaths. 4. Of arts of equivocation, &c."—*Harmond: Of Fundamentals*, ch. 12.

dis-péns-ar-ý, *s.* [Fr. *dispensaire*.]

1. A room, place, or establishment where medicines are compounded and dispensed.

2. A place or establishment where medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor.

"Until the time of erecting the dispensary, being an apartment in the college set up for the relief of the sick poor."—*Garth: Preface to the Dispensary*.

bôl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z** -**clan**, -**tian** = **shân**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shûn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhûn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sions** = **shûs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

¶ The first great establishment of this kind in Britain was the Royal General Dispensary, established in London in 1770.

3. In Ireland, an office or place where the medical officer of a union sees such patients as can come to him.

* 4. A collection of drugs, preparations, salves, &c.

"Applying the whole dispensary of a tollet."—*Tatler*, No. 518.

¶ The Dispensary: A poem written by Samuel Garth, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, on the establishment of a dispensary for the benefit of the poor by the College of Physicians.

"With him most authors steal their books or buy; Garth did not write his own Dispensary."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 618, 619.

dis-pen-sā-tion, *dis-pen-sa-ci-on,

***dis-pen-sa-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *dispensation*; Sp. *dispensación*; Ital. *dispensazione*, from Lat. *dispensatio*, from *dispenso*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of distributing, spreading, or dealing out.

"This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a dispensation of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts."—Woodward: *Natural History*.

(2) The act of spreading, administering, or communicating.

"Other and besides the dispensation and teaching of the Gospel."—*Udal*: *St. Paul to Timothy*. (Pref.)

(3) The act, art, or practice of dispensing medicines.

"The physicians then procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation."—Johnson: *Life of Garth* (1810), p. 420.

(4) In the same senses as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A scheme, plan, economy.

"The preaching of the Reformer was a kind of renewed Gospel dispensation."—Gladstone: *State in relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

(2) Pardon, excuse, forgiveness.

"'Tis a crime past dispensation."—Dryden: *Assignment*, v. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles. Law*, &c.: (1) The granting of a license or permission to do any act which is forbidden by the law or by a canon, or to omit to do any act which is enjoined by them; the dispensing with a law or canon in certain cases and for certain special purposes; the exemption of any person from the necessity of obeying or complying with any law or canon.

¶ Dispensations were first granted by Pope Innocent III. in A.D. 1200, and, being paid for, became a source of considerable revenue to the Holy See. Appeal to them on the part of English subjects was rendered illegal by 25 Henry VIII., c. 21, passed in A.D. 1533. A certain dispensing power was continued to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an ordinary bishop can still dispense with the law against clergymen holding pluralities, living away from their parish, &c.

(2) The license or permission given dispensing with any law, or canon, or other obligation.

"Seek a dispensation for his oath."

Shaksp.: *Love's Labour's Lost*, II. 1.

2. Theology:

(1) The dealings of God with man; the distribution of good and evil in the divine providence.

(2) A system of principles, rights, and privileges enjoined: as, The Mosaic dispensation, the Gospel dispensation.

***dis-pens-a-tive, n.** [Low Lat. *dispensativus*, from *dispenso*; Fr. *dispensatif*.] Granting dispensation

"Whether either flattery or fear could draw from the king the least inclination to this dispersive indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired."—Proceedings against Garnet (1606).

***dis-pens-a-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dispensative*; -ly.] By way of dispensation.

"I can now hold any place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively."—Sir H. Wotton: *Letter to the King*.

***dis-pen-sā-tōr, *dis-pen-sa-tōr, s.** [Lat. *dispensator*; Fr. *dispensateur*; Sp. & Port. *dispensador*; Ital. *dispensatore*.]

1. A dispenser, a distributor.

"Her majesty hath made them dispensators of her favour towards her people."—Bacon.

2. A steward.

"He commaunded to the dispensatour of his house."—Wycliffe: *Genesis* xliii. 14.

***dis-pens-a-tōr-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dispensatory*; -ly.] By way of dispensation, by dispensation, dispensatively.

"He is the God of all grace dispensatorily or by way of performance and execution and gracious dispensations of all sorts."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. IV, pt. IV, p. 215.

dis-pens-a-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Low Lat. *dispensatorius*, from *dispenso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Granting, or having the power to grant, dispensations.

"The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his dispensatory [is] God the Father."—Sp. Rainbow: *Sermons* (1635), p. 2.

2. Granted by dispensation.

"Secondly, there is a dispensatory kingdom."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. I, pt. I, p. 439.

B. As substantive:

1. A pharmacopoeia: a book containing the names of various kinds of drugs, &c., used in pharmacy, with directions for the preparation and composition of medicines, and the proportions of the ingredients to be used.

"The German apothecary were told of, who turned the whole dispensatory into verse."—Goldsmith: *Nat. Hist.*, Pref. to Mr. Brooks.

2. A dispensary.

"We look not on our afflictions as on medicines sent us immediately out of the special dispensatory of heaven."—Hammond: *Works*, IV, 535.

dis-pen-sē, v. t. & i. [Fr. *dispenser*, from Lat. *dispenso* = to weigh out, pay, dispense: an intensive form from *dispenso* = to spread (Skeat). Prov., Sp., & Port. *dispensar*; Ital. *dispensare*.] [DISPEND, EXPEND.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To expend, to spend, to lay out.

"What is to be looked for in a dispenser? This surely, That he be found faithful, and that he truly dispense and lay out the goods of the Lord."—Latimer: *Sermons*, p. 6 (ed. 1620).

2. To deal out, to distribute.

"Still hear thy motley orators dispense The flowers of rhetoric, though not of sense."—Byron: *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

3. To administer, to deal out: as, to dispense justice.

"The Stuarts frequently dispensed the healing influences in the Banqueting House."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. In the same sense as II.

* 5. To grant a dispensation for, to allow, to excuse.

"The Pope, dispensing all things for money, may be called Pope Penny-father."—Piquette in a Traunce (1666), fo. 108.

6. To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to exempt; to release or relieve from an obligation or duty.

"All members of the House who held commissions in the army should be dispensed from parliamentary attendance."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 7. To do away, to atone for, to compensate.

"But for he had golde enough

To geve, his shinne was dispensed

With gold."—Gower: *C. A.*, III.

II. Med.: To prepare according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

* B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To grant a dispensation, to forego.

"The king of special grace, dispensed with him of the two first persons."—Gagrate: *Chronicle*.

2. To compensate, to atone, to make up for, to make amends.

"One loving howre

For many yeares of sorrow can dispense."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I, III. 80.

II. Med.: To prepare medicines according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

¶ To dispense with:

* (1) To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to connive at.

"Conniving and dispensing with open and common adultery."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

* (2) To excuse, to exempt or release from an obligation.

"I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprem."—Addison: *On Italy*.

(3) To excuse or permit the neglect or omission of; to do without.

"Men must learn now with pity to dispense."—Shaksp.: *Timon*, III. 2.

(4) To excuse the operation of.

"The king had no power to dispense with statutes in matters ecclesiastical."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* (5) To excuse, to pardon.

"To save a brother's life

Nature dispenses with the deed."—Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

* (6) To go back from, to break, to violate.

"I never knew her dispense with her word but once."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, VII. 310.

* (7) To expend, to consume, to dispose of.

"More provisions than we could dispense with."—Colman & Thornton: *The Connoisseur*, No. 91.

* (8) To part with. (Braithwaite: *A Boulders-lecture* (1640), p. 148.)

* (9) To perform.

* (10) To make compensation, satisfaction.

"Canst thou dispense with heav'n for such an oath?"

Shaksp.: *3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* (11) To put up with, to manage.

"If they [accommodations] were much woe, I could dispense with them for three nights."—Miss C. Reeve: *Old English Baron*, p. 81 (ed. 1820).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to dispense and to distribute: "Dispense is an indiscriminate action; distribute is a particularizing action: we dispense to all; we distribute to each individually: nature dispenses her gifts bountifully to all the inhabitants of the earth; a parent distributes among his children different tokens of his parental tenderness. Dispense is an indirect action that has no immediate reference to the receivers; distribute is a direct and personal action communicated by the giver to the receiver: Providence dispenses his favours to those who put a sincere trust in him; a prince distributes marks of his favour and preference among his courtiers." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pen-sē, *des-pence, *des-pens, *dis-pence, *dys-pens, s.** [O. Fr. *despence*; Fr. *despense* (= dispensing, exemption), *dépens* (= expense); Sp. *despensa*, *despensa*; Ital. *dispensa*; Port. *despensa*.]

1. Expense, spending.

"A drunken fool that sparieth for no despence."—Lyngate: *Minor Poems*, p. 167.

2. A dispensation.

"Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls."—Milton: *P. L.*, III. 492.

dis-pen-sed, pa. par. or a. [DISPENSE, v.]

dis-pen-sōr, *des-pen-er, *dis-pen-sour, s. [O. Fr. *despensier*, *despencier*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A steward. (See example under DISPENSE, v., A., I. 1.)

2. One who dispenses, distributes, or deals out; a distributor.

"A dispenser of bribes, a writer of libels, a prompter of false witnesses."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

Med.: One who prepares or compounds medicines according to the prescription of a physician; a compounder.

"Wanted.—By a surgeon, a dispenser."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 20, 1882. (Advt.)

dis-pens-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISPENSE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Granting or having the power to grant dispensations; having the power to dispense with any law, obligation, &c.

"He had resigned his lucrative office rather than appear in Westminster Hall as the champion of the dispensing power."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Med.: That dispenses or is qualified to dispense medicines.

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of distributing or dealing out; distribution, dealing with.

"To have the dispensing of his goods."—Udal: *Luke* xvi.

2. The act of excusing or allowing the neglect or omission of any act or duty.

II. Med.: The act or practice of dispensing medicines.

¶ Dispensing power:

Law & Hist.: A power claimed by the Stuart kings, especially by Charles II. and James II., to dispense, by the exertion of their royal prerogative, with the operation of any law. It was declared illegal by the Bill of Rights (1 William & Mary, c. 2), passed in 1689.

***dis-pō-ple, v. t.** [Pres. *dis*, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To depopulate, to empty of people or inhabitants by any means.

"Dispeopling realms to gaze upon thy eyes."—Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xviii. 290.

***dis-pō-pled, pa. par. or a.** [DISPEOPLE.]

***dis-peop-ler, s.** [Eng. *dispeopler*(e); -er.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camp, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, vōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Lit. : One who depopulates or empties a country of its inhabitants.

"Thus then with force combined the Lybian swains
Have quashed the stern *dispopler* of the plains."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, ix.

2. Fig. : One who clears of inhabitants of any sort.

"Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispoplers* of the lake."
Gay: Rural Sports, 1.

* **dis-peop'-ling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPEOPLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of depopulating or emptying of inhabitants; depopulation.

* **dis-per-a-ci-on**, * **dis-per-a-ci-on**, *s.* [DISPERATION.]

* **dis'-pér-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desperance*.] De-spair.

* **dis-pér-ge**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dispergo*.] [DISPERSE.] To sprinkle, to scatter about.

* **dis-pér-ish**, * **dis-perah**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deperir*, *pr. par. deperissant*; Sp. *desperecer*; Lat. *dispergo* = to go to ruin: *dis* (intens.), and *pergo* = to perish.] To perish.
"All Israel with thee shal *disperish* in perdition."
—*Wycliffe: Judith* vi. 3.

dis-spér-moua, *a.* [Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*; Fr. *disperme*.]
Bot. : Two-seeded, containing two seeds.

* **dis-pér-ple**, *v.t.* [DISPARPLE.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"I bathed, and odorous water was
Dispersed lightly on my head and neck."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x.

dis-pér-sal, *s.* [Eng. *disperse*; -*al*.]
1. The act of dispersing; dispersion.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered.

dis-pér-se, * **dis-pers**, *a.* [Lat. *dispersus*, *pa. par. of dispergo* = to scatter abroad: *dis* = away, apart, and *spargo* = to scatter.] Dispersed, scattered.

"The noble people of Israel
Dispers as shepe vpon an hill."
Gower: Ill, 175.

dis-pér-se, * **des-perse**, * **dis-parse**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *disperser*.] [DISPERSE, *a.*]

A. Transitive :

1. To scatter, to drive to different parts or in different directions.

"For the recollecting of our navy, if it should be *dispersed*."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed*, p. 16.

"The roving Spanish bands are reached at last,
Charged, and *dispersed* like foam."
Wordsworth: The French and the Spanish Guerrillas.

2. To separate; to betake in different directions.

"We will *disperse* ourselves."
Shakespeare: Richard II., ii. 4.

3. To dissipate, to cause to vanish, to dispel.

"At length the sun, gazing upon the earth,
Dispers those vapours that offended us."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

4. To distribute, to carry into different parts.

"The gate vein which *disperseth* that blood."
—*Bacon*.

5. To dissipate, to destroy, to put an end to, to expel.

"All his manly powers it did *disperse*."
Spenser: F. Q., i. ix. 48.

* 6. To distribute abroad, to send out.
"William Page, that *dispersed* the copies, and Singleton the printer were apprehended."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1561).

* 7. To spread abroad, to disseminate.
"The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge."—*Prov.* xv. 7.

* 8. To make public, to declare publicly.
"The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument."—*Ben Jonson*.

B. Intransitive :

1. To separate or scatter in different directions.

"Straight to the tents the troops *dispersing* bend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 474.

2. To become dissipated, to break up, to vanish.

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it *disperse* to nought."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., i. 2.

* ¶ For the difference between *disperse* and *dispel*, see DISPEL; for that between *disperse* and *to spread*, see SPREAD.

dis-pér-sed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPERSE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Scattered.

"William, the captain of a coalition, had brought together his *dispersed* forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. Dishevelled.

"On your shoulders spread *dispersed* hairs."—*Greene: Looking-glass for England*, p. 142. (*Davies*).

* 3. Published, divulged, made known.

"By their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominie."
—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

II. Music : Dispersed harmony is that in which the notes composing the chord are at wide intervals from each other.

* **dis-pér-séd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dispersed*; -*ly*.] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there, occasionally.

"Those observations upon texts of Scripture, which have been made *dispersedly* in sermons . . . these forty years and more."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, p. 318 (ed. 1851).

* **dis-pér-séd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dispersed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being scattered about.

"Lastly from their *dispersedness*, ready from every part to be reflected."—*Moré: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. vi, ch. xvi.

* **dis-pér-se-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disperse*; -*ness*.] Dispersedness, sparseness, thinness.

"The torrid parts of Africa are by Ptolemy resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the experience of habitations or towns in Africa."—*Ererewood: On Languages*.

dis-pér-sér, *s.* [Eng. *dispers(e)*; -*er*.] One who disperses, spreads abroad, or distributes.

"A law made . . . against the authors and *dispersers* of seditious writings."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

dis-pér-sing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPERSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of spreading or scattering abroad; dissemination.

"He is also culpable of the *dispersing* and divulging of the said infamous libel."—*State Trials: Lord Baltimore* (an. 1694).

dis-pér-sion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *dispersion*; Ital. *dispersione*, all from Lat. *dispersio*, from *dispersus*, *pa. par. of dispergo*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of dispersing, scattering, or spreading abroad.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad.

"A sin which hath not been expiated by 1600 years' captivity and *dispersion*."—*Stillington: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 8.

II. Med. & Surg. : The removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of that part to its natural state.

¶ *Dispersion of light* :

Optics :

(1) *Gen.* : The decomposition of light, passing through a prism or anything similar, into the rainbow colours.

(2) *Spec.* : The angle of separation of two selected rays, say the red and the violet, produced by a prism. (*Ganot*). [DISPERSIVE-POWER.]

dis-pér-sive, *a.* [Eng. *dispers(e)*; -*ive*.] Tending to disperse, dissipate, or scatter.

Of lime, or sudden native, or oil

Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renowned

By virtuous Berkeley, whose benevolence

Explored its powers." *Dyer: Fleece*, i.

dispersive-power, *s.*

Optics : The ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays which have passed through a prism to the mean deviation of the two rays. The deviations of the two rays are proportional to the refracting angle. (*Ganot*).

* **dis-pér-sôn-ate**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *personate* (q.v.).] To deprive of personality or individuality.

"We multiply, we *dispersonate* ourselves."—*Hale*.

* **dis-piér-ce**, *v.t.* [Prob. so written for *disperse* (q.v.).] To disperse (?).

"That colour doth *dispiere* the light

And stands untainted."

Drayton: To the Lady J. S.

dis-pir'-it, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *spirit* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive :

1. To deprive of spirit or courage; to depress the spirits of; to discourage, to dishearten, to deject, to damp.

"The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours."—*South*.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily strength of.
"He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drunk away his good humour."—*Collier*.

* 3. To disperse; to cause to pervade; to diffuse.

"This *dispirits* the book into the scholar."—*Fuller: Holy State*, iii. xviii. 5. (*Davies*).

dis-pir'-it-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPIRIT.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. *Lit.* : Discouraged, disheartened, depressed in spirit, dejected.

"They are a successful army, and our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 288.

* 2. *Fig.* : Spiritless, tame; without spirit or animation.
"Degenerating into heartless *dispirited* recitations."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv. (Pref.)

* **dis-pir'-it-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dispirited*; -*ly*.] In a dispirited, dejected, or disheartened manner; dejectedly.

* **dis-pir'-it-éd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dispirited*; -*ness*.] The state of being dispirited; a want or loss of spirits; dejection.

"Arsenical apoplexy have produced some of the noxious effects of arsenical poisons, and have caused in some great faintness and *dispiritedness*."—*Boyle's Works*, v. 45.

dis-pir'-it-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPIRIT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of disheartening, discouraging, or depressing in spirits.

* **dis-pir'-it-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dispirit*; -*ment*.] The act of dispiriting; the state of being dispirited or disheartened.

"Burnt island, by force of gunboats and *dispiritment*, surrendered."—*Carlisle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 138.

* **dis-pir'-it-ude**, *s.* [Eng. *dispirit*; -*ude*.] The state of being dispirited; dejection, dispiritment.

* **dis-pit'-é-ous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *despitieux*.] Pitiless, unfeeling, heartless.

"Turning *dispitous* torture out of door!"
Shakespeare: King John, iv. 1.

* **dis-pit'-é-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dispitous*; -*ly*.] In a pitiless, unfeeling, or heartless manner.

"Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispitously was murdered and oppressed."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 438.

* **dis-pit'-ous**, * **dis-pit-ouse**, *a.* [DESPITOUS.]

* **dis-pit'-ous-ly**, * **dis-pit-ous-liche**, **dys-pet-us-ly**, *adv.* [DESPITOUSLY.]

dis-plā'ce, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplace*; Fr. *déplacer*: O. Fr. *dés* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *placer* = to place.]

1. To put out of or remove from the usual or proper place.

"My shrubs *displaced* from that retreat."
Cooper: The Fair-ful Bird.

2. To remove, to take away.

"O Israel, of all nations most undone!
Thy diadem *displaced*, thy sceptre gone."
Cooper: Expatriation, 257, 258.

3. To remove from any office, position, or employment.

"To *displace* those officers that had been put in."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 217.

4. To banish.

"Religion and thaim most of necessity be *displaced*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 890.

5. To take the place of, to supersede.

"Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

* 6. To disturb, to break up.

"You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admired disorder."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 4.

* **dis-plā'ce-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *displace*; -*able*.] That may or can be displaced or removed; liable to displacement or removal.

dis-plā'ced, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLACE.]

ból, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **ç**
-çian, **-çian** = **shçn**. **-çion**, **-çion** = **shçn**; **-çion**, **-çion** = **zhçn**. **-çious**, **-çious** = **shçs**. **-çle**, **-çle**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**.

dis-plāc-ment, *s.* [Eng. *displace*; *ment*; Fr. *déplacement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of displacing or removing from the usual or proper place.

2. The state of being displaced or removed.

"This, it is evident, must cause a displacement of the equinoctial."—*Herzschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 316.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The method of extracting the active principles of organic bodies by first reducing the body to a powder, and then subjecting the powder to the action of a liquid, by which the soluble matter is dissolved. When the liquid is sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or another liquid.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The weight of water displaced, which is equal to the weight of the vessel and that of her lading.

* **dis-plā-cen-cy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desplaisance*; Fr. *déplaisance*, from Low Lat. *displacentia*; Lat. *displacentia* = dissatisfaction, dislike; *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please. Cf. *COMPLACENCY*.]

1. Dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

"If a thing or a person gives us pleasure, or seems to do us good, we regard it with complacency or delight; if it do us evil, or deprive us of pleasure, with *displacency*, or, to use a more common word, with *dislike*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. II, ch. XI, § 6.

2. Anything displeasing or disoblighing.

"The displeasures that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it."—*Moré: Decay of Piety*.

dis-plāc-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLACE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of removing out of place, or from any office or post; displacement.

"By the displacing of Hubert, Earl of Kent, and the rest."—*Speed: Henry III.*, bk. IX, ch. IX, § 43.

* **dis-plant**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplanter*; Fr. *déplanter*.]

I. Lit.: To cut down or pluck up that which has been planted; to remove trees, plants, &c.

"Disforest is to *displant* or cut down the trees of a forest."—*Nichols: Laws concerning Game*, p. 50.

II. Figuratively:

1. To remove or drive away the inhabitants of a district.

"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*."—*Bacon*.

2. To strip of inhabitants; to dispeople, to depopulate.

"All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish deserts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

3. To remove, to displace.

"I did not think a look Or a poor word or two could have *displanted* Such a fixed constancy."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize*, III. 1.

* **dis-plān-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plantation* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a district, town, &c.

"This transmigration, plantation, and *displantation* happened in the year of the world 3292."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. II, ch. IX, § 2.

* **dis-plant-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLANT.]

* **dis-plant-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLANT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a town, district, &c.

"As this soyle was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 141.

2. The act of removing from office; a deposing or displacing.

"Whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 1.

* **dis-plāt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plait* (q.v.).] To untwist, to unfold, to uncurl.

"His hairs should be *displaited*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 413.

dis-plāy, * **des-play**, * **dys-playe**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desploier*, *despleier*; Fr. *déployer*: O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *ploier*, *pleier*; Fr. *plier*, from Lat. *plicare* = to fold. *Display* and *deploy* are thus doublets (*Skeat*).] [DEPLOY.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To unfold, to open, to spread out.

"Where the banners *been displayed*."—*Gower: I.*, 221.

2. To exhibit or spread before the view; to show openly or ostentatiously.

"His breast and his bright throte bare *displayed*."—*Gawwina*, 955.

3. To stretch out.

"The wearie traveller, wandering that way, Therein did often quench his thirstie heat, And then by it his wearie limbs *display*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

4. To unlock, to throw open.

"Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays*."—*Ben Jonson*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To exhibit, to show, to make public or known.

"Occasion given him to *display* his skill."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. VIII.

2. To decry, to discover, to view.

"And from his seat took pleasure to *display* The city so adorned with towers."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, XI. 74, 75.

3. To carve.

"*Displays* that crane."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Kyngage*, pt. I.

B. Intransitive:

† **I. Lit.**: To make a display or show.

II. Figuratively:

1. To carve, to dissect.

"He comes, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder."—*Spectator*.

2. To make a show; to talk or look big.

"The very fellow that of late *Displayed* so saucily against your highness."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, II. 4.

III. Printing: To make specially prominent, by printing in larger or bolder type, &c.

dis-plāy, *s.* [DISPLAY, *v.*]

1. The act of spreading open or unfolding.

2. An ostentatious show or exhibition.

"The *display* made by their forefathers in the numbers of their retinue."—*Scott: Monastery* (Note K).

3. The act of exhibiting publicly.

"An almost unprecedented *display* of parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dis-played, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLAY *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Spread out, unfolded, exhibited, shown publicly.

2. Stretched out.

"The Prince himself lay all alone Loosely *displayed* upon the grassie ground."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vii. 18.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Applied to any bird of prey represented erect, with the wings expanded.

2. *Print.*: Said of matter when lines are put in type more prominent than the body letter.

† **dis-plāy-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *display*; *-er*.]

One who or that which displays.

dis-plāy-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLAY, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of unfolding, spreading out, or exhibiting; a display.

* **dis'-ple**, * **disc-ple**, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *disciple*, *v.* (q.v.).] To discipline; to inflict penance or punishment upon.

"Bitter penance, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to *disple* every day."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 27.

* **dis-plēas'-ance**, * **dis-pleas-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desplaisance*, *despleance*; Fr. *déplaisance*; Lat. *displacentia*.] [DISPLEASE.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger, discontent, dissatisfaction.

"Which simple answers, wanting colours fayre To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* incood."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 28.

* **dis-plēas'-ant**, * **dis-pleas-ant**, *a.* [O. Fr. *desplaisant*, *pr. par.* of *desplaisir* = to displease.] Displeasing, offensive.

"God wote, this sinne is ful *displeasant* to God."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

* **dis-plēas'-ant-ly**, * **dis-pleas-aunt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *displeasant*; *-ly*.] In a displeased manner; angrily.

"Whereunto the said emperor *displeasantly* answering, said in this manner."—*Sir T. Kygot: Gower's mour*, bk. III, ch. III.

* **dis-plēas'-ant-nēss**, * **dis-pleas-aunt-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *displeasant*; *-ness*.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger.

"He showed more tokens of *displeasance* than of feare."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, bk. III, p. 29.

dis-plēas'e, * **dis-plese**, * **dys-pleas-yn**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desplaisir*, *despleisir*; Sp. *despleacer*; Lat. *displacere*; Lat. *displeco*; *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please.]

A. Transitive:

1. Not to please, to dissatisfy, to offend.

2. To vex, to annoy, to offend.

"He now loses the confidence of the plebeians by the meanness of the meanness of trial, and he thus *displeases* both parties."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. XII, pt. I, § 15.

"It is followed by *at* before that which causes the displeasure, and by *with* before the person who displeases or offends.

"The same historian likewise mentions several references of the consuls to the Senate, who are *displeased* at being consulted."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. XII, pt. I, § 16.

3. To grieve, to sadden.

"Soon as the new welcome news From Earth arrived at Heaven-gate, *displeased* All were who heard."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 21-23.

4. To fail to satisfy or accomplish.

"I shall *displease* my ends else."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause displeasure, to offend, to annoy.

"Chief of the numbers whom the queen addressed, And thought of *displeasing*, yet *displeasing* least."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 412, 413.

2. To cause aversion or disgust; to be offensive.

"Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite a memory of foul things."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

"Crab thus discriminates between to *displease*, to offend, and to vex: 'Displease is not always applied to that which personally concerns ourselves; although offend and vex have always more or less of what is personal in them: a superior may be *displeased* with one who is under his charge for improper behaviour towards persons in general; he will be *offended* with him for disrespectful behaviour towards himself; circumstances as well as actions serve to *displease*; a supposed intention or design is requisite in order to *offend*; we may be *displeased* with a person, or at a thing; one is mostly *offended* with the person: a child may be *displeased* at not having any particular liberty or indulgence granted to him; he may be *offended* with his playfellow for an act of incivility or unkindness. *Displease* respects mostly the inward state of feeling; *offend* and *vex* have most regard to the outward cause which provokes the feeling: a humoursome person may be *displeased* without any apparent cause; but a capacious person will at least have some avowed trifle for which he is *offended*. *Vex* expresses more than *offend*; it marks, in fact, frequent efforts to *offend*; or the act of *offending* under aggravated circumstances: we often unintentionally *displease* or *offend*; but he who *vexes* has mostly that object in view in so doing: any instance of neglect *displeases*; any marked instance of neglect *offends*; and any aggravated instance of neglect *vexes*; the feeling of *displeasure* is more perceptible and vivid than that of *offence*; but it is less durable: the feeling of *aversion* is as transitory as that of *displeasure*, but stronger than either. *Displeasure* and *aversion* betray themselves by an angry word or look; *aversion* discovers itself in the whole conduct: our *displeasure* is unjustifiable when it exceeds the measure of another's fault; it is a mark of great weakness to take *offence* at trifles; persons of the greatest irritability are exposed to the most frequent *aversion*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-plēas'ed, * **dis-pleased**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLEASE.]

* **dis-plēas'-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *displeasedly*.] In a displeased or offended manner; with displeasure.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-plē-as-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *displeased*; -ness.] The quality or state of being displeased; displeasure, annoyance, vexation.

"What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!"—*South's Sermons*, viii. 150.

***dis-plē-as-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *displeases*(*e*); -er.] One who displeases, or causes displeasure or annoyance.

dis-plē-as-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLEASE.] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of offending, annoying, or causing displeasure.

dis-plē-as-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *displeasingly*; -ly.] In a displeasing manner or degree; unpleasantly.

"Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad."
—*Granger's Sugar Cane*, bk. i.

dis-plē-as-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *displeasing*; -ness.] The quality of being displeasing; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"It is a mistake to think that men cannot change their displeasingness or indifference."—*Locke: On the Human Understanding*, bk. ii.

dis-pleas-ūre (pleas as plēzh), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pleasure* (q.v.).]

1. The feeling of one who is displeased; a feeling or state of annoyance, vexation, or irritation; anger, indignation.

"Thou churl, for this time,
Though full of our displeasure, yet we free thee."
—*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. Anything which displeases, offends, or annoys.

"Now shall I do them a displeasure."—*Judges*, xv. 3.

3. A state of disgrace or disfavour; the condition of having displeased or offended another.

"He went into Poland, being in displeasure with the Pope for overmuch familiarity."—*Pennam: On Magic*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *displeasure*, *anger*, and *disapprobation*: "Between *displeasure* and *anger* there is a difference in the degree, in the cause, and in the consequence, of the feeling; *displeasure* is always a softened and gentle feeling; *anger* is always a harsh feeling, and sometimes rises to vehemence and madness; *displeasure* is always produced by some adequate cause, real or supposed; but *anger* may be provoked by every or any cause, according to the temper of the individual; *displeasure* is mostly satisfied with a simple verbal expression; but *anger*, unless kept down with great force, always seeks to return evil for evil. *Displeasure* and *disapprobation* are to be compared in as much as they respect the conduct of those who are under the direction of others: *displeasure* is an act of the will, it is an angry sentiment; *disapprobation* is an act of the judgment, it is an opposite opinion; any mark of self-will in a child is calculated to excite *displeasure*; a mistaken choice in matrimony may produce *disapprobation* in the parent. *Displeasure* is always produced by that which is already come to pass: *disapprobation* may be felt upon that which is to take place: a master feels *displeasure* at the carelessness of his servant; a parent expresses his *disapprobation* of his son's proposal to leave his situation: it is sometimes prudent to check our *displeasure*; and mostly prudent to express our *disapprobation*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-pleas-ūre** (pleas as plēzh), *v.t.* [DISPLEASE, *s.*] To cause displeasure, to displease, to offend, to annoy.

"When the way of pleasuring or displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Ambition*.

***dis-plēn'-ish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plénish* (q.v.).] To deprive of furniture of whatever kind.

"We were so sore *displénished* before, and so far ont of use, that we had need of much more."—*Baillie: Lett.* i. 164.

***dis-plē-ŋce**, ***dis-plē-ŋ-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *displēntia*, from *displēo* = to displease: *dis* = away, apart, and *plēo* = to please.] Displeasure, annoyance, dislike.

"These obscure interjections of *displēntia* and *ill-humour*."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essays*, pl. i, tr. ii, s. 2.

***dis-plō-dē**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *displōdo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *plādo* = to strike, to beat, to clap.]

A. Trans.: To discharge or fire off with a loud noise; to explode.

"In view
Stood ranked of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displōde* their second tire."
—*Milton: P. L.* vi. 603-4.

B. Intrans.: To explode, to burst with a loud report.

"Like rubbish from *displōding* engines thrown."
—*Young: Night Thoughts*, vi. 483.

***dis-plōd'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLODE.]

***dis-plōd'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLODE.] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of exploding; explosion.

***dis-plō-ŝion**, *s.* [Lat. *displōsus*, *pa. par. or displōdō*] The act of exploding, an explosion.

"But Etna wars with dreadful ruins nigh,
With loud *displōsion* to the starry frame."
—*Pitt: Virgil: Æneid* iii.

***dis-plō-ŝive**, *a.* [Lat. *displōsus*]; Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*] Tending to explode; explosive.

***dis-plū-me**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplumer*; Fr. *déplumer*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *plume* = Lat. *pluma* = a feather.] To strip of the feathers.

"So *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, that we no longer know them."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

***dis-plūm'-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPLUME.]

***dis-plūm'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLUME.] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of stripping of feathers.

dis-pō-line, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁N. A base homologous with cincholine, obtained, with many others, by distilling cinchonine with potash. It occurs in the part of the distillate which boils between 282° and 304°. The solution of this distillate in hydrochloric acid is warmed with a little nitric acid to decompose pyrrol, &c.; and the filtered solution is precipitated by platonic chloride, &c. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

di-spōn'-dēe, *s.* [Lat. *dispondeus*, from Gr. *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *σπώδεις* (*spondeios*) = a spondee.]

Pros.: A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables.

dis-pō-ne, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dispono* = to distribute: *dis* = away, apart, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *disponer*.] [DISPOSE.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dispose of.

"O! my inouable thou *dispone*
Right as these semeth best is to do done,"
—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. v.

* 2. *Scots Law*: To make over or convey to another.

"Conveying and *disponing* all and whole the estate and lands of Singleide and others."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

* **B. Intrans.**: To dispose of. Followed by *of* or *upon*.

"It is incertain how that will *dispone* *spoun* him."
—*Acts: Mary*; 1546 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

dis-pō-neē', *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -ee.]

Scots Law: One to whom anything is disposed or conveyed.

***dis-pōn'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *disponens*, *pr. par. or dispoño*.] Distributing, dividing.

"Motion *disponent* or that parts may be rightly placed in the whole."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

dis-pōn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; -er.]

Scots Law: One who disposes or conveys property to another.

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the *disposnee*, to whom he is bound in warrandice."—*Erskine: Institutes*, bk. iii, t. 7, s. 2.

***dis-pōn'-ge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sponge* (q.v.).] To drop or distil as from a full sponge.

"O sovereign mistress of true melancholy.
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me."
—*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

***dis-pō-pe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pope* (q.v.).] To deprive of the popedom; to depose from being pope.

"Whom they *disposed*."—*Tennyson: Harold*, iii. 1.

dis-pōrt, ***des-port**, ***des-porte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desport*, *deport*; Fr. *déport*; Sp. *deporte*; Ital. *diporto*, all from Low Lat. *disportus*.] Sport, play, amusement, diversion, meriment.

"Thou scholdist say, Wilt, go wher the lest;
Take youre *disport*."
—*Chaucer: C. T.* 5,900, 5,901.

dis-pōrt, ***dis-porte**, ***dis-port-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desporter* = to amuse oneself; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *diportare*: O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *porter* = Lat. *porto* = to carry; hence the meaning is to remove oneself from one's work, to give over work. Cf. *diversion*.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. *Lit.*: To carry or remove away.

2. *Fig.*: To amuse, to divert.

"As sche best koude, she gan hym to *disporte*."
—*Chaucer: Troilus*, ii. 1673.

* **B. Reflex.**: To amuse or divert oneself.

"We make ourselves fools to *disport* ourselves."
—*Shaksp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

C. Intrans.: To play, to amuse or divert oneself; to gambol.

"Childre Harold basked him in the noontide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 4.

dis-pōrt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISPORT, *v.*]

dis-pōrt'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPORT, *v.*] **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

* 1. *Lit.*: The act of carrying away or removing.

2. *Fig.*: The act of amusing or diverting oneself.

"For any taking and *disporting* of goods."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 45.

***dis-pōrt'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *disport*: -ment.] The act of disporting or amusing oneself; disport, play, diversion.

dis-pōs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -able.] That may or can be disposed of; free to be used as occasion may require.

"The disposable weight exceeding that required for the hull."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), p. 111.

dis-pōs'-al, ***dis-pōs'-all**, *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of disposing, arranging, or regulating anything; a settling or arranging, as, The *disposal* of troops.

"By whose favourable *disposal* they had obtained the victory."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 8.

2. The power or right of arranging, regulating, or settling matters.

"I must yield myself without reserve
To his *disposal*."

—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. The power or right of distributing, conferring, or bestowing; control, discretion.

"The *disposal* of the crown . . . rested in all the congregation."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. v., p. 126.

4. The act of disposing of, or of arranging and settling the bestowal or application of anything; disposition, as, the *disposal* of property by will.

"I am called off from public dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life."—*Taiter*, No. 75.

5. The order or arrangement in which things are disposed.

6. Divine dispensation.

"Tax not divine *disposal*. Wisest men

Have erred, and by bad women been deceived."
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 210, 211.

¶ *At or in the disposal* of any one: In the power of or at the command or will of any one, to be disposed of, employed, or treated as he may think fit.

"To put the estates and the personal liberty of the whole people at the *disposal* of the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disposal* and *disposition*: "*Disposal* is a personal act: it depends upon the will of the individual; *disposition* is an act of the judgment: it depends upon the nature of the thing. The removal of a thing from one's self is involved in a *disposal*; the good order of the things is comprehended in their *disposition*. The *disposal* of property is in the hands of the rightful owner; the success of a battle often depends upon the right *disposition* of an army." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dis-pō-ŝe, ***dis-poose**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *disposer*: *dis*=away, apart, and *poser*=to place;

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bēnçh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

Lat. positus, pa. par. of **pono** = to place; **Sp. disponer**; **Ital. disporre**.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

* 1. To distribute, arrange, or set in order.

"Ladies, there is an idle banquet

Attends you: Please you to dispose yourselves." *Shaksp.*: *Timon of Athens*, l. 2.

* 2. To place, to situate, to arrange.

"The cities are disposed that the water that falleth downward . . . renews itself into eternities."—*Fresius*, l. 109.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To arrange, to settle, to put or set in order; to adjust.

"Waked by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to dispose."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, III. 454, 485.

* 2. To determine, to regulate, to fix.

"They mount their seats: the lots their place dispose."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xliii. 427.

* 3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

"The lot of man the gods dispose."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 47.

* 4. To apply, to bestow.

"When these so noble benefits shall prove
Not well disposed." *Shaksp.*: *Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

* 5. To sell, to dispose of.

* 6. To commit, to hand over.

"I dispose to you, as my father hath disposed to me,
a reward."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* xxii. 29.

* 7. To apply, to turn.

"Whosoever he did himself dispose
He by no means could wished ease obtaine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 40.

* 8. To turn or frame the mind; to incline, to give a propensity or inclination. (Followed by *to*.)

"Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy."—*Bacon*: *Essays*: *Of Suspicion*.

† 9. To adapt, to fit. (Followed by *for*.)

"This may dispose me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it."—*Locke*.

* B. Reflex: To turn or apply oneself.

"Hooly Austyn dispos'd hym to masse."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 142.

C. Intransitive:

I. To determine, to settle.

* Man proposes, God disposes.—*Old Proverb*.

* 2. To arrange, to settle matters, to come to terms.

"You did suspect
She had dispos'd with Caesar."
Shaksp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

* 3. To incline, to create an inclination or propensity. (Followed by *to*.)

"Saturna disposeth to malencolye."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 197.

† (1) To dispose of:

(a) To apply to any purpose.

"... to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit."—*Locke*.

(b) To commit or put into the hands of another.

"As she is mine, I may dispose of her."
Shaksp.: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, l. 1.

(c) To give away by authority.

"A rural judge disposed of beauty's prize."
Waller: *The Country to Lady Carlisle*.

(d) To sell, to alienate, to part with to another.

* (e) To direct.

"The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord."—*Proverbs* xvi. 33.

* (f) To conduct, to behave.

"They must receive instructions how to dispose of themselves when they come."—*Bacon*: *To Visitors*.

(g) To put away, to utilize, to use up.

"They require more water than can be found, and more than can be disposed of if it was found."
Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

(2) To dispose upon: To dispose of; to apply to any purpose or use.

"By the bond, he had power to dispose upon the money."—*Gilmour*: *Supplementary Decrees*, p. 488.

† Crabb thus discriminates between to dispose, to arrange, and to digest: "The idea of a systematic laying apart is common to all and proper to the word dispose. We dispose when we arrange and digest; but we do not always arrange and digest when we dispose: they differ in the circumstances and object of the action. There is less thought employed in disposing than in arranging and digesting: we may dispose ordinary matters by simply assigning a place to each; in this manner trees are disposed in a row; but we arrange and digest by an intellectual effort . . . in this manner books are arranged in a library according to their size or their subject; the materials

for a literary production are *digested*; or the laws of the land are *digested*. What is not wanted should be neatly *disposed* in a suitable place: nothing contributes so much to beauty and convenience as the *arrangement* of everything according to the way and manner in which it should follow: when writings are involved in great intricacy and confusion, it is difficult to *digest* them. In an extended and moral application of these words, we speak of a person's time, talent, and the like, being *disposed* to a good purpose; of a man's ideas being properly *arranged*, and of being *digested* into a form. On the *disposition* of a man's time and property will depend in a great measure his success in life; on the *arrangement* of accounts greatly depends his facility in conducting business; on the habit of *digesting* our thoughts depends in a great measure the correctness of thinking." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

* dis-pōse, s. [DISPOSE, v.]

1. The power or right of disposing of; disposal, control.

"All that is mine I leave at thy dispose."
Shaksp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 7.

2. Divine dispensation, ordering, or government.

"All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1745-47.

3. A disposition, a cast of mind.

"He carries on the stream of his dispose
Without observance or respect of any."
Shaksp.: *Trifles and Cressida*, II. 3.

4. An inclination.

"We'll leave ye to your own dispose."
Beaumont and Fletcher: *Wild-Goose Chase*, III. 1.

5. Manners, behaviour.

"He hath a person and a smooth dispose
To be suspected." *Shaksp.*: *Othello*, I. 3.

dis-pōs'ed, *dis-pōst', pa. par. & a. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Arranged, set in order.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. Applied, employed, used.

"Words, well disposed
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 26.

* 2. Inclined, minded.

"Still less minded to accept a master chosen for them by the French King."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 3. Having a disposition; generally in composition, as well-disposed, ill-disposed.

* 4. Inclined to mirth and merriment.

"You're disposed, sir."
"Yes, marry and I widow."
Beaumont and Fletcher: *Wit without Money*, v. 4.

dis-pōs'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. disposed; -ly.]

In good order, properly. (*Whyte Melville*, in *Cent. Dict.*)

*dis-pōs'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. disposed; -ness.]

The quality of being disposed or inclined; disposition, inclination, propensity.

"Their own dispos'dness to will."—*Mountague*: *Appeals to Caesar*, pt. I, p. 66.

*dis-pōs'-ēmēt, s. [Eng. dispose; -ment.]

Disposal, disposition, arrangement.

"In this order and disposition of these two several sentences."—*Goodwin*: *Works*, vol. II, pt. IV, p. 64.

dis-pōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. disposes(e); -er.]

1. One who arranges or puts in order.

2. One who distributes, dispenses, or bestows; a distributor; a bestower.

"Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires."
Speed: *The Saxons*, bk. viii, ch. xxxi, § 2.

3. One who settles or determines the use, end, or lot of things.

"The all-wise Disposer of the fates of men
(Imperial Jove) his present fate withstands."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 541, 542.

* 4. That which disposes or inclines.

dis-pōs'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISPOSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subet.: The act of arranging, settling, determining, distributing, or inclining.

"The ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the parliament."—*State Trials*: *Earl of Strafford* (1640).

*dis-pōs'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. disposing; -ly.]

In a manner to arrange, regulate, or dispose.

"Christians do bold and believe it too, but dispositionally."—*Mountague*: *Appeals to Caesar*, pt. I, ch. ix.

*dis-pōs'-īt-ēd, a. [Lat. dispositus.] Disposed, inclined.

"Some constitutions are genially disposed to this mental seriousness."—*Glanvill*: *Unity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xlii.

dis-pōs'-ŷ-tion, *dis-po-cl-cl-oun, *dis-po-si-cl-oun, *dis-po-si-cl-oun, s. [Fr. disposition, from Lat. dispositio = an arranging a setting in order, from dispositus, pa. par. of dispono = to arrange; Sp. disponer; Ital. disposizione.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of disposing, arranging, or setting in order. (II. 5.)

(2) An arrangement, order, or distribution of things.

"Making dispositions which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of delivering or handing over; ordinance.

"Who have received the law by the disposition of angels."—*Acts* vii. 53.

(2) The act or power of disposing of, or determining the disposal of anything. (II. 2.)

"The successful candidates would have the disposition of lucrative appointments."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, 1882.

* (3) Divine dispensation or ordering.

"Appoint not heavenly disposition, Father,
None of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly." *Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 373-75.

(4) A natural fitness, aptitude, or tendency.

"Refrangibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another."—*Newton*: *Optics*.

(5) Inclination, disposition, propensity.

"That disposition to throw on the weaker sex the heaviest part of manual labour."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

(6) A humour, mood, caprice, or fancy.

"Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition."—*Shaksp.*: *As You Like It*, IV. 1.

(7) The natural temperament or constitution of the mind; temper.

"He is of a very melancholy disposition."—*Shaksp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 1.

* (8) Nature, quality, condition.

"The hither disposition of the time
Will have it so."
Shaksp.: *Trifles and Cressida*, IV. 1.

* (9) Deposition, forfeiture. (*Scotch*.)

"The earle of Rosse was earle of Catternes by the disposition of Meleatus."—*Gordon*: *Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 443.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The arrangement of the whole design externally in plan, elevation, section, and perspective view; that is, by ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view).

2. Fine Arts: The general arrangement of a group, or the various parts of any picture or composition in regard to its general effect. The proper distribution of all which forms a composition for the artist's use. Composition may be considered as the general order or arrangement of a design: disposition as the particular order adopted. (*Fairholt*.)

3. Scots Law:

(1) The disposal, making over, or alienation of property.

(2) Any unilateral writing, by which a person solemnly makes over to another a piece of heritable or movable property.

4. Music: Arrangement (1) of the parts of a chord, with regard to the intervals between them; (2) of the parts of a score, with regard to their relative order; (3) of voices and instruments with a view to their greatest efficiency or to the convenience of their positions; (4) of the groups of pipes in an organ, or of the registers or stops bringing them under control. (*Stauner & Barrett*.)

5. Mil. (Pl.): The marshalling and posting of troops in what the commander considers to be the most advantageous position for giving or receiving battle. It has this meaning in such a sentence as this: "The dispositions of Garibaldi were made with his usual skill."

† (1) Crabb thus discriminates between disposition and temper: "These terms are both applied to the mind and its bias; but disposition respects the whole frame and texture of the mind; temper respects only the bias or tone of the feelings. The disposition is permanent and settled; the temper is transitory and fluctuating. The disposition comprehends

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, ship, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

the springs and motives of actions; the *temper* influences the actions for the time being: it is possible and not unfrequent to have a good *disposition* with a bad *temper*, and *vice versa*. A good *disposition* makes a man a useful member of society, but not always a good companion; a good *temper* renders him acceptable to all and peaceable with all, but essentially useful to none: a good *disposition* will go far towards correcting the errors of *temper*; but where there is a bad *disposition* there are no hopes of amendment."

(2) He thus discriminates between *disposition* and *inclination*: "The *disposition* is more positive than the *inclination*. We may always expect a man to do that which he is *disposed* to do; but we cannot always calculate upon his executing that to which he is merely *inclined*. We may indulge a *disposition*; we yield to an *inclination*. The *disposition* comprehends the whole state of the mind at the time; the *inclination* is particular, referring always to a particular object. . . . We should be careful not to enter into controversy with one who shows a *disposition* to be unfriendly. When a young person discovers any *inclination* to study there are hopes of his improvement." (Crabb: *Eng Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disposition* and *disposal*, see DISPOSAL.

dis-pōs-'tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *disposition*; -al.] Of or pertaining to disposition.

† **dis-pōs-'tioned**, *a.* [Eng. *disposition*; -ed.] Having or endowed with a disposition.

"Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly *dispositioned*."—Brooke: *Foot of Quality*, li. 150. (Davies.)

* **dis-pōs-'tīve**, *a.* [Fr. *dispositif*; Ital. & Sp. *dispositivo*, from Lat. *dispositus*, *pa. par.* of *dispono*.]

1. Implying or determining the disposal of property.

"The *dispositive* power, which the throne always carries with it, of all."—Goodwin: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 157.

2. Disposing, arranging, regulating.

"His *dispositive* wisdom and power."—Bates: *Great Day of Re-signation*.

3. Pertaining to the natural disposition or temperament.

"Not under any intentional plety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness."—Bishop Taylor: *Artificial Hand-someness*, p. 84.

¶ **Dispositive clause**: Scots Law: The clause of conveyance in any deed, whereby property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*: that is, between the living, or in view of death.

* **dis-pōs-'tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dispositive*; -ly.]

1. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

"That axiom in philosophy . . . is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. In disposition or inclination; from inclination.

"One act would make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 10.

* **dis-pōs-'tī-ōr**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who disposes; a disposer.

2. *Astrol.*: That planet which is lord of the sign in which another planet happens to be; in such case, the former is said to *dispose* of the latter. (Moxon.)

* **dis-pōs-'ōr-ŷ**, * **dis-pōs-'ōr-ŷ**, *s.* [DESPONSARY.] An espousal.

"The day of her *desponsaries* to the prince her husband."—Beylin: *Life of David*, p. 115. (Davies.)

dis-pōs-'sēss, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.); Fr. *déposséder*.]

1. To put out of possession, to deprive of any possession or occupancy; to disseize, to eject, to dislodge.

"These nations are more than I; how can I *dispossess* them?"—Deut. vii. 17.

¶ It is followed by *of*, but *from* was formerly also used.

"Will arrogant dominion undeserved Over his brethren, and quite *dispossess* Concord and law of nature from the earth."—Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 27-9.

* 2. To free from being possessed by a devil.

"His *dispossessing* of John Fox of a devil."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Lancashire.

dis-pōs-'sēss-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPOSSESS.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Put out of possession; disseized.

* 2. *Fig.*: Having lost self-possession.

"Miss Susan . . . stood also, *dispossessed*."—Mrs. Oliphant.

dis-pōs-'sēss-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPOSSESS.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of putting out of possession; dispossession.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

dis-pōs-'sēss-ion (session as *zēsh-ūn*), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting out of possession or occupancy; disseizing, ejecting, dislodging.

"Rapes, murders, treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits!"—Quarles: *The Vain-glorious Man*.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

II. Law: [OUSTER].

* **dis-pōs-'sēss-sōr**, *s.* [Eng. *dispossession*; -or.] One who dispossesses or puts another out of possession.

"Likely to outlive all heirs of their *dispossessors*."—Cowley: *Government of Cromwell*.

* **dis-pōst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *post* (q.v.).] To put out of, or remove from a post or position.

"This Squire of sacred zeal . . . *Disposited* all in post."—Davies: *Holy Rode*, p. 12. (Davies.)

* **dis-pō-'sure** (sure as *zhūr*), *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; -ure.]

1. The act or power of disposing of; disposal, control.

"To give up my estate to his *disposure*."—Massinger: *City Madam*, l. 3.

2. The act of distributing, bestowing, or dealing out.

3. Order, method, arrangement, disposition.

"All order and *disposure*."—Ben Jonson: *Epitaph on M. Vincent Corbet*.

4. A state, posture, or condition.

"They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*."—Wotton: *Reliquia Wottoniana*.

* **dis-prā-'s-a-ble**, * **dis-prā-'s-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *disprais(e)*; -able.] Unworthy of praise or commendation; illaudable.

"It is *dispraisable* either to be senseless or fenceless."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 462. (Davies.)

* **dis-prā-'sē**, * **dis-preise**, * **dis-preyse**, * **dis-preys-yn**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despreiser*, *despriser*: O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *preister*, *priser* = to value; Sp. *despreciar*; Port. *desprezar*; Ital. *disprezzare*, *dispreziare*; Fr. *dépriser* = to undervalue, to depreciate.] To blame, to find fault with, to censure; to express disapprobation of.

"He . . . excused the fende and *dispreyses* God."—Wycliffe: *Select Works*, lii. 162.

* **dis-prā-'sē**, *s.* [DISPRAISE, v.] Fault, blame, censure, disapprobation, reproach, dishonour.

"Aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

* **dis-prā-'sēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPRAISE, v.]

* **dis-prā-'s-ē**, * **dis-prays-er**, *s.* [Eng. *disprais(e)*; -er.] One who dispraises, blames, censures, or finds fault.

"Sowers of discord, *dispraisers* of them that be good."—Tyndall: *Workes*, p. 194.

* **dis-prā-'s-i-ble**, *a.* [DISPRAISABLE.]

dis-prā-'s-īng, * **dis-preis-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPRAISE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of finding fault with, or blame; dispraise, disapprobation.

"Ouerget homlinesse engendreth *dispreising*."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibee*.

* **dis-prā-'s-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dispraising*; -ly.] In a dispraising, censuring, or fault-finding manner; with censure, blame, or disapprobation. (Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.)

* **dis-prave**, *v.t.* [DEPRAVE.] To depreciate, to deprave.

* **dis-prē-'ad**, * **dis-aprēd**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *spread* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To spread in different directions, to expand, to display.

"Some holy man by prayer all opening heaven *dispreads*."—Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, li. 75.

B. Intrans.: To spread widely, to extend.

"Heat *dispreiding* through the sky."—Thomson: *Summer*, 204.

* **dis-prē-'ad-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dispread*; -er.] One who spreads or disseminates; a disseminator.

"*Dispreaders* both of vice and error."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

* **dis-preise**, *v.t.* [DISPRAISE.]

* **dis-preis-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPRAISING.]

* **dis-prēj-'q-dīce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prejudice* (q.v.).] To free from prejudice.

"Those will easily be so far *disprejudiced* in point of the doctrine."—Montague: *Devout Exercises*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 8.

* **dis-prē-pā-'re**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prepare* (q.v.).] To render unprepared or unfit.

"So to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come."—Hobbes: *The Kingdom of Darkness*.

* **dis-preyse**, *v.t.* [DISPRAISE, v.]

* **dis-prīn-'ce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prince* (q.v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the rank or position or appearance of a prince.

"I was drenched with ooze and torn with briars, And, all one rag, *disprincied* from head to heel."—Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 23, 24.

* **dis-prīs-'ōn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prison* (q.v.).] To set free or liberate from prison; to release.

* **dis-prīv-'i-lēge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *privilege* (q.v.).] To deprive of privileges or rights.

"The Lord Scudamore has lately *disprivileged*, and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abby Dore, &c."—Jura Cleri (1661), p. 11.

* **dis-prīze**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despriser*; Fr. *dépriser*; Lat. *deprecio*.] [DEPRECIATE, DISPRAISE, v.] To depreciate, to undervalue.

* **dis-prō-'fess**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profess* (q.v.).] To renounce, to cease to profess or devote oneself to.

"His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess*, She gathered up."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, iii. xi. 20.

* **dis-prōf-'it**, * **dis-prof-yte**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q.v.).] Harm, loss, injury, detriment.

"To the great *disprofit* of the king and his realm."—Speed: *Henry VI.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 39.

* **dis-prōf-'it**, * **dis-prof-yght**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q.v.).] To suffer harm, loss, or injury.

"Yet do they rather loose than suffer, fall than *disprofyght* than *profyght*."—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

* **dis-prōf-'it-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profitable* (q.v.).] Unprofitable, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

"Moste greuous and *disprofitable* to the French kyng."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

* **dis-prōof**, * **dis-prooffe**, * **dis-prooffe**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proof* (q.v.).] Confutation, refutation, conviction or proof of error or falsehood.

"I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other."—Rogers.

* **dis-prōp-'ēr-tŷ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *property* (q.v.).] To deprive of, as property; to dispossess, to plunder of.

"He would Have made them mules, silenced their pleaders, *Dispropriated* their freedom."—Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

dis-prō-pōr-'tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportion* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A want of proportion between two things, or between parts of the same thing.

"For their strength, The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but Expect a fatal consequence."—Denham: *Sophy*, l. 1.

2. Anything disproportionate or out of due proportion.

"Reasoning, I oft admire, How nature, wise and frugal, could commit Such *disproportions*."—Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 25-7.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tlan = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

3. An absence of due proportion in the component parts of a compound.

4. A want of proportion, suitability, or adequacy for any purpose; inadequacy, disparity.

II. *Art.* An untrue scale of parts in a work of art; a preponderance of colour or of labour on one portion only. (*Fairholt.*)

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion**, *v.t.* [DISPROPORTION, *s.*] To make out of proportion; to disfigure, to deform.

"To disproportion me in every part."
Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., III. 2.

dis-prô-pôr-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportionable* (q.v.).] Out of proportion or harmony; disproportional, disproportionate.

"How great a monster is human life since it consists of so disproportional parts."—*Ep. Taylor: Contempl., bk. I., ch. vi.*

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportionable*; -ness.] The quality of being out of proportion; unsuitability, unfitness, inadequacy.

"Considering . . . the incompetency and disproportionableness of my strength."—*Hammond: Works, vol. III. (Adv't.)*

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionable* (q.v.).] In a disproportionate manner; beyond or out of proportion.

"We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how disproportionately great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another."—*Tillotson.*

dis-prô-pôr-tion-al, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportional* (q.v.); Fr. *disproportionnel*.] Out of proportion; not duly proportional to other things, or to other parts of the same body; unsymmetrical, unsuitable, inadequate.

"It is very disproportional to the understanding of childhood."—*Locke: Education, § 155.*

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-âl-î-tý**, **dis-prô-pôr-tion-âl-î-tie**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; -ity.] A want of proportion; the state of being disproportional.

"The world so is setten free
From that untoward disproportionallitie."
More: Song of the Soul, III. II. 60.

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-âl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportional*; -ly.] In a disproportionate manner; disproportionably, unsuitably, inadequately.

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-âl-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disproportional.

dis-prô-pôr-tion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proportionate* (q.v.).] Out of proportion; disproportional, disproportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value or extent; inadequate.

"How can such a cause produce an effect so disproportional?"—*Glanvill: Pro-existence of Soul, ch. II.*

dis-prô-pôr-tion-ate-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; -ly.] In a disproportionate manner or degree; out of proportion.

"That any of these sections should be disproportionately short."—*Boyle: Works, II. 470.*

* **dis-prô-pôr-tion-ate-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; -ness.] The quality of being disproportionate; disproportion.

dis-prô-pôr-tion-ed, *a.* [Eng. *disproportion*; -ed.] Made or put out of proportion; made disproportionate; out of proportion.

"Should one order disproportioned grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

* **dis-prô-pri-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *proprius*, *pa. par.* of *proprio* = to make one's own, to appropriate; *proprius* = one's own.] [APPROPRIATE, PROPER.] To withdraw from an appropriate or peculiar use; to disappropriate.

† **dis-prôv-a-ble**, * **dis-prôve-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *disprove* (q.v.).] That may or can be disproved or confuted; refutable.

"The uncorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable."—*Boyle: Works, v. 157.*

† **dis-prôv-al**, *s.* [Eng. *disprove* (q.v.); -al.] The act of disproving; disproof, confutation.

dis-prôve, * **des-preve**, * **dis-preve**, * **dis-proove**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).]

1. To prove wrong or false; to confute or refute an assertion.

"I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, III. 2.

* 2. To convict a practice of error; to condemn as erroneous.

"They beheld those things disproved, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural."—*Hooker: Ecol. Polity.*

* 3. To disallow, to disapprove.

"The thoughts of those I cannot but disprove,
Who basely lost, their thralldom must become."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 37.

¶ For the difference between to *disprove* and to *confute*, see CONFUTE.

dis-proved, * **dis-preved**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPROVE.]

dis-prôv-ër, *s.* [Eng. *disprov* (q.v.); -er.]

* 1. One who disproves, refutes, or confutes.

* 2. One who disapproves; a disapprover.

"The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers, would require no slight memorial."—*Watson: Reliq. Wotton; The Duke of Buckingham.*

* **dis-prô-vi-dëd**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *provided* (q.v.).] Unprovided.

"Like an impatient lutanist . . . altogether disprovided of strings."—*Boyle: Works, VI. 40.*

dis-prôv-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPROVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of confuting or refuting; confutation, disproof.

* **dis-pûl-vër-âte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pulverate* (q.v.).] To scatter in dust.

"Confusion shall dispulverate
All that this round Orbicular doth bear."
Davies: Holy Rood, p. 13. (Davies.)

* **dis-pûnct**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *punct* (q.v.).] Impolite, rude, discourteous.

"Stay, that were dispunct to the ladies."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.*

* **dis-pûnct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dispunctus*, *pa. par.* of *dispongo* = to point or mark off.] To mark off, to erase.

"Viterly to have pretermitted and dispuncted the same."—*Fox: Martyrs, p. 646.*

* **dis-pûnge** (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *dispongo* = to point off; *punctum* = a point, a mark.] To erase, to expunge.

"Thou then that last dispunged my score . . .
On Thee I call."
Wotton: Hymn in Time of Sickness.

* **dis-pûnge** (2), *v.t.* [DISPONGE.]

* **dis-pûn'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *punishable* (q.v.).] Not punishable; not subject or liable to punishment or penalty.

"No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not disposable of waste."—*Swift: Last Will.*

* **dis-pûr-pôse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purpose* (q.v.).] To turn or divert from a purpose or aim; to frustrate.

"Seeing her former plots dispurposed."
Breuer: Lingua, v. 1.

* **dis-pûrse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purse* (q.v.).] To disburse, to expend.

"Repayit of what he sall agrie for, dispurse or give out."—*Acts Charles, I. (ed. 1814), vi. 9.*

* **dis-pûr-vëy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purvey* (q.v.).] To strip, to empty.

"They dispurvey their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare, the work now being ended
Demand their sums againe."
Heywood: Troia Britannica (1609).

* **dis-pûr-vëy-ânçe**, * **dis-pur-vay-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purveyance* (q.v.).] A want of provisions and other stores.

"Dally siege, through dispurveyance long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive."
Spenser: F. Q. III. x. 10.

* **dis-pûr-vëyed**, * **dis-pur-veied**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *purveyed* (q.v.).]

1. Stripped, deprived.

"Dispurveyed of friends: lacking of friends."—*Baret.*

2. Unprovided.

dis-pû-ta-bûl-î-tý, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; -ity.] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

dis-pû-ta-ble, **dis-pû-ta-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disputabilis*.]

1. That may or can be disputed; open to dispute, argument, question, or controversy; controvertible.

"Points of doctrine disputable in schools."—*State Trials; Edmund Campion (1581).*

* 2. Given to argument or controversy; disputations.

"And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too disputable for my company."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 5.*

† **dis-pu-ta-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; -ness.] The quality of being disputable, controvertible, or open to question.

"Through the disputableness and unwarrantableness of their authority."—*J. Phillips: Long Parliament Revived.*

* **dis-pu-tác-î-tý**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *disputo*, on the analogy of other nouns in -acitas.] A propensity or proneness to disputation.

"Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the disputacity of the nation."—*Ep. Ward: Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674, p. 52.*

* **dis-pu-tâ-cious**, *a.* [DISPUTATIOUS.]

dis-pu-tant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *disputer*.]

* A. *As adj.*: Disputing, engaged in disputation or controversy.

"Among the gravest Rabbles disputant
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair."
Milton: P. R., IV. 218, 219.

B. *As subst.*: One who engages or takes part in disputation or controversy; a reasoner, a controversialist.

"The disputants . . . had now effectually vindicated him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlv.*

dis-pu-ti-on, * **dis-pu-ta-ci-on**, * **des-pu-ta-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *disputation*; O. Sp. *disputacion*; Ital. *disputazione*, from Lat. *disputatio*, from *disputatus*, *pa. par.* of *disputo*.]

1. The act or science of disputing; a reasoning or arguing on opposite sides; controversy, discussion, debate.

"And now to descend unto our matter and disputation."—*Frith: Works, p.*

2. An exercise in colleges, in which those engaged argue on opposite sides.

* 3. Conversation.

"I understand thy kisses, and thou mine,
And that's a feeling disputation."
Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV., III. 1.

dis-pu-tâ-tious, * **dis-pu-tâ-cious**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *disputatiosus*, from *disputatus*, *pa. par.* of *disputo*.] Given to dispute or controversy; cavilling, contentious.

"While these disputatious meddlers tried to wrest from him his power over the Highlands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

dis-pu-tâ-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ly.] In a disputatious, cavilling, or contentious manner.

dis-pu-tâ-tious-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *disputatious*; -ness.] The quality of being disputatious.

* **dis-pû-ta-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *disputatus* (q.v.). Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Given to disputation; disputatious, cavilling.

"Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perceived, as to respect a cavilling and equal temper in the minds of youth."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

* **dis-pû-te**, * **des-put-en**, * **des-putie**, * **dys-put-yn**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *disputer*; Prov. *desputar*; Sp. & Port. *disputar*; Ital. *disputare*, from Lat. *disputo*; *dis* = away, apart, and *puto* = to think.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To contend in argument; to argue, to maintain different or opposite opinions or sides of a question; to controvert the views or opinions of others; to debate, to discuss.

"And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and disputed against the Grecians."—*Acts ix. 29.*

* 2. To debate, to argue or consider in one's mind.

"Thus she disputeth in her thought."
Gower: II. 22.

* 3. To discourse, to treat.

"He desputeds also of kynde of treen."—*Trevies, III. II.*

4. To wrangle, to engage in altercation.

"I found the members very warmly disputing when I arrived."—*Goldsmith: Easy, I.*

5. To contend, to strive against a competitor.

"Michael, contending with the devil, disputed about the body of Moses."—*Jude 9.*

B. *Transitive*:

1. To contend about in argument, to discuss, to debate.

"What was it that ye disputed between you by the way?"—*Wycliffe: Mark ix. 33.*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûto, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To contest, to controvert, to oppose, to question: as, a claim, an assertion, &c.

"Disputing the prerogative to which the king laid claim."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. To reason upon.

"Dispute it like a man."

Shakep.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To call in question the propriety or justice of.

"Now I am sent, and am not to dispute

My prince's orders, but to execute."

Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

5. To contend or strive for against a competitor.

"So dispute the prize,

As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes."

Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 3.

6. To strive to maintain; to contend or strive for.

¶ For the difference between to *dispute* and to *contend*, see *CONTEND*; for that between to *dispute* and to *controvert*, see *CONTROVERT*.

dis-pū'te, s. [DISPUTE, v.]

1. Contention or strife in argument or debate; controversy.

"He His fabric of the heavens

Hath left to their disputes."

Milton: P. L., viii. 76, 77.

2. A falling out, a difference, a quarrel.

"The most violent disputes between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A contest or strife against a competitor; a struggle.

"Waller . . . without any great dispute becomes master of it."—*Bayly: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 451.

¶ For the difference between *dispute* and *difference*, see *DIFFERENCE*.

dis-pū'tēd, pa. par. or a. [DISPUTE, v.]

dis-pū'te-less, a. [Eng. *dispute*; -less.] Beyond dispute or controversy; indisputable, incontrovertible.

dis-pū'tēr, s. [Eng. *disput(e)*; -er.]

1. One who disputes or argues on any point; a controversialist, a disputant.

"Hell may be full of learned scribes and subtle disputers."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 23.

2. One who calls in question the right, justice, or propriety of anything.

dis-pū'ting, pr. par., a., & s. [DISPUTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or habit of arguing, cavilling, or contending; dispute, contention.

"Do all things without murmurings and disputing."—*Phil.* ii. 14.

***dis-pū'ti-gōn**, ***dis-pu-te-soun**, s. [O. Fr. *desputelion*, from Lat. *disputatio*.] A dispute, a disputation (q.v.).

"In scale is great altercation

In this matter, and great disputatoun."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 722, 16, 723.

dis-qual-i-fi-cā-tion, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disqualifying or rendering disqualified for any act or post; the act of rendering legally incapable or incompetent.

2. The state of being disqualified for any act or post; legal incapacity or disability.

"Rendering plebeians eligible as pontiffs and augurs, and thus removing the last plebeian disqualification."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. II, § 38.

3. A want of qualification.

"I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications which you have been pleased to overlook."—*Sir J. Shore*.

4. That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

"A cordial reception of Catholics and Dissenters into the bosom of the constitution by the extinction of all disqualifications."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 433.

dis-qual-i-fied, ***dis-qual-i-fyed**, pa. par. or a. [DISQUALIFY.]

dis-qual-i-fy, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualify* (q.v.).]

1. To render unfit; to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose.

"So disqualify'd by fate

To rise in church, or law, or state."

Swift: On Poetry, a Rhapsody.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent for any act or post; to disable, to incapacitate.

3. To declare disqualified for any purpose.

¶ It is generally followed by *for*, but occasionally *from* is found.

"The Church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those who are employed to preach its doctrine from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators."—*Swift: Sacramental Test*.

dis-qual-i-fy-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISQUALIFY.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The same as DISQUALIFICATION (q.v.).

***dis-quān'ti-tē**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quantity* (q.v.).]

1. To diminish the quantity or amount of; to lessen.

"Be then desired
By her, that else will take the thing she begs,
A little to disquantity your train."

Shakep.: Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive, as a syllable of quantity or metrical value.

"The Earl of Orford . . . found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantityed syllables."—*Lovel: Study Windows*, p. 215.

dis-qui-ēt, a. & s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, a. (q.v.).]

A. & B. As adj.: Unquiet, uneasy, disquieted, restless.

"I pray you, husband, be not so disquiet;
The meat was well if you were so content."

Shakep.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

B. As subst.: A state of uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety; disquietude.

"This way confusion first found broken,
Whereby entered our disquiet."

Daniel: Cleopatra (chorus.)

dis-qui-ēt, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, v. (q.v.).] To disturb; to make uneasy, restless, or anxious; to harass, to vex, to fret.

"Nobody feared that Marshal MacMahon would deliver any disquieting message to the Ambassadors."—*Times*, Jan. 9, 1879.

***dis-qui-ēt-al**, s. [Eng. *disquiet*; -al.] The act of disquieting; the state of being disquieted.

"At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars, and strives 'gainst its disquiet."

Mare: Song of the Soul, pt. II, bk. i., ch. II, § 21.

dis-qui-ēt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DISQUIET, v.]

dis-qui-ēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *disquiet*; -er.] One who causes disquiet or uneasiness; a harasser, a troubler.

"The disquieter both of the kingdom and church."—*Boishe: Henry II.* (an. 1164).

***dis-qui-ēt-rūl**, a. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ful(l).] Full of trouble, anxiety, or uneasiness; causing disquiet.

"Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, incommensurable, and mischievous to us."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 18.

dis-qui-ēt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISQUIET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of disturbing or causing uneasiness or disquiet; the state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety.

"That the disquieting of the weaker sort might be layed down."—*Udal: Actes xv.*

2. That which causes disquiet or uneasiness.

"King Henry, now in perfect peace abroad, was not without some little disquietings at home."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1112).

***dis-qui-ēt-ive**, a. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ive.] Disquieting; tending to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

***dis-qui-ēt-ly**, adv. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ly.]

1. In a disquieted, uneasy, or anxious manner.

"He rested disquietly that night."—*Wise man*.

2. So as to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

"Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves."—*Shakep.: Lear*, i. 2.

***dis-qui-ēt-mēt**, s. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ment.] The act of disquieting or rendering uneasy; disquietude, uneasiness.

"To the great danger and disquietment of his highness."—*State Trials: Miles Sindercombe*.

dis-qui-ēt-ness, ***dis-qui-et-nesse**, s. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ness.] The quality or state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.

"The loves of love, if they should ever last
Without affliction or disquieture."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xl. I.

***dis-qui-ēt-ōis**, a. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ous.] Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or anxiety; vexing, harassing.

"Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous* to her spouse."—*Repro. of Solomon's Song* (1586), p. 44.

dis-qui-ēt-ūde, s. [Eng. *disquiet*; -ude.] A state of being disquieted, uneasy, or anxious; disquiet, anxiety, uneasiness.

"Others hurried to and fro, and fed
Their funeral piles with fuel, and looked up
With mad disquietude on the dull sky,
The pall of a past world."—*Byron: Darkness*.

dis-qui-ē-tion, s. [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquirō* = to examine into: *dis* = away, apart, and *quero* = to seek.]

***1.** A search.

"A disquisition as fruitless as solicitation."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 82. (Davies.)

2. A formal and systematic inquiry into or discussion upon any subject; an examination into or treatise on the facts and circumstances of any matter; a discourse.

"How, then, are such to be addressed? Not by studied periods or cold disquisitions."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 7.

dis-qui-ē-tion-al, a. [Eng. *disquisition*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition.

***dis-qui-ē-tion-a-ry**, a. [Eng. *disquisition*; -ary.] The same as DISQUISITIONAL (q.v.).

***dis-quis-īt-ive**, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *disquisitivus*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquirō*.] Pertaining or tending to disquisition or investigation; fond of inquiry; inquisitive.

***dis-rānge**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *range* (q.v.).] To throw out of order; to derange; to disrank.

"The Englishmen presently *disranged* themselves."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 317.

***dis-rānk**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).]

1. To degrade from one's rank.

2. To throw out of rank or order; to disturb, to throw into confusion.

"The French home . . . were miserably trotted down and *disranked* by their own company."—*Baker: Henry V.* (an. 1415).

***dis-rā-pi-ēr**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rapier* (q.v.).] To deprive or disarm of a rapier.

dis-rā'te, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rate* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To degrade or reduce in rating or rank.

"Defendant told him he should disrate him to an A.B. and take away his three good-conduct badges."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1882.

dis-rāt-ing, pr. par. & s. [DISRATE.]

A. As pr. par. & s. (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act of degrading or reducing in rating or rank.

"Defendant never mentioned anything about the *disrating* upon this occasion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1882.

***dis-rāy**, s. [A contr. form of *disarray* (q.v.).] Confusion, disorder.

"To come upon our arms . . . and to put it in *disray*."—*Holland: Amianus Marcellinus*, p. 363.

***dis-rāy**, ***dis-raile**, v.t. [DISRAY, s.] To throw into confusion.

"The Englishmen . . . being thus *disraied*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 151.

***dis-rō-al-ize**, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *realize* (q.v.).] To deprive of reality; to make vague or uncertain.

"Yet is it marred and *disrealized* with much galla."—*Udal: Luke xv.*

dis-rē-gard, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, s. (q.v.).] A want or absence of notice or attention; contempt.

"That *disregard* and contempt for the clergy."—*Strype: Life of Archbishop Parker* (an. 1603).

dis-rē-gard, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard* v. (q.v.).] To take no notice of, to neglect; to ignore, to slight, to pay no attention to.

"Such an appeal it was hardly possible to *disregard*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disregard*, to neglect, and to *slight*: "We *disregard* the warnings, the words or opinions of others; we *neglect* their injunctions or their precepts. We *disregard* results from the settled purpose of the mind, we *neglect* from a

temporary forgetfulness or oversight. What is *disregarded* is seen and passed over; what is *neglected* is generally not thought of at the time required. What is *disregarded* does not strike the mind at all; what is *neglected* enters the mind only when it is before the eye. . . . What we *disregard* is not esteemed; what we *neglect* is often esteemed, but not sufficiently to be remembered or practised; a child *disregards* the prudent counsels of a parent; he *neglects* to use the remedies which have been prescribed to him. *Disregard* and *neglect* are frequently not personal acts; they respect the thing more than the person; *slight* is altogether an intentional act towards an individual. We *disregard* or *neglect* things often from a heedlessness of temper, the consequence either of youth or habit; we *slight* a person from feelings of dislike or contempt. Young people should *disregard* nothing that is said to them by their superiors; nor *neglect* any thing which they are enjoined to do; nor *slight* any one to whom they owe personal attention." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

dis-rē-gard'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISREGARD, *v.*]

dis-rē-gard'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disregard*; -*er*.] One who disregards, slights, or neglects.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wise, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*."—Boyle: *Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 174.

***dis-rē-gard'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *disregard*; -*ful*(*l*).] Without any regard; negligent, careless, heedless, regardless.

"Disregardful of our own convenience and safety."—Shaftesbury: *Enquiry concerning Virtue*.

***dis-rē-gard'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disregardful*; -*ly*.] In a disregardful, careless, heedless, or regardless manner; negligently, regardlessly, heedlessly.

dis-rē-gard'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISREGARD, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act of neglecting, ignoring, slighting, or despising.

***dis-rēg'-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regular* (q.v.).] Irregular.

"Having more *disregular* passions."—Evelyn: *Liberty & Servitude*.

dis-rēl'-ish, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, *s.* (q.v.).]

I. Literally:
1. A distaste or dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

"Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifference or *disrelish* to them."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xxi., § 69.

2. A bad or unpleasant taste; nauseousness.

"Oft they assayed,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugged as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writhed their jaws
With soot and cinders filled."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 567-70.

II. Fig.: A distaste or dislike; aversion, untipathy.

"Men have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty."—Burke: *Appeal from New to Old Whigs*.

dis-rēl'-ish, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, *v.* (q.v.).]

† I. Literally:

1. To feel a disrelish or distaste for; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful, unpleasant, or nauseous.

"Savory fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of noxious draughts between."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 304-06.

II. Figuratively:

1. To feel a distaste, dislike, or aversion for.

"Is vengeance, which is said so sweet a morsel
That heaven reserves it for its proper taste,
Is it so soon *disrelish*?"

Dryden: *Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

2. To make distasteful or unpleasant.

"The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelish* the fruition itself."—Rogers.

dis-rēl'-ish-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *disrelish*; -*able*.] Distasteful.

"The mat-*h* with the Spanish princess . . . was *disrelishable*."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, l. 78. (Davies)

dis-rēl'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [DISRELISH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Distasteful, unpleasant, nauseous.

"The most despised, *disrelished* duty."—Hammond: *Works*, l. 288.

* 2. Feeling a disrelish or distaste; squeamish.

"Some squeamish and *disrelished* person."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 24.

dis-rēl'-ish-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRELISH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: The act of causing a disrelish or distaste; the state of feeling a disrelish or distaste for anything.

dis-rē-mēm'-bēr, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *remember* (q.v.).] To forget, not to remember. (Now only vulgar.)

"I'll thank you . . . not to *disremember* the old saying."—David Crockett.

dis-rē-pair, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repair* (q.v.).] A state of being out of repair or dilapidated.

"Its disused buildings are falling into *disrepair*."—A. Geikie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 235.

dis-rēp'-u-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputable* (q.v.).] Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonouring, disgraceful, low, discreditable, mean.

"Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself?"—Bp. Watson: *Apol. for the Bible* (6th ed.), p. 66.

dis-rēp'-u-ta-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disreputable*(*l*); -*ly*.] In a disreputable, disgraceful or discreditable manner.

"Propositions made . . . somewhat *disreputably*."—Burke: *Conciliation with America*.

***dis-rēp'-u-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputation* (q.v.).] A loss of reputation or credit; disgrace, dishonour, discredit.

"It would bring a *disreputation* on his cause."—Burnet: *Hist. Reformation* (an. 1528).

dis-rē-pū'te, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repute*, *s.* (q.v.).] A loss of reputation; dishonour, disgrace, discredit.

"How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*."—South.

***dis-rē-pū'te**, *v.t.* [DISREPUTE, *s.*] To bring into disrepute; to disgrace, to discredit.

"The Virgin was betrothed, lest honourable marriage might be *disreputed*."—Bp. Taylor: *Life of Christ*, l. § 1.

***dis-rē-pūt'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

***dis-rē-pūt'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of bringing into disrepute or discredit.

dis-rē-spect, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A want of respect or reverence; rudeness, incivility.

"I never had any *disrespect* to him in my life."—State Trials: *The Regicides* (an. 1660).

2. An act of incivility or rudeness.

"What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*?"—Pope.

***dis-rē-spect**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, *v.* (q.v.).] To act with disrespect, incivility, or rudeness towards; to treat with disrespect.

"It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suitor, and *disrespected* the commander."—Sir H. Wotton: *Remarks*, p. 557.

***dis-rē-spect-a-blŷ-lŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectability* (q.v.).] That which is disreputable or low; blackguardism.

"Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*, ch. lxiv. (Davies).

***dis-rē-spect-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectable* (q.v.).] Not respectable, disreputable, contemptible.

"Not only was he not of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly *disrespectable*."—Matthew Arnold: *Essays in Criticism*; *Heine*.

***dis-rē-spect'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

***dis-rē-spect'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *disrespect*; -*er*.] One who treats with disrespect.

"Too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scriptures."—Boyle: *Works*, li. 294.

dis-rē-spect'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; -*ful*(*l*).] Wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil, rude, irreverent.

"Quick to resent any *disrespectful* mention of his name."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dis-rē-spect'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; -*ly*.] In a disrespectful manner; with disrespect.

"He had spoken *disrespectfully* of their Majesties."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dis-rē-spect'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; -*ness*.] The quality of being disrespectful; a want of respect.

***dis-rē-spect'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of treating with disrespect.

***dis-rē-spect'-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; -*ive*.] Disrespectful, irreverent.

"A *disrespective* forgetfulness of Thy mercies."—Bp. Hall: *Soliloquy* 62.

***dis-rēv'-ēr-enge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reverence* (q.v.).] To treat with irreverence or disrespect.

"To see his malesteye *disreverenced*."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 227.

dis-rōbe, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *robe* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To strip of a robe or dress, to undress, to uncover.

"When they had the witch *disrobed* quight."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. viii. 49.

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or divest of any external covering.

2. To divest, to deprive, to free.

"Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions?"—Locke.

B. Intrans.: To take off a robe or dress.

"Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil untied."—Pope: *Homage's Iliad*, v. 905.

dis-rōb'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DISROBE, *v.*]

dis-rōb'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disrobe*(*e*); -*er*.] One who strips another of his robes or dress.

"*Disrobers* of gypses."—Gayton: *Notes on Don Quixote*.

dis-rōb'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISROBE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Used or intended for the purpose of disrobing; as, A *disrobing* room.

C. As subst.: The act of taking off the robes or dress.

***dis-rōot'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *root* (q.v.).]

I. Lit.: To tear up by the roots.

"Whatever I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here."

Temnyson: *Princess*, li. 201, 202.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tear or force away from its foundation.

"A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterranean foundations."—Goldsmith.

2. To throw out of the seat, to unseat.

"When neither curb would crack, girth break, nor
differing plunges
Disroot his rider whence he grew."

Flet. & Shakspeare: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 6.

dis-rōot'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *disroot*; -*er*.] One who roots up or eradicates anything.

dis-rōot'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISROOT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of tearing up by the roots; the state of being torn up by the roots.

***dis-rōut**, ***dis-rowte**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desrouer*; Fr. *dérouter*.] To rout, to throw into confusion.

"They served for good use to *disroute* their enemies."—Taylor: *Works* (1639), p. 245.

***dis-rūd'-dōr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rudder* (q.v.).] To deprive of a rudder or helm.

***dis-rūl'-lŷ**, ***dis-rewl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *disruly*; -*ly*.] Not according to rule or order; in an irregular or disorderly manner.

***dis-rūl'-ŷ**, ***dis-rewl'-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *rul*(*e*), and suff. -*y*.] Unruly, irregular, disorderly.

ŷe, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***dis-rūpt**, *a.* [Lat. *disruptus*, *pa. par.* of *disrumpo* = to break in pieces; *dis* = away, apart, and *rumpo* = to break.] Torn asunder, rent, broken in pieces, severed by disruption.

***dis-rūpt**, *v.t.* [DISRUPT, *a.*] To break in pieces, to tear or rend asunder.

***dis-rūpt-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

dis-rūpt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

2. *Geol.*: When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks, and fills up the rents and fissures so made, it is termed *disrupting*.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

dis-rūp-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *disruptio*, from *disruptus*, *pa. par.* of *disrumpo*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of breaking asunder, or of tearing in pieces.

"The bag became entire as before *disruption*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. II, ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being broken or torn asunder.

"This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contraction."—*Ray*.

3. A breach, a rent, a dilaceration.

"If raging winds invade the atmosphere, Their force its curious texture cannot tear, Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

II. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The rending of a church in twain or asunder, with more or less of noise or commotion, or the rending of a Church, or a great part of it, from the State. (See the example.) The expression is a geological one, and calls up the image of rocks split or shattered by earthquake action or by a volcanic outburst. It is a stronger word than secession, the latter term denoting such a withdrawal from a religious body as to leave its numbers little diminished, whilst a disruption implies the departure of so large a part of a church as to leave it very seriously shattered, at least for a time. It is especially applied to the large and highly influential secession from the Established Church of Scotland which took place on May 18, 1843.

Henry VIII. was personally a potent factor in bringing about the English Reformation, and when the great change took place, the form into which the new arrangements moulded themselves was that at which he had aimed—viz., to substitute the royal for the papal supremacy. In Scotland, at the great crisis, first the government of the Queen-regent Mary of Guise, and then of Mary Queen of Scots, sided with the Church of Rome; and the Reformers therefore, after achieving the great change against the opposition of the Government, felt free to constitute the future Church according to the model which they deemed the most scriptural and best. They claimed co-ordinate jurisdiction with the State, on the footing that the latter should be supreme in secular and the former in spiritual matters. This was the royal supremacy in matters civil only.

After the revolution of 1688 re-constituted the Presbyterian Church on what most of its adherents deemed a not unsatisfactory basis, it sank into a lethargic state (the reaction against the protracted excitement of the two previous centuries), its affairs being directed by the "Moderates," a party of repose and not of movement. The excesses of the first French Revolution rudely awaking the Church from its slumber, gave new life to an antagonistic party, zealous and devoted, called the Evangelicals. From being opposed to the practice of intruding unacceptable ministers on congregations, they were frequently called also "Non-intrusionists," whilst the Moderate party were mostly supporters of patronage. The reaction caused by the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 imparted a fresh impulse to the Evangelicals, and in 1834 they became dominant in the General Assembly.

On May 27 of that year the Church, on the motion of Lord Moncreiff, with the approval of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, leader of the Evangelical party, who could not himself propose it, not

being a member of that Assembly, passed the "Veto Act," giving a congregation authority to reject the patron's presentee if they deemed him unsuitable to their circumstances. Two days later this was followed by a Chapel Act, which accorded to ministers of Chapels of Ease, or *quoad sacra* charges, as they were often called, the same rights as parish ministers. The majority of the Church believed that they had the power to pass these measures without consulting the State, and it was a series of subsequent decisions on the part of Her Majesty's judges, declaring them illegal, which ultimately produced the disruption.

In 1835 Lord Kinnoul, patron of Auchterarder Church, prosecuted the presbytery of that place for having refused to take on trial a presentee of his "vetoed" by the congregation. On March 8, 1838, the judges of the Court of Session, by a majority of eight to five, gave judgment essentially in the patron's favour, the House of Lords on May 3, 1839, confirming the decision. The Church now abandoned the "temporalities," consisting of the stipend and the "manse" (minister's official residence) at Auchterarder, and flattered itself that proceedings in that quarter were at an end. Meanwhile, other cases arose at Lethendry, at Marnoch, in the Presbytery of Strathgogie, and elsewhere, each bringing the Church into closer and more dangerous conflict with the civil power. Nor were the Auchterarder troubles at an end. An action for damages on account of the rejection of the presentee had been raised, and carried from the Court of Session to the House of Lords, which on August 9, 1842, decided it against the Church. Thus much of the "Veto Act." Next of its companion piece of legislation.

In 1840 a case arose at Stewarston, in Ayrshire, designed to test the legality of the boon conferred on the *quoad sacra* members by the Chapel Act of 1834, and was decided against the Church by the Court of Session again by a majority of eight to five judges, on Jan. 20, 1843. This decision, which was never appealed against, produced a deadlock in the Assembly of 1843, the Evangelical party believing that the Court was incomplete if the *quoad sacra* ministers were absent; and the moderate party that its decisions would be rendered illegal if they were present. Appeals to successive governments to legislate had also been made, but in vain. The Rev. Dr. Welsh, the retiring moderator, and a prominent member of the Evangelical party, therefore read and tabled a protest, after which he moved towards the door. All who agreed with the protest followed him from the house. A deed of denunciation was afterwards signed by 474 members. Among the seceders were all the missionaries to India, to Africa, and to the Jews scattered abroad. The great secession now described constituted the "Disruption." (*Buchanan: Ten Years' Conflict*.)

"In the event of our *disruption* from the State . . . and are looking for a great impulse from the *Disruption* when it actually takes place."—*Dr. Chalmers & Mr. Lennox*, April 18, 1843, in *Hanna: Life of Chalmers*, iv. 233.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to, or which resulted from, the rending asunder of rocks, of churches, &c., as the *Disruption* controversy.

dis-rūpt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *disrupt*; *-ive*.]

1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending, tearing, or breaking asunder.

"Coiled wrought iron, which from its pliant and fibrous character is capable of checking and counteracting any suddenly disruptive tendency on the part of the steel."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 217.

2. Produced by or consequent on disruption or tearing asunder.

***dis-rūpt-ure**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *rupture* (q.v.).] To tear or rend asunder, to break in pieces.

***dis-rūpt-ure**, *s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*] A rending or tearing asunder; disruption.

***dis-rūpt-ured**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

***dis-rūpt-ür-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of tearing, rending, or breaking asunder; disruption.

***dis-sāfe**, ***dis-saif**, *s.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *safe*, *saif* (q.v.).] Insecurity, danger.

"Quibb! wald he think to luff nyr our the laif, And other quibb he thocht on his *disaif*."—*Wallace*, v. 613.

***dis-sā-sēnt**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *v.* (q.v.).] To dissent.

"He for himself and the remnant of the Prelates *dissensit* thereto simpliciter."—*Keith: History*, p. 87.

***dis-sā-sēnt**, *s.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, *s.* (q.v.).] Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be given of their *dissensus* aprovin' to the Commissioners."—*Append. Act. Chas. I.* (1614), v. 677.

dis-sāt-is-fac-tion, *s.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfaction* (q.v.).] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; a feeling of something wanting to complete one's wish.

"The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*."—*Addison: Spectator*.

¶ For the difference between *dissatisfaction* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

***dis-sāt-is-fac-tōr-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dissatisfactory*; *-ness*.] The quality of being dissatisfactory; a failure or inability to give satisfaction or content; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. II; *Happiness*.

***dis-sāt-is-fac-tōr-y**, *a.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfactory* (q.v.).] Failing to give satisfaction; causing discontent or dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory.

"An answer very *dissatisfactory*."—*Parliamentary Hist.*: Charles II. (an. 1678).

dis-sāt-is-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSATISFY.]

dis-sāt-is-fy, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfy* (q.v.).]

1. To fail to satisfy, to fall short of the expectations of.

"One after one they take their turns, nor have I one espied That does not slackly go away, as if *dissatisfied*."—*Wordsworth: Star-gazers*.

2. To make discontented, to displease.

"No class was more *dissatisfied* with the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

***dis-sāt-is-fy-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSATISFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making dissatisfied or discontented.

***dis-sāv-āge**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *savage* (q.v.).] To raise from the state of savage; to civilize.

"Those wilde kingdomes Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civill."—*Chapman: Caesar & Pompey*, I. (Davies.)

***dis-sā-vēn-tūre**, *s.* [DISADVENTURE.]

***dis-scat-tēr**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *scatter* (q.v.).] To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"The broken remnants of *disscattered* power."—*Daniel: Civil War*, vi.

***dis-sē-a-pōn**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *season* (q.v.).] To spoil the flavour of.

"By mixing with the Nilus *dissseason* his waters."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 106. (Davies.)

***dis-sē-at**, *v.t.* [Prof. *dis*, and Eng. *sear* (q.v.).] To remove or eject from a seat.

"This push Will cheer me ever, or *dissseat* me now."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, v. 3.

dis-sēct, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. par.* of *disseco* = to cut up; *dis* = away, apart, and *seco* = to cut; Fr. *disséquer*; Sp. *disseccar*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To cut up, or in pieces, to disjoint.

"Slaughter is now *dissected* to the full."—*Drayton: Battle of Agincourt*.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To divide and examine minutely into the composition of; to analyze.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample."—*Atterbury*.

(2) To punish.

"Yet old Lucilius never feared the times; But lashed the city, and *dissected* crimes."—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. I.

II. Technically:

1. *Surg.*: To divide or cut up an animal body, according to certain rules, for the pur-

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cions**, **-tions**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dél**.

pose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; or to discover the cause, source, or seat of any morbid affection of the tissues, &c.

"On dissecting the head, the brain is found to be overcharged."—*Farmer: Demosia of the New Testament*, ch. i., ser. 9.

2. *Comm.* To perform the duties of a dissecting-clerk (q.v.).

B. Transitive:

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: To cut up or divide a body for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

dis-sēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSECT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or divided into pieces.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Surg.*: Cut up or divided for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

"The footprints and impressions of diseases in diverse bodies dissected."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

2. *Bot.*: To apply to leaves divided into a number of narrow stripes or segment.

"Dissected applies to leaves with radiating variation, having numerous narrow divisions."—*Baifour: Botany*, § 148.

dissected map. An educational device to teach geography. A map is pasted on a thin board or veneer, and thus mounted is sawn apart into pieces, following the national lines of demarcation. The pieces being mixed, ingenuity and study are required to fit them all together in order.

* **dis-sēct'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dissect*; -able.] That may or can be dissected.

"Kell has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dis-sēct'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSECT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of cutting up or dividing into pieces.

2. *Fig.*: The act of examining into minutely, or analyzing.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of anatomical dissection.

dissecting-clerk, s.

Comm.: A clerk in a large wholesale establishment, whose duty it is to pick out and enter the items in an invoice according to the departments of the business to which they belong, so that the amount of business done by any particular department can be ascertained at any moment.

dissecting-forceps, s.

Anat.: A pair of long tweezers used in dissecting.

dissecting-knife, s.

Anat.: The knives of the Egyptian embalmers were of an Ethiopic stone, probably flint. Herodotus describes them. A flint knife was also used by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and Ethiopians in performing the operation of circumcision. [KNIFE.]

dissecting-microscope, s.

Anat.: A microscope with rack adjustment for focus, spring clips to hold the object-slide, movable arm for carrying the lenses, used for anatomical and botanical investigations. Beneath the eye-glass is a gutter-perforated stage and a circle of glass illuminated by a mirror below.

dis-sēc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dissection*; Sp. *disseccion*; Ital. *dissezione*, from Lat. *dissectus*, *pa. par. of dissecare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of cutting up or dividing into parts.

"There must be many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"I made divers accurate dissections of the eyes of moles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of examining minutely or analyzing.

"So true and so perfect a dissection of human kind."—*Glanville*.

* (2) A minute or single part.

"All his kindredness in their several dissections fully commendable."—*Sidney: Life of Poene*, p. 554.

II. *Surg.*: The act or science of cutting up or dissecting an animal or vegetable body for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several organs and tissues.

III. *Anat.*: The dissection of the human body for purposes of science was ordered by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the college of Alexandria. He even authorized the vivisection of criminals condemned to death. Herophilus of Cos was among the first of the professors in this great school of medicine. [ANATOMY.]

dis-sēc'-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *dissect*; -or.] One who dissects; one who is skilled in anatomy; an anatomist.

"A designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

dis-sē'-ize, **dis-sē'-ize**, * **dis-seaze**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dessaisir*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To strip, to divest, to deprive.

"He disseised him self of alle, yald it to Sir Jon."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 250.

2. *Law*: To deprive of the seizin or possession, or to dispossess wrongfully.

"His ancient patrimony which his family had been disseised of."—*Locke*.

dis-sē'-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEIZE.]

dis-sē'-iz-ē', *s.* [Eng. *disseize*(e); -ee.]

Law: One who is deprived unlawfully of the possession of an estate.

dis-sē'-iz-in, *s.* [O. Fr.] [For def. see extract.]

"When a man invades the possession of another, and by force or surprise turns him out of the occupation of his lands, [this] is termed a *disseizin*, being a deprivation of the actual seizin, or corporal freedom of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

dis-sē'-iz-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSEIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

Law: The same as DISSEIZIN (q.v.).

dis-sē'-z-ōr, * **dis-seis-er**, *s.* [Eng. *disseize*(e); -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who deprives another unlawfully of what is his right.

"Thou . . . art disseiser of another's right."—*Drayton: Barons' War*, bk. iii.

2. *Law*: One who unlawfully deprives another of the possession of an estate.

"The law hath been that the disseisor could not re-enter without action."—*Selden: Illustr. of Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, song xvii.

dis-sē'-z-ōr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *disseisor*; -ess.]

Law: A woman who unlawfully deprives any person of possession of an estate.

* **dis-sē'-z-ūre**, * **dis-seis-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *disseize*(e); -ure.] The act of disseizing another; disseizin.

"To take revenge for . . . the disseisures, which his hidde enemies had made in his lands there."—*Speed: Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 47.

dis-sē'-z-ōm, *s.* [Dut.] The pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

* **dis-sē'-f**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *self* (q.v.).] To put one beside oneself; to stupefy.

"This shivering writer that my soule benums, Freezes my senses, and disselfs me so."—*Sylvestre: The Trophies*, l. 116. (Davies.)

* **dis-sē'-bill**, *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *de-habillé*.] Undressed, unclothed.

"Wallace statur, off gretines, and off hycht, Was jugyt him, be discretoun off rycht, That saw him, bath dissembill and in wald; Ix quartaris large he was in leith in feld."—*Wallace*, ix., l. 924.

* **dis-sē'-blā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblable* (q.v.).] Unlike, dissimilar.

"All humane things, lyke the Silenes, or duple images of Alcibades, have two faces, much alike and dissemblable."—*Morris Encom. by Chalmers*, E 3.

* **dis-sē'-blānce** (1), *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -ance.] The act or power of dissembling.

"I wanted those old instruments of state Dissemblance and suspect."—*Marston: Malcontent*, l. 4.

* **dis-sē'-blānce** (2), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] An unlikeness, or dissimilarity.

"Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another."—*Gibborne: Advice to a Son* (1669).

dis-sēm'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dissembler*, Fr. *dissembler*, from Lat. *dissimulo* = to dissimulate, to conceal; *dis* = away, apart, and *simulo* = to pretend; Sp. *disimular*; Ital. *disimulare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pretend that not to be which really is; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise, to conceal.

"They should have either dissembled their displeasure, or openly declared the true reasons for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To pretend that to be which is not; to feign.

"Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray."—*Dryden: Sigismunda & Gaiscaro*, 243.

* 3. To imitate.

"The gold dissembled well their yellow hair."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid* viii. 878.

* 4. To disguise, to make unrecognizable.

"I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will dissemble myself int."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To give a false appearance.

"What wicked and dissembling glass of mine Made me compare with Herod's saphery cynel?"—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. To assume a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to conceal or disguise one's real thoughts under a false exterior.

"She was far too violent to flatter or to dissemble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *dissemble* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL.

dis-sēm'-bled (bled as beld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMBLE.]

dis-sēm'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e)*; -er.] One who dissembles or conceals his real thoughts or opinions under a false exterior; one who feigns what he does not think or believe; a hypocrite.

"Those very dissemblers whose villany had brought disgrace on the Puritan name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

¶ For the difference between *dissembler* and *hypocrite*, see HYPOCRITE.

dis-sēm'-blīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSEMBLE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of hiding or disguising under a false appearance; dissimulation.

"Which some that art of wise dissembling call."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. iii., c. 1.

2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

"Good now, play one scene Of excellent dissembling."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 2.

dis-sēm'-blīng-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *dissembling*; -ly.] In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.

"And yet dissemblingly be thought To dally and to play."—*Dryden: Horace*, bk. i., sat. 2.

dis-sēm'-ī-nāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *disseminatus*, *pa. par. of disseminare*; to scatter seed; *dis* = away, apart, and *semino* = to sow seed; *semen* = seed; Fr. *disseminer*; Sp. *disseminar*; Ital. *disseminare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"Some plants are disseminated generally over the globe."—*Baifour: Botany*, § 142.

2. To publish, to circulate.

"The papers . . . were disseminated at the public charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. To sow the seeds of; to sow as seed.

"Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else Contagion, and disseminating death."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 616, 617.

4. To scatter as seed; to spread abroad with a view to growth or propagation; to circulate.

"How can it be that a naughty quality should be more apt to be disseminated than a good one?"—*Bishop Taylor: Original Sin*, ch. vi., s. 1.

5. To spread, to diffuse, to circulate.

"There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat disseminated throughout the body of the earth."—*Woodward*.

B. *Intrans.*: To spread, to be diffused.

dis-sēm'-ī-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Scattered, spread, or circulated about.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ou = kw.

2. *Min.*: Occurring in small portions scattered about or through some other substance.

dis-sēm-in-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*Dissemination*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scattering, spreading, circulating, or diffusing; dissemination.

"The dissemination of heresies and infusing of prejudices."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

dis-sēm-ī-nā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. disseminatio, from disseminatus, pa. par. of disseminare; Fr. dissémination; Ital. disseminazione.*]

1. The act of disseminating, spreading, or circulating with a view to growth, advancement, or propagation.

"By the dissemination of speculative notions."—*Horsley: Speech on Slave Trade*.

2. The state of being widely spread or diffused.

"Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its dissemination."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad of doctrines or opinions.

dis-sēm-ī-nā-tive, *a.* [*Eng. disseminat(e); -ive.*]

1. Tending to disseminate; disseminating.

2. Easily disseminating or spread.

"The effect of heresies, like the plague, infectious and disseminative."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

dis-sēm-ī-nā-tōr, *s.* [*Eng. disseminat(e); -or.*] One who disseminates or spreads about; a circulator.

"Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

dis-sen-sion, ***dis-sen-ci-oun**, ***dis-sen-ci-oun**, ***dis-sen-ci-um**, *s.* [*Lat. dissensio, from dissensus, pa. par. of dissentio = to differ in opinion: dis = away, apart, and sentio = to feel, to think; Fr. dissension; Port. dissensão; Sp. disensión; Ital. dissensione.*]

Disagreement of opinion; discord, contention, difference, quarrel, strife; a breach of friendship or concord.

"Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no dissension hinder government."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., iv. a.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dissension*, *contention*, and *discord*: "A collision of opinions produces *dissension*; a collision of interests produces *contention*; a collision of humours produces *discord*. A love of one's own opinion, combined with a disregard for the opinions of others, gives rise to *dissension*; selfishness is the main cause of *contention*; and an ungoverned temper that of *discord*. *Dissension* is peculiar to bodies or communities of men; *contention* and *discord* to individuals. . . . *Dissension* tends not only to alienate the minds of men from each other, but to dissolve the bonds of society; *contention* is accompanied by anger, ill-will, envy, and many evil passions; *discord* interrupts the progress of the kind affections, and bars all tender intercourse." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-sen-sious**, ***dis-sen-tious**, *a.* [*Eng. dissent; -ious.*] Disposed to dissension or discord; quarrelsome, contentious, factious, seditious.

"You dissensionous rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, I. 1.

***dis-sen-sious-ly**, ***dis-sen-tious-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. dissensions; -ly.*] In a quarrelsome or factious manner.

"No more the gods dissensionally employ
Their high-bowed powers."

Chapman: Homer: Iliad, bk. II.

dis-sent, ***dis-sente**, *v.i.* [*Lat. dissentio = to differ in opinion: dis = away, apart, and sentio = to feel, to think; Sp. dissentir; Ital. dissentire.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To differ or disagree in opinion; to be of a different opinion; to hold opposite views.

"Malice had no leisure to dissent."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

¶ It is followed by *from*.

"There are many opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves."
Addison: Spectator.

2. To be of a different or contrary nature.

"We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hateful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*.

II. Eccles.: To differ on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from an established church; not to conform.

¶ For the difference between to *dissent* and to *differ*, see *DIFFER*.

***dis-sent' (1), s.** [*DESCENT.*]

dis-sent' (2), s. [*DISSENT, v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A difference or disagreement of opinion.

"Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1, 160, 1, 161.

2. A declaration of difference of opinion.

"3. Contrariety or opposition of nature or qualities."

"The dissents of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dissent of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals."—*Bacon*.

II. Eccles.: The principles of the Dissenters; the body of Dissenters collectively.

***dis-sen-tā-nē-ōus**, *a.* [*Lat. dissentaneus, from dissentio.*] Disagreeing, inconsistent, discordant.

"Being dissentaneous and repugnant to the common humour and genius of mankind."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 15.

***dis-sen-tā-nē-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. dissentaneous; -ness.*] Disagreeableness, contrariety. (*Absh.*)

***dis-sent-a-ny**, *a.* [*Lat. dissentaneus.*] Dissentaneous, disagreeing, inconsistent.

"The parts are not discrete, or dissentary, for both hinder the putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

¶ In some copies the reading is *dissentary*.

***dis-sen-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. dissent; -ation.*] Disagreement, discord, dispute, dissession.

"To leave their jars,
Their strifes, dissensions, and all civil warres."
Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. II., s. 2.

dis-sent-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. dissent; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who dissents, disagrees, or differs from another in opinion; one who holds or expresses different or contrary views.

"They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with dissenters in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons."—*Locke*.

2. *Ch. Hist., Law, &c.*: One who dissents from the Established Church. It is indirectly suggested that he or his ancestors once belonged to it; the term then is not commonly applied to the Jews, who never have adhered to the Established Church of England. Nor is it commonly used of Roman Catholics, for they never dissented from the Protestant establishment; it was the ancestors of those now in that establishment who dissented from them. The seeds of dissent in England were sown almost as early as the Reformation, though they did not grow to maturity till long afterwards. As was natural, there were a more conservative and a more revolutionary party among those who at the Reformation quitted the Roman Catholic Church. The former were willing, if not even desirous, to retain many of the old ceremonies; the latter were eager to be rid of them, and to reduce worship to its pristine simplicity. The former may be called the Anglican, the latter were well known as the Puritan party. Neither intended to dissent from the Establishment; each wished that its views might be embodied in the formulas of the Church, subscription to which would then be required from all who aspired to be clergymen. There was a certain natural congruity between Anglicanism and the pomp and circumstance of monarchy; and one as obvious between Puritanism and republicanism. The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was then an event eminently favourable to the aspirations of the Anglican party, and the enforcement of the Act of Uniformity, which took place on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), 1662, necessitated the withdrawal of their opponents from the establishment. The Puritans did not, however, desist from preaching, and legislative efforts to destroy their influence were but partially successful. One of these was the Five Miles Act, passed in 1663, which forbade these clergymen to come within five miles of any "Corporation" where they had

preached. Their followers also were struck at by other laws. The Corporation Act, passed in 1662, forbade any one to be elected to office in a corporate town unless he had taken the sacrament according to the rules of the Established Church; and the Test Act, passed in 1673, required that all civil and military officers under government should take the sacrament according to the form of the English Church; and there were other disabilities besides these. After some interested efforts at conciliation, attempted by James II. in the latter part of his short reign, the Toleration Act of 1689 legalized the worship of dissenters and gave them security against being molested in carrying it on, but other disabilities still remained.

In the times of the Commonwealth two distinct views as to Church government had been entertained by sections of the party, one portion being Presbyterian and the other Congregational or Independent. When permanently separated from the Establishment, these ultimately became two religious denominations, differing chiefly as to Church government. The Baptists had always been separate from the rest, and thus a third dissenting denomination was perpetuated. The Quakers also deemed themselves distinct from others, and so a fourth dissenting body came into existence.

In the eighteenth century Methodism, which, with kind treatment, would have remained in the Church of England and galvanised it into life, became practically a dissenting denomination, though with proclivities to the Establishment which have not yet passed away. There was a necessity for the Unitarians to form a distinct organization from others; for the points of difference between them and the other Protestant dissenters were of a very important character. As dissenters increased in numbers, in wealth, and in power, it was inevitable that they should feel galled by the religious disabilities under which they laboured, and attempt by agitation to procure their removal; those who did so were often denominated political dissenters, which was intended as a term of reproach.

When toleration began to be better understood than it was in the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, statesmen, most of them belonging to the Church of England, made common cause with dissenters in seeking the removal of their religious disabilities; and in 1828 the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed. In 1836 dissenters were allowed for the first time to be married in their own places of worship or in a registrar's office. In 1868 Church-rates were rendered optional instead of compulsory. In 1871 University Tests were abolished. In 1880 dissenting ministers were, for the first time, allowed to officiate in parochial burying-grounds.

The early dissenters were strongly in favour of religious establishments; their descendants, a century and a half later, became, many of them, opposed to the very principle of an establishment, and the agitation which resulted from these views was considerable in the years which immediately followed the passing of the first Reform Bill, the anti-establishment party being called Voluntaryists. Then the controversy lulled for a time, after which it broke out anew, though not with the first intensity, and in May, 1844, an Association arose called the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." a lengthened appellation generally curtailed into the Liberation Society (q.v.). Its aim is the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Churches.

In the year 1662, the Act of Glasgow expelled nearly 400 ministers from the Scottish Established Church, and during the twenty-six dreadful years that succeeded, the Cameronians became a distinct body. In 1688, the Presbyterians, who held sentiments nearly identical with those of the English Puritans, became again the Established Church, and their opponents, who agreed in views with the Anglicans of the south, were reduced to the position of a dissenting denomination.

The operation of the patronage law of A.D. 1712 led to the withdrawal from the Establishment of the Seceders, in 1733; the founder of the Relief, in 1752; and the Non-Intrusion party, who afterwards became the Free Church, in 1843. The descendants of the first two, now most of them in one denomination called the United Presbyterian Church, are volun-

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, qell, chorus, qhin, bengh; go, gem; thin, ʃis; sin, aʃ; expect, ʃenophon, exist. ph
-cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn. -ʃion, -ʃion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

aries; and in the north as in the south a strong anti-establishment party exists. A corresponding one has arisen, and is daily becoming stronger, in the Free Church. The word Dissenter does not apply to the United States, in which there is no Established Church; nor has it applied to Ireland since 1871, the date of its dis-establishment. [ESTABLISHMENT.]

¶ For the difference between *dissenter* and *heretic*, see *HERETIC*.

* **dis-sent'-er-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *dissenter*; *-ism*.] The spirit or principles of dissent or of dissenters.

"The shop-keeping Dissenterism of Carlingford."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Salein Chapel*, ch. iii.

* **dis-sent'-er-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *dissenter*; *-ize*.] To make or convert to be a dissenter.

"They became wholly individualized and semi-dissenterized."—*Sp. Webster: in Life*, l. 123.

dis-sen'-ti-ent (or **tient** as **shent**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissentiens*, *pr. par.* of *dissentio*.]

A. As adj.: Disagreeing or differing in opinion; holding or expressing contrary views.

"One dissentient voice was to be heard in our island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. As subst.: One who disagrees or differs in opinion; one who holds or expresses contrary views; a dissenter.

"Two strong protests, however, signed, the first by twenty-seven, the second by twenty-one dissentients."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

dis-sen'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSENT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Differing or disagreeing in opinion; holding contrary views.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. Differing or dissenting on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from the established church; nonconformist.

"Many of the dissenting clergy of London expressed their concurrence in these charitable sentiments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Belonging to or used by a body of dissenters: as, A dissenting chapel.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of holding or expressing contrary opinions; dissent, disagreement of opinion.

"And if my dissentings at any time were out of error."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*, ch. vi.

2. *Eccles.*: The act of separating or dissenting from an established church.

dis-sen'-tious, *a.* [DISSENSIOUS.]

* **dis-sent'-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *dissentiment*.] Dissent, disagreement.

"Among other things, the *dissentment* from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlston's going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division."—*Contend. of Societies*, p. 21.

dis-sep'-i-ment, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *sepium* = a partition, a division; *sepio* = to fence or hedge.]

1. *Bot.*: A division in the ovary; a true dissepiment is formed when the carpels are so united that the edges of each of the contiguous ones by their union form a septum. Each dissepiment is formed by a double wall or two laminae; when the carpels are placed side by side, true dissepiments must be vertical and not horizontal. A spurious or false dissepiment is formed when the divisions are not joined by the union of the edges of contiguous carpels. They are often horizontal, and are then called *Phragmata*. In the *Cruiferae* they are vertical.

"The axis united to the parietes by dissepiments."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 440.

2. *Zool.*: A term used in a restricted sense to designate certain imperfect transverse partitions which grow from the septa of many corals. They are incomplete horizontal plates, which grow from the sides of the septa, stretching from one septum to another, and more or less interfering with the continuity of the loculi, and breaking them up into a series of cells.



DISSEPIMENT.

1. Section of Ovary of *Crocus*.
2. Phragma of *Cassia*.

* **dis-sert'**, *v.i.* [Lat. *disserto* = to debate, to discuss.] To discourse, to discuss, to treat, to debate.

"Whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness*.

* **dis-sér-tà-ta**, *v.i.* [Lat. *dissertatus*, *pa. par.* of *disserto*.] To discourse, to discuss, to dissert.

dis-sér-tà-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertatus*, *pa. par.* of *disserto*; Fr. *dissertation*; Sp. *dissertacion*; Ital. *dissertazione*.]

1. A discourse on any subject; an argument, a discussion.

"In a certain *dissertation* had once with Master Cheeke."—*Speed: Edward VI.*, bk. ix, ch. xxii.

2. A disquisition, treatise, or essay.

"Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the Poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction."—*Broom: On the Odyssey*.

¶ For the difference between *dissertation* and *essay*, see *ESSAY*.

* **dis-sér-tà-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dissertation*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissertation; disquisitional.

* **dis-sér-tà-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *dissertation*; *-ist*.] One who composes a dissertation; an essayist, a dissertator.

* **dis-sér-tà-tòr**, *s.* [Lat., from *dissertatus*, *pa. par.* of *disserto*.] One who composes a dissertation; a discoursesur.

"Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away."—*Boyle: On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 114.

* **dis-sert'-ly**, *adv.* [DISERTLY.]

* **dis-sér-ve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serve* (q.v.); Fr. *desservir*.] To do a service to; to injure, to hurt, to prejudice.

"The objection will as much *disserve* the cause of the Church of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 4.

* **dis-sér-ved**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSERVE.]

* **dis-sér-vice**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desservice*.] An injury, detriment, or prejudice; an ill-turn. "Which would be of no *disservice* to a person in health."—*Bp. Horne: Works*, vol. v.; *Self-Denial*, dia. 1.

* **dis-sér-vice-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serviceable* (q.v.).] Not serviceable, injurious, hurtful, detrimental, prejudicial.

"... render me *disserviceable* in the employment."—*Bail: Contempl.*; vol. 1, *The Good Steward*.

* **dis-sér-vice-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *disserviceable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disserviceable or prejudicial; hurtfulness.

"All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end."—*Norris*.

* **dis-sér-vice-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *disserviceable* (q.v.); *-ly*.] In a hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial manner; not serviceably.

"I did nothing *disserviceable* to your majesty, or the duke."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. II, p. 17.

* **dis-sér-ving**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSERVE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of being disserviceable.

* **dis-sér-vo**, *a.* [Lat. *dissetus* = scattered, *pa. par.* of *disservo* = to sow or scatter abroad: *dis* = away, apart, and *sero* = to sow.] Scattered, dispersed.

"Wander alwaies they do from place to place, *disserte* farre and wide asunder, without house and home."—*P. Holland: Ammannus Marcellinus* (1609).

* **dis-sét-tle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settle* (q.v.).] To unsettle, to unfix, to disturb.

"Not to shake or *dissettle* anything thereby."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 721.

* **dis-sét-tle-ment**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settlement* (q.v.).] The act of unsettling or disturbing; the state of being unsettled.

"A *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England."—*Marvell: Works*, l. 515.

dis-sév-ér, * **de-sev-er**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *disséver*, *désever*; Ital. *disséperare*, from *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *separo* = to separate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To part, to separate, to divide into parts, to disunite, to sunder.

"Dissevering with my knife

A waxen cake."—*Cooper: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xii.

2. To separate, to cut away.

"I am ... *dissévered* from thy sight."—*Barry Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience*, 514.

3. To break up, to disintegrate, to dissolve.

* **B. Intransitive**:

1. To part, to separate.

"So that I shuld not *disséver*
From hir, in whom is all my light."
Gower, II. 97.

2. To branch off; to go in different directions.

"Like river branches, far and wide,
Dissévering as they run."
Hemans: *Meeting of the Brothers*.

* **dis-sév-ér-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desséverance*, *desséverance*.] The act of dissevering or separating; separation; a division, a space.

"Between the which was meane *disséverance*
From every browe, to shew a distance."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*.

* **dis-sév-ér-ā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desséverion*, from *Lat. dis* = away, apart, and *separatio* = a separation.] The act of dissevering or separating; disseverance.

dis-sév-éred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSEVER.]

dis-sév-ér-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DISSEVER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of severing, separating, dividing, or disuniting.

"The *dissévering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

* **dis-sév-ér-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *disséver*; *-ment*.] The act of dissevering, dividing, or disuniting.

"The *disséverment* of bone and vein."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

* **dis-shād'-ow**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shadow* (q.v.).] To free or clear from shadow or shade, or anything which darkens or blinds. "Soon as he gaind *dishadowed* is."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Vic'ary and Triumph*.

* **dis-shé-ath**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sheath* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To draw out of a sheath; to unsheath.

B. Intrans.: To fall or drop out of the sheath.

"His sword *dishéathing* pierced his own thigh."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. iii, ch. iv, § 3.

* **dis-ship**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ship* (q.v.).] To remove from a ship, to unship.

"The captain shal from time to time *disship*, any artificer, out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships."—*Backlist: Voyages*, l. 297.

* **dis-shiv'-er**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shiver* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To shiver or break in pieces.

B. Intrans.: To become shivered or broken in pieces.

"And sheldes *dishshivering* cracke."
Webbe: *Eng. Poetrie*, p. 50. (Davies.)

* **dis-shiv'-éred**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shivered* (q.v.).] Shivered in pieces.

"*Dishshivered* speares, and sheldes yorne in twaine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 21.

* **dis-shroud**, * **dis-shrówd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shroud* (q.v.).] To make open, plain, or manifest. (Stanhurst.)

* **dis-sid-ence**, *s.* [Lat. *dissidentia*, from *dissidens*, *pr. par.* of *dissideo* = to disagree.] A disagreement, discord, or dissent.

dis-si-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dissidens*, *pr. par.* of *dissideo* = to sit apart, to disagree: *dis* = away, apart, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

* **A. As adjective**:

1. Disagreeing; not in agreement or accord, discordant.

"As our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs."—*Robinson: Tr. of More's Utopia* (1551), ch. ix.

2. Dissenting; specially dissenting from an established church.

"*Dissident* priests also give enough."—*Carlyle*.

B. As substantive:

I. Gen.: One who disagrees or dissents in opinion or views; one who dissents from or opposes any motion.

"If a few *dissidents* managed to get in they were shouted down or expelled by main force."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1882.

II. Specifically:

1. *Religion*: One who dissents from an established church; a dissenter.

2. *Hist.*: A Lutheran, Calvinist, or member of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

"The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the *dissidents* with great moderation."—*Guthrie: Poland*.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ā. ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **dis-sight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sight* (q.v.).] Anything annoying or unpleasant to the sight; an eyesore.

"Brummell . . . the king of elegance was banished even the table d'hôte because he was a *dissight* and an annoyance."—*The Theologist* (1846), II, 269.

* **dis-sil-i-ence**, *s.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, *pr. par.* of *dissilio* = to leap apart or asunder; *dis* = away, apart, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

dis-sil-i-ent, *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, *pr. par.* of *dissilio*.]

Bot.: Starting asunder; bursting asunder; parting with violence.

"In the case of many Euphorbiaceae, as *Hura crepitans*, the cocci separate with great force and elasticity, the cells being called *dissilient*."—*Bailey: Botany*, § 553.

* **dis-sil-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissilio* = to leap or start asunder.] The act of starting, springing, or bursting asunder or apart.

"The dissilation of that air was great."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 92.

* **dis-sil-lābe**, *s. & a.* [DISSYLLABE.]

dis-sim-i-lar, *a.* [Fr. *dissimilaire*.] Not similar or alike; unlike in any way; heterogeneous, discordant, opposed. [SIMILAR.]

"Our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. vii.

dis-sim-i-lār-i-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *similarity* (q.v.).] The quality of being dissimilar or unlike; unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"We might account even for a greater dissimilitude."—*Sir W. Jones: On the Chinese*, dis. 7.

dis-sim-i-lar-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dissimilar*; *-ly*.] In a dissimilar manner.

"With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay."—*Smart: The Hop-Garden*, bk. i.

dis-sim-i-lāte, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *dissimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissimulo* = to make unlike.] To cause to differ (said of phonetic sounds).

* **dis-sim-i-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimilis* = unlike.] (For definition see extract.)

"The converse of the processes just considered is *dissimilation*, by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge."—*H. Sweet, in Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1874), p. 473.

* **dis-sim-i-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *simile* (q.v.).] Comparison or illustration by contraries.

dis-sim-il-i-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *dissimilitudo*; *dis* = away, apart, and *similitudo* = likeness; *similis* = like.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Unlikeness, dissimilarity; a want or absence of similarity or resemblance. "The dissimilitude between the Divinity and images."—*Stillingfleet*.

2. *Rhet.*: A dissimile; a comparison by contraries.

* **dis-sim-u-late**, *a.* [Lat. *dissimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissimulo* = to dissemble.] Dissembling, disguised.

"Under smiling she was dissimulate."—*Chaucer: Test of Greceide*.

dis-sim-u-lāte, *v. t.* [DISSIMULATE, *a.*] To dissemble, to conceal, to disguise.

"Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tall burricades of frizzed curls and bows."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. iii.

† **dis-sim-u-lā-tēr**, * **dis-sim-u-lā-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatus*.] A dissembler.

"Dissimulatur as I was to others."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxvii. (Davies).

dis-sim-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissimulo* = to dissemble (q.v.); Fr. *dissimulation*; Sp. *dissimulación*; Port. *dissimulação*; Ital. *dissimulazione*.] The act of dissembling; a disguising or hiding under a false appearance; false pretension, hypocrisy.

"Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation a concealment of what is."—*Failler*, No. 213.

* **dis-sim-u-lē**, * **dis-sim-i-len**, * **dis-sim-u-len**, * **dis-sym-ele**, * **dis-sym-yl**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *dissimuler*; Port. *dissimular*; Sp. *dissimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*, from Lat. *dissimulo*.]

A. Trans.: To dissemble, to hide under a false appearance.

"To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] dissimulated his heaviness."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, 124.

B. Intransitive:

1. To dissemble.

"So wele dissimulen he coude."

Chaucer: Troilus, III, 355.

2. To pretend, to feign.

"Wherefor Saul dissimuled to go out."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xxiii, 18. (Purveys.)

* **dis-sim-u-lēr**, * **dis-sim-i-lour**, * **dis-sim-u-lour**, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatus*, from *dissimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissimulo*; Ital. *dissimulatore*; Sp. *dissimulador*; Port. *dissimulador*.] A dissembler.

"O fals dissimulatur, O Greke Sinon."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 714.

* **dis-sim-u-lŷng**, * **dis-sim-i-lyng**, * **dis-sim-u-lynge**, * **dys-sym-y-lynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSIMULE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of dissembling; dissimulation.

"Thynge . . . whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, v, 1, 625.

* **dis-sip-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *dissipabilis*, from *dissipo* = to dissipate.] Capable of being easily dissipated, scattered, or dispersed.

"They render the aliment both less dissoluble and more separable."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death*.

* **dis-si-pānd-ing**, *a.* [Lat. *dissipans*, *pr. par.* of *dissipo* = to scatter, to waste.] Dissipated, profligate, spendthrift.

"Young Noy, the dissipated Noy, is killed in France."—*Letter to Wentworth*, April 6, 1636. (Nares.)

dis-si-pāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *dissipatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissipo* = to scatter, to disperse, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and **supo* = to throw (Cf. Eng. *sweep*); Fr. *dissiper*; Sp. *disipar*; Port. *dissipar*; Ital. *dissipare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

To scatter, to disperse, to drive in different directions.

"With keen hunger bold,

Springs o'er the fencer, and dissipates the fold."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi, 159, 160.

2. To scatter, to cause to spread and dis-

appear.

II. Figuratively:

1. To scatter, to disperse, to cause to dis-

appear.

"The more clear light of the gospel dissipated those foggy mists of error."—*Selden: Notes to Drayton's Polyolbion*, song x.

2. To squander, to spend lavishly or wastefully; to waste, to consume.

"The vast wealth which was left him was in three years dissipated."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1509).

* 3. To spend uselessly or wastefully.

"To dissipate their days in quest of joy."

Armstrong.

* 4. To weaken, to waste by application to too many subjects.

"The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy."—*Basile*.

* 5. To neutralize, to counteract.

"It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke and retard the edge of any weapon."—*Tag*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To scatter, to disperse, to waste or vanish away.

2. *Fig.*: To be dissipated, dissolute, extravagant, or wasteful; to indulge in dissipation or extravagance.

dis-si-pā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Scattered, dispersed, caused to vanish or waste away.

II. Figuratively:

1. Given to dissipation, extravagance, or excess; dissolute, devoted to pleasure.

2. Spent in dissipation.

"Thus dissipated was his life, and thus casual his subsistence."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Savage*.

dis-si-pā-tŷng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of scattering, dispersing, or squandering; dissipation.

dis-si-pā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissipatio*, from *dissipatus*, *pr. par.* of *dissipo*; Fr. *dissipation*; Sp. *dissipación*; Ital. *dissipazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or process of dissipating, scattering, or dispersing abroad.

"Scatterings and dissipations of nations."—*Joye: Expo. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

(2) The "state of being scattered or dispersed."

"Foul dissipation followed and forced ruin."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 598.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act or process of scattering, dispersing, or driving away.

(2) The act of wasting or squandering; wasteful consumption.

"In the dissipation of the large fortunes."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. iii.

(3) Anything which distracts the mind or attention.

"I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations."—*Swift*.

(4) Excessive indulgence in luxury, extravagance, and vice; dissolute or vicious mode of living.

"To spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stewards."
Cowper: Task, II, 763-70.

II. Physics: The insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

* **dis-si-te**, *a.* [Lat. *dissitus* = remote; *dis* = away, apart, and *situs* = placed.] Removed, distant.

"Britaine far dissite from this world of ours."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

* **dis-si-lān-dēr**, *v. & s.* [DISCLANDER.]

* **dis-sō-çī-a-bīl-i-tŷ** (or **çī as shī**), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sociality* (q.v.).] A want of sociability; unsociability.

"This dissociality, this degrading, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes poverty so very dreadful."—*Dr. Brett: Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* (1875), p. 12.

* **dis-sō-çī-a-ble** (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis*; *dis* = away, apart, and *sociabilis* = uniting easily, sociable; *socius* = a companion.]

1. Not agreeing or according well; discordant, incongruous.

"They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissocial manner."—*Spectator*.

2. Unsociable; not to be brought to good fellowship; unsuitable to or destroying social relations.

"Dissociable society, as *Langens* terms it."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 650.

* **dis-sō-çī-āl** (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Lat. *dissocialis*.] Unsociable, narrow-minded, selfish, unsuited for society.

"A dissocial man? Dissocial enough."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii, bk. vii, ch. ii.

* **dis-sō-çī-āl-ize** (or **çī as shī**), *v. t.* [Eng. *dissocial*; *-ize*.] To make unsocial or unsociable; to disunite.

* **dis-sō-çī-ate** (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Lat. *dissociatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissocio* = to break up a friendship; *dis* = away, apart, and *socius* = a companion.] Separated, dissevered, disunited.

"Whom I will not suffice to be dissociate or dissevered from me."—*Udall: John xiv*.

* **dis-sō-çī-āte** (or **çī as shī**), *v. t.* [DISSOCIATE, *a.*] To separate, to disunite, to part.

"To consociate men by art . . . that are naturally dissociated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 833.

* **dis-sō-çī-āt-ēd** (or **çī as shī**), *pa. par. or a.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

dis-sō-çī-āt-ing (or **çī as shī**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of separating, disuniting, or parting; dissociation.

dis-sō-çī-ā-tion (or **çī as shī**), *s.* [Lat. *dissociatio*, from *dissociatus*, *pa. par.* of *dissocio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of disuniting, separating, or parting; the state of being disunited or broken up into parts.

"As a consequence of the perfect action of dissociation in the lower layers."—*Transit of Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

2. *Chem.*: The partial decomposition of chemical compounds by the action of heat. (Rossier.)

dis-sōl-u-bīl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; *-ity*.] The quality of being dissoluble; capability of being dissolved; liability to dissolution.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**çlan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhūn**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**çle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

"... swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, uncrated, and reduced into a chyle."—*Kay: On the Creation*, pt. 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Anything which has the power or property of dissolving or converting a solid body into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a solid substance, so that they shall mix with a liquid.

"Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which dissolves or breaks up.

"The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce."—*Motley*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A menstruum or solvent.

2. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation intended to dissolve or disperse concretions in the body, as calculi, tubercles, &c.

dis-solv-er, *s.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; -er.]

1. That which has the power of dissolving; a dissolvent.

"Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. One who or that which dissolves, disperses, or destroys.

"Thou kind *dissolver* of encroaching care."
—*Gray: Windsor Castle*.

* **dis-solv-er-ble**, *a.* [DISSOLVABLE.]

dis-solv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSOLVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Causing or suffering dissolution, melting, or liquefaction; making or becoming liquid; loosening, relaxing.

"Their joints they supple with *dissolving* oil."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, x. 676.

2. Breaking up, dismissing, dispersing, or vanishing.

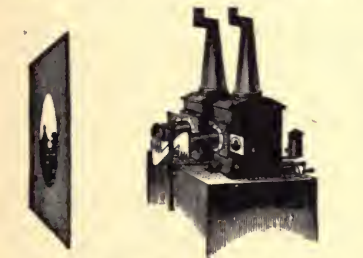
"Here, awful Newton, the *dissolving* clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy shewery prism."
—*Thomson: Spring*, 208, 209.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of making liquid; the state of becoming liquid.

2. The act of dismissing, breaking up, or dispersing.

dissolving-views, *s. pl.* Pictures painted on glass slides, which can be made to gradually change or "dissolve" into another at pleasure by a peculiar arrangement of the magic-lantern or the stereopticon. Two magic-lanterns may be placed side by side, so that each delivers its picture upon the same portion of the screen. A shutter is so arranged that it may shut off the aperture of either, or allow the image from each to pass to the screen. By moving the shutter, the image from the exhibited picture is gradually



DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

dimmed and that of the other as gradually develops. A change of pictures now being made in the darkened lantern, it is ready for the return motion of the shutter, which makes a similar change to that just described. This early method of "dissolving" views is still followed when oil lamps are employed, not when the lime-light is used, as now generally the case. The light in one lantern is simply turned off while the other is turned on, and no mechanical shutter is needed. The gas-tap which thus manipulates the two lights is called a "dissolving-tap." In both cases the result is the same; the pictures melt into each other till the first disappears and the second stands out sharply in its place.

¶ Dissolving views are believed to have been first invented by Henry Langdon Child, who died at an advanced age, in A.D. 1874.

dis-sô-nance, *s.* [Fr. *dissonance*; Sp. *dissonancia*; Ital. *dissonanza*; from Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono* = to differ or disagree in sound; *dis* = away, apart, and *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = sound.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A mixture of harsh, inharmonious sounds, causing an unpleasant effect on the ear; a discordant combination of sounds.

"The wrothed roar was up amidst the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous *dissonance*."
—*Milton: Comus*, 549, 550.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreement; want of accord or harmony.

"The levity and *dissonance* of later writers."—*Speed: Henry IV.*, bk. ix. ch. xii. § 13.

II. Mus.: The same as DISCORD (q.v.).

* **dis-sô-nan-cy**, *s.* [Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono*.] The quality of being dissonant; dissonance, inconsistency.

"He shall clearly see the ugliness of sin, the *dissonance* of it unto reason."—*Jer. Taylor: Contempl.*, bk. 1. ch. ix.

dis-sô-nant, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *dissonante*; Ital. *dissonante*; from Lat. *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono*.]

1. Harsh, discordant, inharmonious; jarring or unpleasant to the ear.

"The eager crowd,
With clamour of voices *dissonant* and loud."
—*Longfellow: Theologian's Tale*.

2. Incongruous, disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"When we loyne two propositions that are *dissonant*."
—*Wilson: Arts of Logic*, fo. 21.

¶ Generally followed by *from*, but to is also occasionally used.

"Their sound
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissident mood from his complaint."
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 660-62.

* **dis-sôn-ed**, *a.* [Lat. *dissono*.] Dissonant.

* **dis-spir-it**, *v.t.* [DISPIRIT.]

dis-suade (su as sw), * **dis-swade**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dissuader*; Sp. *dissuadir*; Ital. *dissuadere*; from Lat. *dissuadeo*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *suadeo* = to persuade.]

1. To endeavour by arguments to persuade a person not to do some act; to advise or counsel against anything.

"Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiii.

2. To persuade a person not to do some act; to divert from a purpose by argument. (With *from* before that which is counselled against.)

"They would probably have tried to *dissuade* their master *from* rejecting it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 3. To disapprove of; not to recommend or advise; to represent as unfit or improper.

"War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*." —*Milton: P.L.*, 187, 188.

dis-suad-éd (su as sw), *pa. par. or a.* [DISSUADE.]

dis-suad-ér (su as sw), * **di-swad-er**,
* **dis-swad-er**, *s.* [Eng. *dissuad(e)*; -er.]

One who dissuades.

dis-suad-ing (su as sw), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSUADE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of advising or persuading not to do any act; dissuasion.

dis-suâ-gion (su as sw), * **dis-swa-sion**,
s. [Lat. *dissuasio*, from *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo*; Fr. *dissuasion*; Sp. *dissuasion*; Ital. *dissuasione*.]

1. The act of dissuading or turning from any purpose by arguments or entreaties; advice or counsel against any act or purpose; dehortation.

"In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends."—*Boyle: Works*, li. 6.

* 2. A dissuasive motive.

dis-suâ-give (su as sw), * **disswasive**,
a. & s. [Ital. *dissuasivo*; Sp. *dissuasivo*; from Lat. *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo*.]

A. As adj.: Tending to dissuade or divert from any purpose or act; dehortatory, dissuading.

"The first branch of the division, the *dissuasive*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 6.

B. As subst.: Dehortation; an argument or reason employed to dissuade or divert a person from any purpose or act; anything which dissuades or tends to dissuade from any act.

"A hearty dissuasive from that practice."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 17, ser. 18.

* **dis-suâ-give-ly** (su as sw), *adv.* [Eng. *dissuasive*; -ly.] In a dissuasive manner; so as to dissuade.

* **dis-suâg-ôr-y** (su as sw), *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dissuasorius*, from *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo*.]

A. As adj.: Dissuasive.

B. As subst.: A dissuasive, a dissuasion.

"This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill-luck in all his *dissuasories*."—*Jeffrey*.

* **dis-sun-dër**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sunder* (q.v.).]

1. To sunder, to separate, to dis sever.

"So *dissundering* quite the brave alaine beast."
—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi.

2. To break up, to destroy.

"Who can this strength *dissunder*!"
—*More: Song of the Soul*, pt. 1, bk. iii, § 25.

* **dis-sun-'dèred**, *pa. par. or adj.* [DISSUNDER.]

* **dis-sun-dër-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSUNDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of sundering, separating, or dis severing.

* **dis-s'-u-r-ry**, * **dis-s'-u-r-rie**, *s.* [Gr. *δυσωρία* (*dysowria*).] Strangury.

"When learned men could there nor then
Devise to swage the stormie rage,
Nor yet the furie of my *dissuure*."
—*Tusser: c. cxlii*, st. 36.

* **dis-sweet-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sweeten* (q.v.).] To deprive of sweetness.

"By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*, grow sour and loathsome."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1685), p. 296.

* **dis-syl'-labe**, * **dis-sil'-labe**, *s. & a.* [DISSYLLABLE.]

A. As subst.: A dissyllable.

B. As adj.: Dissyllabic.

"All verbes *dissyllables*."—*B. Jonson: Eng. Gram.*, ch. vii.

dis-syl'-lâb-ic, * **dis-syl'-lâb-ick**, *a.* [Fr. *dissyllabique*.] Consisting of two syllables only.

"The accent is intreated to the first, as in all nouns *dissyllabick*."—*B. Jonson: Eng. Grammar*.

dis-syl'-lâb-i-fi-câ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *dissyllabify*; -ation.] The act of forming into two syllables.

dis-syl'-lâb-i-fy, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *dissyllable* = a dissyllable; *i* connective, and Lat. *facto* (pass. *fi*) = to make.] To make or form into two syllables.

dis-syl'-la-bize, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *dissyllable* = dissyllable, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To form into two syllables; to dissyllabify.

dis-syl'-la-ble, *s. & a.* [Fr. *dissyllable* = (a.) dissyllabic, (s.) a dissyllable, from Lat. *dissyllabus*; Gr. *δυσσλλαβος* (*dissyllabos*) = of two syllables; *δύς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *σλλαβή* (*syllabê*) = a syllable; Ital. *dissillabo*.]

[SYLLABLE.]

A. As subst.: A word consisting of only two syllables.

"Graham being, on the other side of the Tweed, usually pronounced as a *dissyllable*."—*Scott: Vision of Don Roderick*. (Note.)

* **B. As adj.**: Dissyllabic.

"Diversified by dissyllable and trisyllable terminations."—*Johnson: Pref. to Shakespeare*.

* **dis-tâc-kle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tackle* (q.v.).] To deprive of tackle, rigging, &c.

"Towed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya."
—*Warner: Albion's England*. Addit. to bk. 11.

* **dis-tâc-kled** (kled as keld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISTACKLE.]

dis-tâff, * **dise-stafe**, * **dis-taf**, * **dis-tafe**, * **dys-tafe**, *s.* [A.S. *distaf*: * *dis* or * *dise*, cogn. with Low Dut. *diesse* = a bunch of flax on a distaff, and A.S. *staf* = a staff.]

1. *Lit.*: A cleft stick about three feet long, on which wool or carded cotton was wound in the ancient mode of spinning. The distaff was held under the left arm, and the fibres of

cotton drawn from it were twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. The thread, as it was spun, was wound on a reel which was suspended from and revolved with the thread during spinning.

* 2. *Fig.*: Used as an emblem of the female sex; a woman; women collectively.

"In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the distaff was too busy."—*Hosier: Engl. Teaz.*

† *Descent by distaff*: Descent on the mother's or female side.

* **distaff-day**, * **St. Distaff's day**. A name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth-day, because on that day the Christmas festivities came to an end, and on the day following (January 7) the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupation. It was also called Rock-day, rock in Mid. Eng. being = a distaff.

"Partly work and partly play,
You must on St. Distaff's day."
—*Herrick: Hesperides.*

distaff-side, *s.* The mother's or female side of a family or descent.

distaff-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carthamus alatus*.

distaff-woman, *s.* A spinner.

"Yea, distaff-women manage rusty bills
Against thy seat: both young and old rebel."
—*Shakespeare: Richard II., III. 2.*

* **dis-stained**, * **di-stained**, * **de-stayned**, * **di-stained**, * **de-stained**, * **di-stayned**, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTAIN.]

1. *Lit.*: Stained, discoloured.

"Place on their heads that crown distained with gore,
Which these dire hands from my slain father tore."
—*Pope: Thebais of Statius, III., 114.*

2. *Fig.*: Disgraced, sullied, defamed.

"I live distained, thou undishonoured."
—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, II. 2.*

* **di-stain**, * **de-stayne**, * **de-stoin**, * **di-stayne**, * **dis-teign**, * **di-steyne**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desteindre*, *desteindre*; Fr. *déteindre*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *teindre* = to stain, to tinge; Lat. *tingo*; Sp. *destituir*; Port. *desinger*.] [STAIN, TINGE.]

1. *Lit.*: To stain or tinge with any colour; to discolour.

"A purple stream of blood
Distains the surface of the silver flood."
—*Pope: Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, III. 47, 48.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"His noble blood never destained was."
—*Shelton: Death of Northumberland.*

2. To outdo; to surpass in colour.

"Hyde ye your beauties, Yvonne and Elyene,
My lady cometh that at this may destayne."
—*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, ProL 255.*

3. To calm, still, or pacify.

* **dis-tain-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTAIN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of staining, discolouring, or tarnishing.

dis-tal, *a.* [Formed from Lat. *disto* = to be distant, on a supposed analogy of *central*.]

1. *Anat.*: Applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated at the furthest point from the centre.

"Momentary mechanic or electric excitation of the distal extremity of the divided sciatic nerve causes temporary contraction of all the glands of the hind feet [of a frog]."—*Academy, April 15, 1873, p. 229.*

2. *Bot.*: Applied to the extremity of an organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion.

3. *Zool.*: Applied to the quickly growing end of the hydrosoma of a Hydrozoön; the opposite or proximal extremity growing less rapidly, and being the end by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.

"The solid axis is also almost invariably prolonged beyond the opposite or distal end of the polypary as a uaked rod."—*Nicholson: Palaeontology, p. 64.*

dis-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *distal*; *-ly*.] At or towards the distal or furthest end; at the extremity.

"Distally the inner and outer condylar tuberosities are almost wanting."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc. [1879], vol. XIII., p. 208.*

dis-tance, * **des-tance**, * **des-taunce**, * **dis-taunce**, * **dis-tawns**, * **dys-tans**, * **dys-tawns**, *s.* [Fr. *distance*; Sp. & Port. *distancia*; Ital. *distanza*, from Lat. *distantia*, from *distans*, *pr. par.* of *disto* = to be apart or distant.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Of material objects*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The space, length, or interval between two objects, measured along the shortest line or course between them.

"Gravity increases as the squares of the distances decrease."—*Herschel: Astronomy (5th ed.), § 681.*

(2) The quality of being distant or remote; remoteness.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

—*Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, I. 7.*

(3) In the same sense as B. 6.

2. *Figuratively* (Of material bodies separated by difference of opinion, feelings, tastes, &c.):

(1) A disagreement, a discussion, alienation. "When the Emperour . . . saw swiche a distaunce amonge the systeres."—*Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 134.*

(2) Respect; as shown in behaviour by not approaching too close.

"'Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld."—*Atterbury.*

(3) Reserve; coolness; as shown in behaviour by the avoiding of the society of any person.

"All his distance was at once abandoned."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad, lxviii.*

II. *Of immaterial things*:

1. *Of time, &c.*:

(1) Space, length, or interval of time intervening between two events.

"I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' distance between one and the other."—*Prior.*

(2) Remoteness in time, either past or future.

"We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a distance are capable of."—*Filolion.*

(3) Remoteness in succession, relation, or descent.

2. *Of ideas, &c.*: Ideal space or separation. "The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance between them."—*Locke.*

3. Difference, distinction. (Scotch.)

B. Technically:

1. *Art*: The extreme boundary of view in a picture; that part which appears the farthest away. In perspective, the point of distance is that point of a picture where the visual rays meet. The middle distance is the central portion of a picture between the foreground and the distance. The line of distance is a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point in the plane.

2. *Fencing*: The space or interval kept by two antagonists in fighting.

3. *Milit.*: The space or interval preserved between men, or bodies of men, measured from front to rear.

4. *Mus.*: The interval between any two notes.

5. *Horse-racing*: In heat-races, a space measured back from the winning-post and varying according to the kind of race (trotting or running) and to the length of the same. Any horse which does not succeed in reaching this space or, as it is usually termed, in passing the distance-post before the winning horse passes the winning-post, is said to be *distanced*, and is thereby disqualified from taking further part in the race.

6. *Surv.*: The distance between two points is the length of a line joining the two points, expressed in terms of some line which is assumed as the unit of length. Distances are distinguished as *vertical distances*, or heights; *horizontal distances*, or those estimated in a horizontal plane; and *oblique distances*, which are neither horizontal nor vertical. *Accessible distances* are those which may be measured by the direct application of some linear unit of measure; *inaccessible distances* are those which either cannot be reached, or which are inconvenient to reach, so as to apply to these the linear

unit. Such distances are determined by the measurement of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulae.

¶ (1) *Angular distance*: The angle included between the lines of direction of two bodies from a point. Thus, if a spectator's eye be placed at a point A, and lines drawn from it to the two objects B and C, the angle B A C formed by these two lines is the angular distance of B from C.



(2) *Apparent distance*: The apparent distance of an object is the distance which we judge an object to be from us when seen from afar off, which may be very different from the real distance.

(3) *Curtate distance*:

Astron. [CURTATE.]

(4) *Law of distances*. [LAW.]

(5) *Line of distance*. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(6) *Mean distance*:

Astron.: A mean between the aphelion and perihelion distances of a planet.

(7) *Meridian distance*. [MERIDIAN.]

(8) *Middle distance*. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(9) *Point of distance*. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(10) *Proportional distances*:

Astron.: The distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as a unity.

(11) *Real distance*: The absolute distance of one body from another, as determined by any terrestrial measure, as miles, yards, &c.

(12) *At a distance*: With some distance intervening, either of space or time.

"To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a distance."—*Smatridge.*

(13) *From a distance*: From a point distant from that looked at or intended.

"The rocks of St. Paul appear from a distance of a brilliant white colour."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World, ch. i.*

(14) *To keep one's distance*:

(a) To show respect; to behave respectfully. "If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time."—*Swift.*

(b) To act or behave with reserve or coolness.

(15) *To save one's distance*:

Racing: To pass the distance-post before the winning horse has passed the winning-post.

"I had nothing whatever to do but to save my distance, to win the race."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad, xlv.*

distance-calculator, *s.*

General Berdan's *distance-calculator*, or what would be called such in range-guides, essentially consists of two telescopes, one metre apart. The two telescopes take the angles, and, the base being known, the materials for calculating distances trigonometrically exist. But with a base relatively so minute there is no likelihood of accuracy in the result, for the minutest error in angle will produce a great one in the distance sought to be ascertained.

distance-post, *s.*

Racing: A post indicating the so-called "distance" in heat-races. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 5.]

"It was only by dint of incessant spurring . . . that I was able to get inside the distance-post."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad, xlv.*

distance-signal, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The most distant of the signals under the control of a signal-man.

dis-tance, *v.t.* [DISTANCE, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Literally*:

* 1. To place, set, or situate at a distance.

"Most pure and piercing the air of this shire; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of water, not to speak of the friendly sea conveniently distanced from London."—*Fuller: Worthies, Hampshire.*

2. To leave behind at a distance; to place at distance between oneself and another.

"Like the swift bird the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the distanced lover dies."
—*Gay: The Fan.*

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; go, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To cause to appear as if at a distance or remote.

"That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. To outstrip, to excel, to outdo; to leave far behind in any mental struggle.

"He distanced the most skilful of his contemporaries."—Mauier.

3. To distinguish. (Scotch.)

B. Racing: A horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the first horse passes the winning-post is said to be distanced. [DISTANCE, s., B. 5.]

dis-tançed, pa. par. & a. [DISTANCE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Placed, set, or situated at a distance; outstripped, excelled.

2. Racing: [DISTANCE, v. B.]

***dis-tançe-less**, a. [Eng. distance; -less. Not allowing a distance view; dull.

"A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March."—C. Kingsley: *Teast*, ch. I. (Davies.)

***dis-tân'-çi-al** (orçi as shî), a. [DISTANTIAL.]

dis-tanç-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTANCE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of leaving behind, outstripping or excelling.

***dis-tan-çy**, ***dis-tan-çie**, s. [Lat. *ais-tantia*.] A distance.

"By sense things present at a distance." More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. II, bk. II, § 6.

dis-tant, a. [Fr. *distant*; Ital. & Sp. *distante*, from Lat. *distans*, pr. par. of *disto* = to stand apart, to be separated: *dis* = away, apart, and *sto* = to stand.]

I. Of material things:

1. Separated or divided by an intervening space of any extent.

"One board had two tenons, equally distant from another."—Ezod. xxxvi. 22.

2. Remote, removed, far away.

"Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries distant from our own."—Watts: *Improvement of the Mind*.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. Of time: Remote in time past or future.

2. Of succession, descent, &c.: Remote or removed in the line of descent.

3. Of relationship: Not closely connected in consanguinity.

4. Of ideas, thoughts, &c.:

(1) Not obvious or plain; indirect.

"To express every thing obscure in modest terms and distant phrases."—Addison: *Spectator*.

(2) In view or prospect; not likely to be realized; faint, slight.

(3) Slight, faint, not strong or easily recognized; as, A distant resemblance.

5. Of manners, disposition, &c.:

(1) Reserved, shy, cool, not warm or cordial; characterized by coolness, indifference, or disrespect.

(2) Not closely connected or allied; remote in kind or nature.

"What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to practice so widely distant from it?"—G. Sermon of the Tongue.

6. Of a sound: Appearing remote, faint; dying away.

"The boy's cry came to her from the field more and more distant."—Tennyson: *Dora*, 102, 103.

Crabbs this discriminates between *dis-tant*, *far*, and *remote*: "*Distance* is employed as an adjunct or otherwise; *far* is used only as an adverb. We speak of *distant* objects, or objects being *distant*; but we speak of things only as being *far*. *Distant* is employed only for bodies at rest; *far* signifies gone or removed away, and is employed for bodies either stationary or otherwise; hence we say that a thing is *distant*, or it goes, runs, or flies *far*. *Distant* is used to designate great space; *far* only that which is ordinary: the sun is ninety four millions of miles *distant* from the earth; one person lives not very *far* off, or a person is *far* from the spot. *Distant* is used absolutely to express an intervening space;

remote rather expresses the relative idea of being gone out of sight. A person is said to live in a *distant* country or in a *remote* corner of any country. They bear a similar analogy in the figurative application; when we speak of a *remote* idea it designates that which is less liable to strike the mind than a *distant* idea. A *distant* relationship between individuals is never altogether lost sight of; when the connexion between objects is very *remote* it easily escapes observation." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***dis-tân'-ti-all** (ti as shî), ***dis-tân'-ci-al**, a. [Formed as if from a Lat. *distantiālis*, from *distantiā*.] Distant, remote, removed.

"Those which may be greater in themselves, but more distant from the eye."—Moutague: *Devoutie Essays*, pt. I, tr. x., § 6.

dis-tant-ly, adv. [Eng. *distant*; -ly.]

1. At a distance, either of space or time.

"These Irish matters, though in time somewhat *distantly* acted."—Camden: *Elizabeth* (an. 1589).

2. Not closely in line of consanguinity; as, A person *distantly* related.

3. Indirectly, not plainly or obviously.

"Most *distantly* hint at a droll foible in his character."—Sterne: *Letters*, No. 3.

4. With reserve, coolness, or indifference.

***dis-tant-ness**, s. [Eng. *distant*; -ness.] Distance, the state of being distant. (ASH.)

dis-tas'te, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *taste*, s. (q.v.).]

I. Lit.: A disrelish or aversion of the appetite; a dislike of food or drink.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Discomfort, uneasiness.

"Men of most power, and noblest of the peers, That no *distaste* unto the realm might bring."—Dryden: *Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

2. Annoyance, displeasure, alienation of the affections.

"The king loved to raise mean persons, and upon the least *distaste* to throw them down."—Burnet: *Hist. of Reformation*, bk. I. (an. 1515).

*An insult.

4. A disrelish, a want of disposition or inclination to a disinclination.

"For which men of letters generally have a strong *distaste*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

¶ For the difference between *distaste* and *dislike*, see *DISLIKE*.

***dis-tas'te**, v.t. & i. [DISTASTE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To feel a distaste or disgust for; to disrelish; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful.

"And scants us with a single famished kiss, Distasted with the salt of broken tears."—Shakespeare: *Titulus & Cressida*, iv. 4. (Quarta.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To make distasteful; to embitter; to change for the worse.

"Her brain-sick raptures Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel, Which hath our several honours all engaged To make it gracious."—Shakespeare: *Titulus & Cressida*, ii. 2.

2. To be distasteful to; to offend, to disgust.

"These new edicts Which so *distaste* the people."—Heywood: *Rape of Lucrece*.

3. To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe.

"If he *distaste* it, let him to our sister."—Shakespeare: *Lear*, I. 3. (Folio.)

B. Intrans.: To be distasteful or unsavoury.

"Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisonous, Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*, But, with a little act upon the blood, Burn like the mines of sulphur."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

***dis-tast-éd**, pa. par. or a. [DISTASTE, v.]

dis-tas'te-fûl, a. [Eng. *distaste*; -ful(f).]

*I. Lit.: Nauseous or unpleasant to the taste.

"Why should you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit From the unwillow bough?"—Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Offensive, displeasing.

"'Twas *distasteful* to my noble mind."—Dryden: *Legend of Thomas Cromwell*.

*2. Repulsive, malevolent; exhibiting displeasure or aversion:

"After *distasteful* looks, With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods, They froze me into silence."—Shakespeare: *Timon*, II. 2.

dis-tas'te-fûl-lý, adv. [Eng. *distasteful*; -ly.] In a distasteful, unpleasing manner.

dis-tas'te-fûl-ness, s. [Eng. *distasteful*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness.

"Qualifying much of the *distastefulness* of our physick."—Moutague: *Devoutie Essays*, pt. II, tr. x., § 2.

*2. A dislike or disrelish.

"Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished."—Earl of Bristol to James I., *Supp. to Cabala*, p. 121.

***dis-tast-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTASTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making distasteful, disrelishing, or offending.

***dis-tast-ive**, a. & s. [Eng. *distast(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adjective:

1. Feeling distaste, disrelish, or disinclination.

"Into your unwilling and *distastive* ear."—Speed: *Henry V.*, bk. ix, ch. xv., § 10.

2. Disgusting, distasteful.

"Thus did they finish their *distastive* songs."—The *Newe Metamorphosis* (1600).

B. As subst.: Anything which causes disrelish, aversion, or dissatisfaction; anything distasteful or displeasing.

"Other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*.

***dis-tast-üre**, s. [Eng. *distast(e)*; -üre.] That which tends to make a person displeased, dissatisfied, or annoyed.

"The duke . . . upon this *distasture* impressed such colour of mind."—Speed: *Q. Marie*, bk. ix., ch. xxxii., § 32.

dis-tém-për (1), s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temper*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The early physicians were of opinion that there were four humours in the body, on the right admixture of which good temper and a good temperament depended. When one or more of these preponderated over the rest in undesirable proportions, distemper was produced: hence, a disproportionate or unnatural admixture of parts; a want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease, malady, or indisposition arising from a disturbance of the animal economy, or from the predominance of some humour; now confined to animals.

"They also thought to drive away his *distemper* by harsh and surly carriage to him."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

*3. A bad constitution of the mind; mental derangement or perturbation.

"He hath found the head and source Of all your son's *distemper*."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

*4. Ill humour; bad temper.

"I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament."—King Charles: *Edwin Bonville*.

*5. Uneasiness, perturbation, discomfort.

"In her check *distemper* flushing glowed."—Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 887.

6. Disinfection, discontent.

"The *distempers* which seemed likely to bring on Scotland the calamities of civil war."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*7. A want or absence of due balance of parts or qualities between contraries.

"The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries."—Bacon.

*8. A want of due temperature.

"It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable."—Kaleigh: *History of the World*.

*9. Tumult, disorder.

"Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too, Finds no *distemper* while 'tis changed by you."—Waller: *To the Lord Protector*, xxxvi.

II. Vet.: A catarrhal disease to which young dogs are subject, characterized by a running from the eyes and nose, accompanied by a short, dry cough, and followed by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength.

¶ For the difference between *distemper* and disorder, see *DISORDER*.

dis-tém-për (2), **dés-tém-për**, s. [Ital. *distemperare* = to mix or dissolve with a liquid.]

1. A preparation of whiting ground with size and water, with which ceilings are gene-

bell, boy; pòut, jòwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gém; thin, thîs; sin, aș: expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shun. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

rally covered; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered, and are called coloured, when a tint is used in it.

2. A mode of painting with opaque colours, principally used for walls, ceilings, domes, theatrical scenes, &c., in which the colours are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with size. *Tempera* painting was practised in ancient Egypt. The wall was covered with a coating of lime or gypsum. The outline was sketched in with red chalk and then filled out with black. The painter levigated his colours and mixed them with water, placed them on a palette hung to his wrist, and applied them to the surface on which he was at work. It was also practised in Greece and Rome. The cartoons of Raphael are in distemper. It is common for auditoriums, Kalsomine (or calcimine) is a form of it. (*Knight*.)

"The difference between distemper and fresco-painting is this—*distemper* is painted on a dry surface, fresco on wet mortar or plaster."—*Fairholt: Dict. of Art*.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr**, * **dis-tem-pren**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destemper*; Port. *destemperar*; Ital. *distemperare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *tempero* = to temper (q.v.).]

1. To change or derange the due proportions or temper of.

"When . . . the humours in his body ben distempered."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. To confuse, to destroy the arrangement of.

"For dissolution wrought by sin, that first distempered all things, and of incurrant Corrupted."—*Milton: P. L.* xi. 55-7.

3. To disorder or disturb in constitution.

"That distempers a man in body and soule."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 157.

4. To fill with perturbation or uneasiness; to disturb, to vex.

"The king is marvellous distempered."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To deprive of temper or moderation.

"They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be distempered by distrust, passion, or partiality."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

6. To make disaffected, dissatisfied, or discontented.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr**, *v.t.* [Ital. *distemperare*.] To make into distemper.

"Distemping the colours with ox-gall."—*Str. W. Petry*.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr**, * **dis-tem-pre**, *a.* [DISTERTEMPER, *v.*] Violent, immoderate or unrestrained in temper.

"Gif he be distempe and quikith for ire."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 121.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-ānce**, * **des-tem-praunce**, * **dis-tem-per-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *destemperance*; Prov. *destemperanza*; Port. *destemperanza*; Sp. *destemperanza*; Ital. *destemperanza*.] Distemperance, indisposition.

"Diseases grew; distemperance made me swell."—*Mirraour for Magistrates*, p. 112.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *temperate* (q.v.); Ital. *distemperato*.]

1. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate.

"So to bridle the distemperate affections of men."—*Ep. Hall: Sermons*, No. 12.

2. Diseased, disordered.

"Thou hast thy brain distemperate and out of rule."—*Woodroffe*.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-a-tūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temperature* (q.v.).]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

"Through this distemperature we see The seasons alter."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Disease or disorder of the body.

"A defection occasioned from the distemperature of the body."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii. § 2.

3. Disorder or derangement of the mind.

"Upon what ground is his distemperature?"—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, v. 1.

4. Outrageousness, excess, tumultuousness.

5. Confusion, loss of regularity, commixture of contraries.

"Tell how the world fell into this disease, And how so great distemperature did grow."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. 1.

dis-tēm'-pēred, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTERTEMPER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Disordered or diseased in body.

"What is weak, Distempered, or has lost prolific power, Impaired by age, his unrelenting hand Dooms to the knife."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 414-17.

2. Mentally disordered or deranged.

"Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of Charles one mania succeeded another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Intemperate, immoderate, unrestrained.

"Launch thy bark On the distempered flood of public life."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, hfr. vi.

4. Biassed, prejudiced.

"Minds distempered by party spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. Disaffected, dissatisfied, discontented.

"Once more to-day, well met, distempered lords."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iv. 3.

6. Of a disagreeable or evil temperature.

"No scope of nature, no distempered day."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 4.

* **dis-tēm'-pēred-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *distempered*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distempered; distemperance.

"The distemperateness and inveterateness of spirit which is within you."—*State Trials: John Lilburne* (in 1649).

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTERTEMPER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of rendering distempered.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *distemper*; -ment.] A distempered state; distemperance.

"By the torse air's distemperment."—*Pelham: Lovers*, bk. xxiv.

* **dis-tēm'-pēr-ūre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *distempereure*.] Intemperance, excess, want of moderation.

"Distempereure therinne may be calde glotorye."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 156.

dis-tēnd', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *distendo* = to stretch asunder; *dis* = away, apart, and *tendo* = to stretch; Fr. *distendre*; Ital. *distendere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To stretch, spread, swell, or expand in all directions; to inflate.

"The huntsman, with distended cheek, Gan make his instrument of musio speak."—*Cowper: The Needless Alarm*.

2. To stretch or spread out.

"Upon the earth my bodie I distend."—*Stirling: Aurora*, song 2.

3. To spread or extend apart; as, to distend the legs.

4. To widen, to open.

"The warmth distends the chinks."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 120.

* **II. Figuratively**:

1. To widen, to enlarge, to expand.

"How such ideas of th' Almighty's power . . . (ideas not absurd) distend the thought Of feeble mortals."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1, 933-36.

2. To stretch, to extend.

"[He] his desires beyond his prey distenda."—*Daniel: Choruses in Philota*.

B. Intrans.: To become distended or inflated; to swell.

"And now his heart distenda with pride."—*Milton: P. L.* i. 572.

dis-tēnd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DISTERND.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of stretching, expanding, or inflating; distention.

† **dis-tēn-si-bil'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *distensible*; -ity.] The quality of being distensible; capability of distention.

† **dis-tēn-si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *distensibilis* (us), *pa. par. of distendo*, and Eng. suff. -able.] That may or can be distended; capable of being distended.

dis-tēn'-sion, *s.* [DISTENSION.]

"A state of balanced distension."—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will* (2nd ed.), ch. 1, p. 10.

* **dis-tēn'-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *distensivus* (us), *pa. par. of distendo*, and Eng. suff. -ive.]

1. Tending to distend.

2. That may or can be distended; distensible.

* **dis-tēt'**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *distentus*, *pa. par. of distendo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Spread, beaten out.

"Some others were new driven and distent Into great ingots and to wedge square."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. vii. 5.

B. *As subst.*: Breadth, expansion, dilation. (See example under the following word.)

* **dis-tēt'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *distento*, a freq. form from *distendo*.] To distend; to spread or widen out; to enlarge.

"Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distented one fourteenth part longer, which addition of distent will counter much to their beauty."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

dis-tēt'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distentio*, from *distentus*, *pa. par. of distendo*.]

1. The act of distending, stretching out, or inflating.

2. The state or condition of being distended.

"The distentions of those parts hath stopped all fruitfulness."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Dr. Faustus*, iii. 1.

3. The act of stretching apart.

"Our legs do labour more in elevation than in distention."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

4. The space occupied by the thing distended; breadth.

* **dis-tēr'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *terra* = earth, land.] To banish or drive from a country.

"Many thousands were disterred and banished."—*Howell: Letters*, i. 1, 24.

* **dis-tēr'-mīn-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *disternatus*, *pa. par. of disternare* = to separate by boundaries: *dis* = away, apart, and *terminus* = a boundary.] Separated, apart.

"However far disternate in places, however segregated, and infinitely sevaralized in persons."—*Sp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, ch. 1, § 3.

* **dis-tēr'-mīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disternatio*, from *disternatus*, *pa. par. of disternare*.] A separation or parting.

"Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total excommunication or disternation, with anathemas or excommunications joined with it, but yet was not final."—*Hummond: Of Conscience*.

dis-tēr'-rite, *s.* [Ger. *disterrit*.]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite from Fassa in the Tyrol, where it occurs in hexagonal prisms of a yellowish-green or leek-green colour to reddish-grey. Sp. gr. 3.04-3.05; hardness, 5. Called also Brandisite (q.v.).

dis-thē'ne, *s.* [Gr. *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *sthenos* (sthenos) = strength, in allusion to the unequalled hardness and electric properties in two different directions.

Min.: The same as **CYANITE** (q.v.).

* **dis-thrō'ne**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*.] To dethrone, to depose.

"Nothing can possibly dethrone them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise."—*Smith: Old Age* (1666), Pref. A. 4 h.

* **dis-thrōn'-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *dithrone*(e); -ize.]

1. **Lit.**: To dethrone or dithrone.

"By his death he it recovered; But Peridure and Vigent him dithronized."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. x. 44.

2. **Fig.**: To deprive of any position of majesty or sovereignty.

"To dithronize the mighty God Jehous of his regal throne of majesty and glorie."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, pt. ii, p. 60.

dis-tich, *s. & a.* [Lat. *distichus*, *distichon*; Gr. *distichos* (distichos) = having two rows, *distichon* (distichon) = a couplet; *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *stichos* (stichos) = a row or rank.]

A. *As subst.*: A couple of verses or lines making complete sense, a couplet; an epigram in two lines.

"There was a still more unfortunate distich."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. *As adjective*:

Bot.: The same as **DISTICHOUS** (q.v.).

dis-tich-i-ā'-pō-sē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *distichium*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: A family of operculate acrocarpous, i.e., terminal fruited mosses, of caespitose habit, and fruit consisting of oval equal capsules. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-tich'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *distichia* (distichia) = a double line: *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *stichos* (stichos) = a row, order, or line.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Distichaceae (q.v.). Two species are British—viz., *Distichum capellaceum* and *D. inclinatum*.

dis-tich-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *distichos* (distichos) = having two rows or ranks.]

Botany:

1. Having two rows or ranks; as of leaves, florets, &c.

āte, **fāt**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**; **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **wōrk**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **ūnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fāl**; **trē**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

2. Arranged in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, or leaves on opposite sides of a stem or axis.

dis-tich-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *distichous*; -ly.] In two rows or ranks.

"The leaves are said to be arranged *distichously*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 583.

dis-tig-ma, *s.* [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = *dis* (dis) = twice, two-fold, and $\sigma\tau\iota\gamma\mu\alpha$ (*stigma*) = a spot, a mark.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Astasiae, having two pigment-spots, but without cilia, flagelliform filaments, or other locomotive appendages; the motion being like that of a leech. The form of the body is variable. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dis-til, ***dis-till**, ***dis-tille**, ***dis-tyll**, ***dis-tyll**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo* = to fall in drops, to trickle down; *de* = down, and *stillo* = to drop; *stilla* = a drop; Sp. *destilar*; Port. *destillar*; Ital. *distillare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To fall down in drops; to trickle down.

"And the dull drops that from his purpled hill
As from a limbeck did adowne *distill*,"
Spenser: *Autobioline*, vii. 81.

* 2. Figuratively:

(1) To flow gently and in small quantities.
"The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

(2) To flow gently and softly.

"Wherewith he offeth plays his soule to save,
That from his hearte *distilleth* on every syde."
Wyat: *Prok. to the Pealmes*.

(3) To drop, to wet.

"And see his jaws distil with smoking gore."
Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xvii. 72.

II. Chemistry:

* 1. To be distilled.

"That thing that by vertues of fire . . . *distilleth*
withinne the vessel."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

2. To practise distillation; to use a still.

"Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve?"
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To let fall or send down in drops.

"They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distill* upon us abundantly."—*Job xxxv. 28*.

(2) In the same sense as II.

* 2. Figuratively:

(1) To extract with care and diligence.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly *distil* it out."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

(2) To form out of the quintessence or finest parts of.

"As 'twere from forth us all, a man *distilled*
Out of our virtues."
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

(3) To extract the quintessence of.

"Nature presently *distilled*
Helen's cheek, but not her heart."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(4) To form, to give out.

"A gentill berthe his tungs stilleth,
That it malice none *distilleth*,"
Gower: i. 2.

(5) To dissolve, to melt.

"*Distilled* almost to jelly with the act of fear,"
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. Chemistry:

1. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation.

"The liquld *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness."—*Boyle*.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

"Ye muste *distille* this wyne 7 tymes."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

* **dis-til-la-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be distilled; fit for distillation.

"Liquor coming from the *distillable* concretæ."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 225.

dis-til-late, *s.* [Eng. *distil*, and suff. -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: The product of distillation found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"The source from which the *distillate* is obtained."
Times (Irish Whisky), Feb. 1, 1876.

dis-til-lā-tion, ***dēs-til-lā-tion**, ***dis-til-la-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *distillatio* = a trickling or falling down in drops, from *distillatus*, *pa. par.* of *distillo* = to drop or trickle down; Fr. *distillation*, Sp. *destilacion*, Ital. *distillazione*, Port. *destilação*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"A substance obtained by *distillation*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 492.

(3) Anything obtained by distillation; a distilled medicine.

"While through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour
And hither *distillation* force their way."
West: *Triumphs of the Gout*.

* (4) The act of pouring out in drops.

* (5) That which falls in drops.

* (6) A cold in the head; catarrh.

"It hredeth rheumes, catarrhs, and *distillations*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 104.

* 2. *Fig.*: A falling or wasting away gradually or by degrees.

"His liver diseased and corrupted by *distillation*."
Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 74.

II. Chemistry:

1. The act of heating a solid or liquid in a vessel so constructed that the vapours thrown off from the heated substance are collected and condensed. Every distilling apparatus consists essentially of a retort or boiler, in which vaporisation takes place, a refrigerator in which the vapour is condensed, and a receiver. Distillation is of great value in the arts and manufactures. Pure or distilled water, so indispensable to the chemist, is obtained by distillation; sea-water can be rendered potable by the same process; whilst volatile oils and essences are extracted from plants by distillation with water or alcohol. Its most extensive application is in the manufacture of intoxicating spirits. A wort or saccharine infusion is prepared from malt or other grain, or from sugar, at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. After being separated from the grain and cooled to between 60° and 70° F., a certain quantity of yeast is added. Fermentation at once begins, and the saccharine matter is resolved into alcohol and carbonic acid, the former of which remains in the liquid. As soon as the liquor ceases to attenuate, the alcoholic mixture, which is now called wash, is run into the still and submitted to distillation. When a strong flavourless spirit is required, a large and peculiarly constructed still, with high condensing power, is used; but a flavoured spirit is obtained by a double distillation in a small still with low condensing power. The product of the first distillation is called "low wines." A re-distillation at a lower temperature produces first an oil which is separated, and then a spirit more or less flavoured. Malt liquor is impregnated with the essential oil of barley; brandy with the oil of the grape; rum with the oil of the sugar-cane; and gin with the oil of juniper, &c.

¶ (1) *Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of a solid substance, as in the preparation and purification of zinc.

(2) *Fractional distillation* is the separation of liquids having different boiling points. In distillation proper, a simple mechanical separation takes place.

(3) *Destructive distillation*: The kind of distillation produced when the temperature is raised sufficiently high to decompose the substance, and evolve new products, possessing different qualities. It is exemplified in the production of wood-naphtha, pyroigneous acid, and tar, by the distillation of wood in close vessels at a high temperature.

2. The product of the process of distillation; the substance drawn by the still, and found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . then to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

¶ Distillation, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A.D. 1150. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the sixteenth century. (*Haydn*.)

* **distil-house**, ***distill-house**, *s.* A distillery.

"Schiedam . . . containing near three hundred *distil-houses*."—*Pocket Magazine* (1794), vol. i. p. 22.

dis-til-la-tōr-y, ***dis-til-la-tor-ie**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *distillatoire*, Ital. *distillatorio*, Sp. *destintorio*, from Lat. *distillatus*, *pa. par.* of *distillo*.] [STILLATORY.]

* **A.** *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or used in the process of distillation.

"Having in well-closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 138.

B. *As substantivæ*:

* 1. *Chem.*: An apparatus used in distilling; a still.

2. *Her.*: A charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned: "A *distillatory* double armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt receivers." (*Ogilvie*.)

"Thanne must ye do make in the furnes of alachia a *distillatorie* of glas."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

dis-tilled, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTIL.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Obtained by distillation; purified, perfumed.

"Balm his foul head in warm *distilled* waters."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. I.).

distilled-water, *s.*

Chem.: Pure water obtained by distillation, H₂O. The water, if it contains suspended impurities, should be first filtered. The soluble impurities are either volatile or fixed. The water which comes over first about one-tenth should be rejected, as it contains nearly all the volatile impurities. The worm should be of block tin, silver, or platinum, as *stam* acts on glass, dissolving out alkaline silicates. Care should be taken to prevent the mechanical spitting of the liquid; one-tenth of the water should be left in the retort; the solid impurities are also left. It should be redistilled to get rid of traces of organic matter, after it has been treated with a little caustic potash and permanganate of potassium, to oxidize the organic impurities. If it still contains traces of ammonia it should be again redistilled over KHSO₄ to fix the ammonia. Distilled water is used in chemical analysis, and ought always to be used in preparing medicines. It should give no precipitate with AgNO₃, showing the absence of chlorides; nor with ammonia oxalate, showing the absence of lime; nor with larium chloride, BaCl₂, showing the absence of sulphuric acid. A drop of permanganate of potassium should give a pink tint to the water, showing the absence of organic matter.

dis-til-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *distil*; -er.] Specifically, one whose business is the production of spirits by distillation.

"Our copious granaries *distillers* thin."
Warton: *Oxford Newmann's Verses* (1467).

dis-til-lēr-y, *s.* [Fr. *distillerie*.]

* 1. The act or process of distillation.

2. A place or building where distillation is carried on.

"The site is now occupied by a *distillery*."—*Pennant: London*, p. 41.

dis-til-līng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTIL.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dropping, taining in drops.

2. *Chem.*: Used or adapted for distillation.

"A *distilling* apparatus for the supply of fresh water."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1878. (Adv.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of distillation.

* **dis-til-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *distil*; -ment.] That which is extracted by distillation; a distillate.

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

dis-tinct, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, *pa. par.* of *distinguo* = to distinguish (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *distinto*.]

A. *As adjective*:

* 1. Marked out or off; set apart and distinguished from others by visible marks or signs; specified.

"No place
Is yet *distinct* by name."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 535, 536.

2. Distinguished or discriminated in words.

"In other manner *be distinct* the spices of glotonie."
—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

3. Different in nature or kind; not alike.

"The firelock of the Highlander was quite *distinct* from the weapon which he used in close fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Different, separate, not conjoined.

"Eternity, the various sentence past,
Assigns the severed through *distinct* abodes."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 336, 337.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōnt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-cian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

5. Clear, unconfused, plain, evident; so clearly marked out, in nature or qualities, as to be readily distinguished from others.

b. Clear in sound.

* 7. Marked, spotted, variegated.

His arrows from the fourfold-viewed Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes."

Milton: P. L., vi. 644-47.

* B. As adv.: Distinctly.

"Be that again proclaimed distinct and loud."

Thomson: Liberty, li. 277.

* C. As subst.: A distinct, separate body or individual.

"Two distinct, division none,
Number there in love was twin."

Shakespeare: Phœnix & Turtle, 27, 28.

¶ For the difference between *distinct* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

* *dis-tin-ct*, * *dis-tincto*, v.t. [O. Fr. *distinctor*, from Lat. *distinctus*.]

1. To distinguish.

"There can no wight distinct it so,
That he dare sale a word thereto."

Comaunt of the Rose, 6, 199, 6, 200.

2. To mark out, to define.

"In the which year [1238] died Stephen Langton,
Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the chapters
of the Bible, in that order and number as we now use
them, were first distincted."—Fox: Martyrs, p. 218.

* *dis-tin-ct-ly*, v.t. [Eng. *distinct*; i connective, and suff. -ly.] To make distinct.

"Both distinctly and magnify it feeblest component
members."—Proctor: *Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*,
p. 247.

dis-tin-ct-ion, * *dis-tinc-ti-on*, * *dis-tinc-ti-oun*, * *dis-tinc-ti-oun*, s. [Lat. *distinctio* = a marking out, distinction; Fr. *distinction*; Sp. *distinción*; Ital. *distinzione*, from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distingo*.]

* 1. The act of distinguishing, dividing, or marking off.

"The distinction of tragedy into acts was not known;
or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that
we cannot make it out."—Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

* 2. A dividing, separating, or keeping apart.

"For distinction of dyers manere men that woned
there."—Preston, l. 111.

* 3. A division, a branch.

"I thuse distinction both fit cheapitres."—Aeneas,
p. 12.

4. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between.

"This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 3.

* 5. Discrimination, judgment, discrimination; the power of distinguishing.

"She left the eye distinction to cull out
The one from the other."

Beaumont & Fletcher.

6. That which serves to distinguish one thing from others; a mark or note of difference.

"None can venture to fix the precise moment at
which either distinction ceased."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

7. A distinguishing quality, property, or characteristic.

"The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
Overwhelming all distinction."

Cowper: Task, v. 96, 97.

8. Difference regarded; regard to circumstances, qualities, or characteristics; discrimination.

"There is no distinction of Jew and of Greek,
For the same Lord of all is rich in all that ynnardi clepen
hem."—Wycliffe: *Romans* x.

9. A difference made or drawn between things.

"... but the distinctions rest upon unsupported
conjectures."—Lewes: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855),
ch. xiii, pt. ii, § 2.

10. Eminence, superiority, elevation in rank or character; honour, estimation.

"Among philosophers ... merit only makes
distinction."—Goldsmith: *Golden Leaning*, ch. xiii.

11. That which confers eminence or superiority, as a high office or honour bestowed.

"He had been elected speaker in the late reign
under circumstances which made that distinction
peculiarly honourable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

12. Honour, credit.

¶ Without distinction: Promiscuously, alike, indiscriminately; without regard to differences existing.

¶ For the difference between *distinction* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

dis-tin-ct-ive, a. [Fr. *distinctif*; Ital. & Sp. *distintivo*.]

1. Serving to mark distinction or difference.

"The Holy One is a distinctive title of God."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 34.

* 2. Having the power to distinguish or discriminate; discriminating.

"Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it,
and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not
reject it."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. Distinguishing, separate, distinct.

"All carpet patterns should be constructed as
distinctive from wall patterns."—Dr. Dresser, in Cassell's
Technical Educator, pt. ii, p. 248.

* *dis-tin-ct-ive-ly*, adv. [Eng. *distinctive*; -ly.]

1. With proper distinction or difference.

"Her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively*
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 855.

2. Plainly, without confusion, accurately.

"To what end doth he *distinctively* assign a peculiar
dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministries
to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost?"—Barrow:
Sermons, vol. ii, ser. 26.

dis-tin-ct-ly, adv. [Eng. *distinct*; -ly.]

1. In a distinct manner; with distinction; not confusedly.

* 2. Separately, apart.

"In the particle *καὶ* as *distinctly* put to each."
Goodwin: Works, vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 13.

3. Plainly, evidently, clearly.

"His work *distinctly* trace."

Cowper: Testimony of Divine Adeption.

4. With a distinct voice; plainly, clearly.

"So they read in the book in the law of God *distinctly*."—Nehem. viii. 8.

* 5. Explicitly.

"I do not in position *distinctly* speak of her."
Shakespeare: Othello, iii. 4.

* 6. With discrimination or meaning; significantly.

"Thou dost *more distinctly*:"

There's meaning in thy snore."

Shakespeare: Tempest, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *distinctly* and *clearly*, see CLEARLY.

dis-tin-ct-ness, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being distinct or separate.

"Its incorporeity or distinctness from the body."
Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 37.

2. Such separation or difference between things as makes them easily distinguishable.

3. Clearness or plainness of sound.

4. Clearness, preciseness, exactness.

"In order to write with precision, one must possess a
very considerable degree of distinctness and accuracy."
Blair, vol. i, lect. 10.

* 5. Discrimination, judgment, discernment; the power of discriminating or distinguishing between things.

"The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the distinctness, of vision."—Ray: On the Creation.

* *dis-tin-ct-ör*, s. [Lat.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

"Such curious *distinctors*."—Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland, ch. i.

* *dis-tin-ct-üre*, s. [Eng. *distinct*; -ure.] Distinctness.

* *dis-tin-gued* (gued as gwěd), * *dis-tingwed*, a. [Fr. *distinguer* = to distinguish.] Distinguished.

"Art thou *distinguished* and embelished by the spryng
floures of the first soner season?"—Chaucer:
Boethius, p. 47.

dis-tin-guish (gu as gw), v.t. & i. [Fr. *distinguer*; Sp. & Port. *distinguir*; Ital. *distinguere*, from Lat. *distingo* = to mark with a prick, to distinguish; *dis* = away, apart, and a form *stingo* (not found) = to prick; cogn. with Eng. *sting* and *stigma* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make distinct, or indicate difference by an external mark.

2. To separate from others by some distinctive characteristic; to constitute a mark of difference or distinction in things.

3. To classify or arrange according to different or distinctive properties, characteristics, or qualities.

"Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth: the rains, and the ahyms."—Burnet: Theory of the Earth.

4. To note or perceive the distinction or difference between different things; to recognize the individuality of; to discriminate between.

(1) By the senses.

"Being set before you both together,
A judging sight doth soon *distinguish* either."
Dryden: *Matilda* to K. John.

(2) By the understanding or reason.

"By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil."—Watts: Logic.

5. To perceive the existence of the senses: as, To *distinguish* a sound.

* 6. To discern critically; to judge.

"No more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show!"

Shakespeare: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 7. To understand.

"No man could *distinguish* what he said."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 1, 785.

8. To make eminent, noted, or known; to gain distinction for.

"In all the four characters he had *distinguished* himself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv., p. 457.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a distinction; to discriminate; to mark or note the distinction or difference.

"The reader must learn to *distinguish*."—Herchel: Astronomy (1858), § 242.

¶ Followed also by *between*.

"It is not so easy to *distinguish* between notoriety and fame."—Emerson: Books.

* 2. To become distinct, distinguishable, or differentiated.

"The little embryo first *distinguishes* into a little knot."—Jer. Taylor.

¶ (1) Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *distinguish* and to *separate*: "We *distinguish* what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate* what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated* by the distance of time or place." (Blair: *Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 229.)

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *distinguish* and to *discriminate*: "To *distinguish* is the general, to *discriminate* is the particular term: the former is an indefinite, the latter a definite action. To *discriminate* is in fact to *distinguish* specifically; hence we speak of a *distinction* as true or false, but of a *discrimination* as nice. We *distinguish* things as to their divisibility or unity; we *discriminate* them as to their inherent properties; we *distinguish* things that are like or unlike, to separate or collect them; we *discriminate* things only that are different for the purpose of separating one from the other: we *distinguish* by means of the senses as well as the understanding; we *discriminate* by the understanding only: we *distinguish* things by their colour, or we *distinguish* moral objects by their truth or falsehood; we *discriminate* the characters of men, or we *discriminate* their merits according to circumstances."

¶ For the difference between to *distinguish* and to *signalize*, see SIGNALIZE.

dis-tin-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), a. [Eng. *distinguish*; -able.]

1. That may or can be distinguished or discriminated from others; capable of being distinguished.

"Left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles."—Milton: P. R., iii. 423-25.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible.

"Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly with several *distinguishable* distances of their motion."—Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii, ch. xiv.

* 3. Worthy of note or of regard; distinguished, notable.

"I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*."—Swift.

* *dis-tin-guish-a-ble-ness* (gu as gw), s. [Eng. *distinguishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distinguishable.

* *dis-tin-guish-a-bly* (gu as gw), adv. [Eng. *distinguishable*; -ly.] In a manner or degree capable of being distinguished or discriminated from others; distinctly, notably.

"*Distinguishably* in the taste of the most admired reflections of some of our favourite authors."—Cambridge: The Scribneriad, bk. 11.

dis-tin-guished (gu as gw), pa. par. & a. [DISTINGUISH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Marked by some distinctive or distinguishing sign or property.

"That instant Pallas, bursting from a cloud,
Fixed a *distinguished* mark, and cried aloud."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 215, 220.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Exceeding or surpassing others; unusual, above the common.

"For sins committed with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a distinguished fury."—*Rogers*.

3. Eminent, noted, or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality.

"They could far more easily bear the pre-eminence of a distinguished stranger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

* 4. Marked, noticeable.

"Mrs. Delville received her with the most distinguished politeness."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia, bk. iii., ch. vii.*

Crabb thus discriminates between distinguished, conspicuous, eminent, noted, and illustrious: "The idea of an object having something attached to it to excite notice is common to all these terms. Distinguished in its general sense expresses little more than this idea; the rest are but modes of distinguished. A thing is distinguished in proportion as it is distinct or separate from others; it is conspicuous in proportion as it is easily seen; it is noted in proportion as it is widely known. In this sense a rank is distinguished; a situation is conspicuous; a place is noted. Persons are distinguished by external marks or by characteristic qualities; persons or things are conspicuous mostly from some external mark; persons or things are noted mostly by collateral circumstances. A man may be distinguished by his decorations, or he may be distinguished by his manly air, or by his abilities; a person is conspicuous by the gaudiness of his dress; a house is conspicuous that stands on a hill; a person is noted for having performed a wonderful cure; a place is noted for its fine waters. We may be distinguished for things good, bad, or indifferent; we may be conspicuous for our singularities or that which only attracts vulgar notice; we may be noted for that which is bad, and mostly for that which is the subject of vulgar discourse; we can be eminent and illustrious only for that which is really good and praiseworthy; the former applies, however, mostly to those things which set a man high in the circle of his acquaintance; the latter to that which makes him shine before the world. A man of distinguished talent will be apt to excite envy if he be not also distinguished for his private virtue; affectation is never better pleased than when it can place itself in such a conspicuous situation as to draw all eyes upon itself; lovers of fame are sometimes contented to render themselves noted for their vices or absurdities; nothing is more gratifying to a man than to render himself eminent for his professional skill; it is the lot of but few to be illustrious, and those few are very seldom to be envied. In an extended and moral application, these terms may be employed to heighten the character of an object; a favour may be said to be distinguished, piety eminent, and a name illustrious." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **dis-tin'-guish-ed-ly** (gu as gw), *adv.* [*Eng. distinguished; -ly.*] In a distinguished manner; eminently.

dis-tin'-guish-ér (gu as gw), *s.* [*Eng. distinguished; -er.*]

1. One who distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of difference.

"Let us admire the wisdom of God in this distinguisher of times, and visible deity, the sun."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

2. One who accurately discerns the difference or discriminates between things; a critical observer.

"If I should ask any, the most subtle distinguisher."—*Hobbes: Answer to Dr. Bramhall.*

dis-tin'-guish-íng (gu as gw), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTINGUISH.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Constituting a difference or distinction; distinctive.

2. Marking difference or distinction; distinctive, peculiar.

"The distinguishing badge of the Anglican Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

C. As subst.: The act of marking difference or distinction; a separating from others.

distinguishing-pennant, s.

Nautical:

1. The special or proper flag of a vessel.

2. A special pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

* **dis-tin'-guish-íng-ly** (gu as gw), *adv.* [*Eng. distinguished; -ly.*] In a distinguishing manner; with some mark or degree of distinction; markedly.

"A provision distinguishedly calculated for the same purpose of levitation."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xii.*

* **dis-tin'-guish-mént** (gu as gw), *s.* A distinction; an observation of difference.

"Should a like language use to all degrees, And manfully distinguishment leave out Betwixt the prince and beggar."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ll. 1.*

* **dis-ti'-tle, v.t.** [*Pref. dis, and Eng. title (q.v.).*] To strip or divest of a title.

"That were the next way to distill myself of honour."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iv. 2.*

* **dis-ti'-tled** (tled as teld), *pa. par. or a.* [DISTITLED.]

* **dis-ti'-tling, pr. par., a., & s.** [DISTITLING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of divesting of a title.

dis-tóm-a, s. [*Gr. di = dis (dis) = twice, twofold, and stoma (stoma) = a mouth.*]

Zoology:

1. A genus of internal parasitic worms, order Trematoda, class Platyelmintha, vulgarly known as "Suctorial Worms" or "Flukes." The Distoma is commonly found in the liver and biliary ducts of sheep and other ruminants, deriving nourishment from the fluids in which it is immersed, and giving rise to the disease known as the "rot." The body of the creature, which is not quite an inch in length, is flattened, and resembles in some degree a minute sole or flat-fish; at its anterior extremity is a circular disc, or sucker, which is perforated by the aperture of the mouth; whilst a second sucker of similar form, but imperforate, is placed upon the ventral surface of the body. With these, both formerly thought to be mouths, whence the name, the parasite clings firmly to the body of its host.

The embryo on its discharge from the egg is of conical form and aquatic habits, swimming freely by means of cilia, with which it is covered. These, however, it does not retain long, and passing into its second stage of development, it enters the body of some freshwater mollusc, where it remains until its temporary host is accidentally taken into the system of some ruminant, when it undergoes its final transformation and passes into its mature stage of development. Distoma has occasionally been found in man.

2. A genus of Tunicata, family Botryllidæ. They occur on marine Alge. Branchial and anal orifices six-rayed.

dis-tóm'-i-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. distoma(a) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Trematoda, type Distoma.

dis-tó-müs, s. [DISTOMA.]

Zool.: The same as Distoma (2).

* **dis-tor'-que-mént** (que as k), *s.* [*Lat. distorquo = to twist, to distort.*] A distortion, a writhing.

"Like the distortments of a darted conscience."—*Pelham: Resolves.*

dis-tort', v.t. [*Fr. détordre, détordre; Sp. & Port. detorcer; Ital. distorcere.*] [DISTORT, a.]

I. Literally:

1. To twist, bend, or put out of the natural figure or posture; to deform, to disfigure.

"And there lay the rider distorted and pale, With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail."—*Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.*

2. To represent in a distorted form: as, His features were distorted in the mirror.

II. Figuratively:

1. To force out of the true course or direction; to pervert, to bias, to prejudice.

"Once they loomed dimly through an obscuring and distorting haze of prejudice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. To turn or twist from the true meaning; to wrest, to pervert.

"The words of Mr. Hooker, thus pitifully distorted."—*Hammond: Works, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 51.*

* **dis-tort', a.** [*Lat. distortus, pa. par. of distorquo = to twist aside: dis = away, apart; torquo = to twist.*] Distorted.

"Her face was ugly, and her mouth distort."—*Spenser: F. Q. V. xii. 36.*

dis-tort'-éd, pa. par. & a. [DISTORT, r.]

1. Lit.: Twisted, turned, or bent from the natural course or figure.

On thy distorted root, with hearers none.
—*Cowper: Fardley Oak.*

* **dis-tort'-éd-ly, adv.** [*Eng. distorted; -ly.*] In a distorted or perverted manner; by perversion.

"They so violently and distordedly pervert the natural order of things."—*Cudworth: Morality, bk. iv. ch. iv.*

dis-tort'-ér, s. [*Eng. distort; -er.*] One who or that which distorts.

dis-tort'-íng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTORT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of twisting or turning out the natural figure; distortion.

dis-tort'-tion, s. [*Lat. distortio, from distortus, pa. par. of distorquo.*]

I. Literally:

1. The act of distorting, twisting, or turning out of the natural form or figure; a writhing, or twisting, a contortion.

"Writhing in dire distortions."—*Savage: On the Recovery of a Lady of Quality.*

2. The state of being distorted or out of shape; a distorted part of a body, a deformity.

"More ordinary imperfections and distortions of the body."—*Wotton: Religio Wotton, p. 79.*

II. Fig.: The wresting or perverting of the true meaning of words.

"These absurdities are all framed by a childish distortion of my words."—*Bp. Wren.*

* **dis-tort'-íve, a.** [*Eng. distort; -ive.*]

1. Causing or tending to cause distortions, distorting.

2. Having distortions, distorted.

dis-tort'-ór, s. [*Lat.*] One who distorts, a distorter.

distortor-oris, s.

Anat.: A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, which distorts the month in rage, grinning, &c.

* **dis-tour'-ble, * des-tro-ble, * distro-ble, * dis-tur-ble, * dis-turb-el-yn, v.t.** [*Fr. des = Lat. dis = away, apart, and tourbler, turbler = to disturb, from Lat. turbula, dimn. of turba = a crowd.*] To disturb, to throw into disorder or confusion, to confound.

"I am right sorry yf I have oughte Disturbed you out of your thoughts."—*Chaucer: Book of the Duchesse, 522.*

dis-tráct, v.t. & i. [*Fr. distraire; Sp. distraer; Port. distrahir; Ital. distraere.*] [DISTRACT, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

* 1. To draw or pull in different directions.

"The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

* 2. To divide, to separate, to break np into parts.

"Distract your army, which doth most consist Of war-marked footmen."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, III. 7.*

3. To turn or draw from one point; to divert from one subject to a number of others.

"If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it by a multiplicity of the object."—*South.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To fill with contrary considerations; to perplex, to harass or to disturb with a multiplicity of cares or thoughts.

"An infant daughter late my griefs increased, And all a mother's cares distract my breast."—*Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 77, 78.*

2. To disturb the peace of by internal dissensions; to tear asunder.

"The Anglican Church was, at this time, not less distracted than the Gallican Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

3. To disturb or disorder the reason or intellect; to derange, to put beside oneself.

"This news distracts me."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives, II. 2.*

* **B. Intrans.:** To become distracted, to be beside oneself.

"Like to distract, she lifted up his head, Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, wases me, are ye dead?"—*Ros: Helenore, p. 14.*

* **dis-tráct', * dis-trácte, a.** [*Lat. distractus, pa. par. of distraho = to draw in different*

ból, bóy; pòut, jòwí; cat, celi, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

directions: *dis* = away, apart, and *traho* = to draw.]

1. *Lit.*: Separated, divided, disjoined.

To your audit comes
Their *distracted* parcels in combined ruin.
Shakespeare: *Lover's Complaint*, 230, 231.

2. *Fig.*: Distracted in mind.

"The fellow is *distracted*, and so am I."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

***dis-trāct-ēd*, pa. par. & a. [DISTRACT, v.]**

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

* 1. *Lit.*: Divided, separated, disjoined.

"But to the brightest beams
Distracted clouds give way: so stand thou forth,
The time is fair again."
Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Disturbed or disordered mentally; perplexed, confounded, harassed.

"One tender friend of my *distracted* mind."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xix. 304.

***dis-trāct-ēd-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *distracted*; -lŷ.]**

1. Disjointly; by fits and starts.

"For she did speak in starts *distractedly*."
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

2. Madly, frantically; like one distracted.

"*Distractedly* she did her hands extend."
Dryden: *Barons' Wars*, bk. ii.

***dis-trāct-ēd-nēss*, s. [Eng. *distracted*; -ness.]** The quality or state of being distracted; distraction.

"The present *distractedness* of my mind."
Boyle: *Works*, i. 41.

***dis-trāct-ēr*, s. [Eng. *distract*; -er.]** One who or that which distracts.

"Such inspiration as this is no *distracter* from, but an accomplice and enlarger of human faculties."
More: *Conf. Cath.* (Pref.).

***dis-trāct-fūl*, a. [Eng. *distract*; -fūl(l).]** Causing distraction; distracting.

"In that *distractful* shape."
Heywood: *Love's Mistress*, sig. F. 9.

***dis-trāct-i-ble*, a. [Eng. *distract*; -able.]** Capable of being drawn aside, or in different directions.

***dis-trāct-ile*, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tractile* (q.v.).]**

Bot.: Divided in two parts; torn asunder; an epithet applied to the connective when it is attached to the filament in a horizontal manner, so as to separate the two anther lobes. Example, in *Salvia officinalis*.

***dis-trāct-īng*, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTRACT, v.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of diverting, disturbing, or deranging mentally; distraction.

***dis-trāc-tion*, s. [Lat. *distraction*, from *distrahere*, pa. par. of *distrāho*; Fr. *distraktion*; Sp. *distracción*; Ital. *distrazione*.]**

* I. Literally:

1. The act of drawing in different directions; separation.

"Un capable of *distraction* from him with whom thou wert one."
Spenser: *Sp. Hall*.

2. A separate or detached body or portion;

a detachment.

"While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguiled all spies."
Shakespeare: *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 7.

* II. Figuratively:

1. The act of drawing or diverting from a point or matter.

2. A state of confusion or perplexity caused by a multiplicity of thoughts or cares distracting the mind; embarrassment.

"Behold *distraction*, frenzy, and amangement,
Like witless antics, one another meet."
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.

3. Violent mental excitement arising from pain, care, &c.

"And in *distraction's* bitter mood
She weeps with wild despair."
Scott: *William & Helen*, viii.

* 4. Folly, stupidity.

5. Madness, insanity.

"This savours not much of *distraction*."
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

6. Anything which distracts or tends to distract the mind, or turn it away from any business, study, care, or occupation.

7. Confusion, tumult, disorder, disturbance.

"What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade?"
Addison: *Freeholder*.

***dis-trāc-tious*, a. [Eng. *distract*; -ious.]** Distracting.

"No molluscous, laborious, and *distracting* thing."
Cudworth: *Intellect. System*, p. 288.

***dis-trāc-tive*, a. [Eng. *distract*; -ive.]** Tending to distract; distracting.

"Shakes off those *distractive* thoughts."
Spenser: *Sp. Hall*: *The Devout Soul*, § 23.

***dis-trāc-tive-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *distractive*; -lŷ.]** In a distracting manner; so as to distract. (Carlyle)

***dis-trāin*, * *dis-traine*, * *dis-treine*,**

***dis-treyn*, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *destraindre*, from Lat. *distringo* = to pull apart: *dis* = away, apart, and *stringo* = to compress, to strain; Ital. *distringere*.]**

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To pull or rend asunder.

"Neither guile nor force might it *distraine*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, ii. xii. 82.

* 2. To seize upon for oneself; to take possession of.

"Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrained* the Tower to his use."
Shakespeare: *1 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* 3. To bind down; to keep under restraint.

"A man which that vicious lusts holden *distrained* with chayne."
Chaucer: *Boethius*, li. 6.

* 4. To clasp, to hold tightly.

"The gentle faucon, that with his fete *distraineth* the kinges hand."
Chaucer: *Assembly of Foules*.

* 5. To oppress, to burden, to distract.

"When raging loue with extreme paine
Most cruelly *distrains* my hart."
Surrey: *The Lover Comforteth himself*.

6. In the same sense as II.

"Their furniture was *distrained* without mercy."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 7. To take goods or chattels from by distraint.

"They suffer themselves to be *distrained*."
Selden: *Table Talk*.

II. Law: To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce the performance of an act.

"Nothing shall be *distrained* for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was *distrained*."
Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

B. Intrans.: To seize goods under a distraint; to levy a distress.

"To enable those who let her out to *distrain* on a short succession of master mariners."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 27, 1892.

***dis-trāin-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *distrain*; -able.]** That may be distrained; liable to be distrained.

"Strangers' beasts found on the tenant's land, if put in by consent of the owner, are *distrainable* immediately afterwards."
Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

***dis-trāin-ed*, pa. par. or a. [DISTRAIN.]**

***dis-trāin-ēr*, *dis-trāin-ōr*, s. [Eng. *distrain*; -er.]**

Law: One who distrains or levies a distress.

"The *distrainer* must answer for the circumstances."
Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

***dis-trāin-īng*, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTRAIN.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of seizing goods under a distraint.

"We may no use the matter, to have most part of the money without *distraining* of your own body."
History of *Fortunatus*.

***dis-trāin-ōr*, s. [DISTRAINER.]**

***dis-trāint*, s. [O. Fr. *destrainte* = restraint, from *destraindre* = to strain, press, restrain, &c.]**

Law: The act of seizing goods for debt, &c.; a distress.

***dis-trāit*, a. [Fr.]** Absent or abstracted in mind.

"She was *distract*, reserved."
C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

***dis-trāught* (gh silent), * *dis-trauwte*,**

a. [An incorrect assimilation of the Eng. *distract* = distracted, to * *raught*, pa. par. of *reach*, taught from teach, &c.]

* 1. *Lit.*: Torn or rent asunder.

"His greedy throat, therewith in two *distrāught*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, iv. vii.

2. *Fig.*: Distracted, perplexed.

"To the sumptuous banquet came
Every Knight and every Dame
Twixt son and daughter all *distrāught*."
Longfellow: *Black Knight*.

***dis-trāught-ēd* (gh silent), a. [Eng. *distract*; -ed.]** Distracted.

"That immortal beauty, there with thee,
Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see."
Spenser: *Hymn of Beaulieu Beautie*.

***dis-trēam*, v.i. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *stream* (q.v.).]** To stream, to flow.

"A swelling tear *distrained* from every eye."
Shenstone: *Elegy*.

***dis-trēss*, * *des-tresse*, * *dis-tres*, * *distresse*, * *dys-tresse*, s. [O. Fr. *distresse*, *distresse*, *distriche*; Prov. *distrecha*, *distressa*, from a supposed Low Lat. form *districcio* = to afflict, from Lat. *districus*, pa. par. of *distingere*; Ital. *distretta*; Fr. *dérresse*.]**

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Extreme anguish or pain of mind or body; deep anxiety.

"Alas! his efforts double his *distress*."
He likes yours little and his own still less."
Couper: *Conversation*, 243.

2. A state of misery, poverty, or want; destitution.

"The *distress* of the common people was severe, and was aggravated by the follies of magistrates and by the arts of malecontents."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. That which causes suffering, pain, or anguish; a calamity, a misfortune.

"He saved them out of their *distresses*."
Ps. civ. 13.

4. In the same sense as II.

5. A state of danger or need of assistance.

"These signal stations are to be available to give notice of vessels in *distress* and requiring assistance."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 21, 1892.

II. Law:

1. English:

(1) The act of distraining or seizing the personal chattels of any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce a duty.

(a) A *distress* is the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed, the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken being non-payment of rent.

A *distress* may also be taken where a man finds beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, *damage-feeasant*: that is, doing him hurt or damage, by treading down his grass, or the like, in which case the owner of the soil may *distrain* them till satisfaction be made him for the injury he has thereby sustained.

And for several rates or duties given and penalties inflicted by special acts of parliament for assessments made for the relief of the poor, or for parochial or district works of a public nature, remedy by distress and sale is given. . . . As a general rule, all chattels personal found upon the premises, whether they in fact belong to the tenant or a stranger, are *distrainable* for rent.

To this rule there are certain exceptions; as, for instance, the tools and utensils of trade, if in actual use; valuable things entrusted in the way of trade, as a horse standing in a smith's shop to be shod; goods entrusted to a common carrier, auctioneer, or agent; things fixed to the freehold, as windows, doors, &c.; and nothing which cannot be rendered again in as good plight as when it was *distrained*, as milk, fruit, and the like.

All *distresses* must be made by day, unless in the case of *damage-feeasant*; nor must the value of the chattels *distrained* be excessive in proportion to the debt.

(b) *Infinite distress* is one which may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, as in cases of neglect of fealty, or to do suit of court, or to appear as a juror. (Blackstone: *Comment.*)

(2) The chattels *distrained*.

"And the *distress* thus taken must be proportioned to the thing *distrained* for, for otherwise he incurs the risk of an action for taking an excessive *distress*."
Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

2. Scots Law: A pledge or security taken by the sheriffs for the good behaviour of those who came to fairs. It was returned to them at the end of the fair or market if no harm had been done.

¶ Crabth thus discriminates between *distress*, *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: "*Distress* is the pain felt when in a strait from which we see no means of extricating ourselves; *anxiety* is that pain which one feels on the prospect of an evil. The *distress* always depends upon some outward cause; the *anxiety* often lies in the imagination. The *distress* is produced by the present, but not always immediate evil; the *anxiety* respects that which is future:

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

anguish arises from the reflection on the evil that is past; *agony* springs from witnessing that which is immediate or before the eye. *Distress* is not peculiar to any age; where there is a consciousness of good and evil, pain and pleasure, *distress* will inevitably exist from some circumstance or another. *Anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony* belong to riper years; infancy and childhood are deemed the happy periods of human existence, because they are exempt from the *anxieties* attendant on every one who has a station to fill and duties to discharge. *Anguish* and *agony* are species of *distress*, of the severer kind, which spring altogether from the maturity of reflection and the full consciousness of evil. A child is in *distress* when it loses its mother, and the mother is also in *distress* when she misses her child. The station of a parent is, indeed, that which is most productive, not only of *distress*, but *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: the mother has her peculiar *anxieties* for the child, whilst rearing it in its infant state: the father has his *anxiety* for its welfare on its entrance into the world: they both suffer the deepest *anguish* when the child disappoints their dearest hopes, by running a career of vice, and finishing its wicked course by an untimely, and sometimes ignominious end: not unfrequently they are doomed to suffer the *agony* of seeing a child encircled in flames from which he cannot be snatched, or sinking into a watery grave from which he cannot be rescued." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-tress'-v.t. [DISTRESS, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause distress, pain, anxiety, or agony to; to harass, to afflict, to grieve greatly, to pain.

"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan."—*1 Sam. i. 26.*

2. To force, compel, or constrain by pain or suffering.

"Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty."—*Hamilton.*

3. To exhaust, to tire out: as, His horse was greatly distressed.

II. Law: To restrain.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *distress*, to harass, and to perplex: "A person is *distressed* either in his outward circumstances or his feelings; he is *harassed* mentally or corporeally; he is *perplexed* in his understanding more than in his feelings: a deprivation *distresses*; provocations and hostile measures *harass*; stratagems and ambiguous measures *perplex*. A besieged town is *distressed* by the cutting off its resources of water and provisions; the besieged are *harassed* by perpetual attacks; the besiegers are *perplexed* in all their manoeuvres and plans by the counter manoeuvres and contrivances of their opponents: a tale of woe *distresses*; continual alarms and incessant labour *harass*; unexpected obstacles and inextricable difficulties *perplex*. We are *distressed* and *perplexed* by circumstances; we are *harassed* altogether by persons or the intentional efforts of others: we may relieve another in *distress* or may remove a *perplexity*, but the *harassing* ceases only with the cause which gave rise to it." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-tress'-ed, 'dis-tress', pa. par. or a. [DISTRESS, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Afflicted with pain, anxiety, or agony.

2. In want, destitute.

3. Exhausted.

4. In a position of danger.

"Bringing two distressed vessels, and the thirteen persons on board of them, into Ramsgate harbour."—*Standard, Nov. 30, 1882.*

***dis-tress'-éd-nèss, s.** [Eng. distressed; -ness.] The quality or state of being in great pain or distress. (*Verstegan.*)

dis-tress'-fùl, a. [Eng. distress; -ful(l).]

1. Full of distress; greatly pained or afflicted; in great distress.

"Distressful Nature pants."

Thomson: Summer, 445.

2. Causing or attended with distress, pain, or anguish; calamitous, miserable.

"Being informed of his distressful situation."—*Fielding: Amelia, ch. vi.*

3. Indicating or arising from distress.

"And all around distressful yells arise."—*Goldsmith: Traveller.*

* 4. Attended with or indicating poverty or destitution.

"He, with a body filled and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, crammed with distressful bread."
Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 1.

dis-tress'-fùl-lý, adv. [Eng. distressful; -ly.] In a distressful or painful manner or degree.

"I am distressfully dead."—*Johnson.*

dis-tress'-íng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTRESS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of causing distress, pain, or anguish to; the state of being distressed; distress.

"Port after storms, joy after long distressing."

F. Fletcher: Eteia.

***dis-tré'yne, v.t.** [DISTRAIN.]

dis-tréss'-íng-lý, adv. [Eng. distressing; -ly.]

1. In a distressing, painful, or agonizing manner.

2. Painfully, unpleasantly.

***dis-trib'-u-lançe, s.** [Lat. *dis*, and *tribulus*, pr. par. of *tribulo* = to afflict, trouble.] A disturbance, an annoyance.

"The thief will devide the ground bath of him and his goods, and charge him in the king's name that he mak na mare disturbance to the lord nor his grove in tym to cum."—*Acts Jas. II. A. 1457 (ed. 1814), p. 51.*

dis-trib'-u-ta-ble, a. [Eng. distribut(e); -able.] That may or be distributed or dealt out; capable of distribution.

"To make my patrimony distributable among a great number."—*Sir W. Jones: Fragments of Isauria.*

dis-trib'-u-tár-y, a. & s. [Eng. distribut(e); -ary.]

A. As adj.: Serving to distribute; distributing.

B. As subst.: A means, line, or passage of distribution.

"Breaking up into distributaries as it approaches the sea."—*Times: Aug. 16, 1881.*

dis-trib'-úte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribu* = to distribute; *dis* = away, apart, and *tribuo* = to share; Sp. & Port. *distribuir*; Ital. *distribuire*; Fr. *distribuer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To divide or deal out amongst a number; to give or bestow in portions; to share.

"His bribes, distributed with judicious prodigality, speedily produced a large return."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

2. To dispense, to deal out, to administer.

"Not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but of the ministers
That do distribute it."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

3. To assign or appoint to different positions or stations.

"The Levites, whom David had distributed in the house of the Lord."—*2 Chron. xxiii. 18.*

4. To divide, separate or arrange, as into classes, divisions, genera, &c.; to classify.

5. To spread, to scatter, to disperse.

"The greater number of families [of plants] is distributed over the whole globe."—*Balfour: Botany, §1, 146.*

II. Technically:

1. Logic: To employ a term in its fullest extent. [DISTRIBUTED.]

"Universal judgments *distribute*, i.e. introduce the whole of their subject; particulars do not. In 'All the fixed stars twinkle,' and 'No man is wise at all times,' it is obvious that we are speaking of the whole of the fixed stars, and of men, respectively; and therefore each term is *distributed*."—*Thomson: Logic of Thought, §77.*

2. Print.: To separate and return the type from the column to the case.

B. Intransitive:

1. To share, to deal out.

"He distributed to the disciples."—*John vi. 11.*

2. Specif.:

1. To dispense charity.

"Distributing to the necessity of the saints."—*Romans xi. 12.*

2. To assign, to allot, to dispense.

"As God hath distributed to every man."—*1 Cor. vii. 17.*

¶ For the difference between *distribute* and *to dispense*, see **DISPENSE**; for that between *distribute* and *to divide*, see **DIVIDE**.

dis-trib'-u-téd, pa. par. or a. [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Shared, divided, assigned, or dealt out.

II. Technically:

1. Logic: Applied to a term used in its fullest extent, so as to include all significates or applications.

2. Print.: Applied to type returned from the column to the case.

dis-trib'-u-tér, s. [Eng. distribut(e); -er.] One who distributes, deals out, or shares anything; a dispenser, a divider, an administrator.

"There were judges and distributors of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions."—*Addison: On Italy.*

dis-trib'-u-tíng, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of dealing out, assigning, dispensing or administering; distribution, division.

2. Print.: The operation of returning from the column to the case the letters, &c., which make up the matter. The compositor wets a page or part of a column of matter, and takes up a number of lines on his distributing-rule. The wetting causes the types to adhere slightly together. He takes a few words between his finger and thumb, and, reading the purport, by a dexterous slackening of his grip, so as to loosen the type *seriatim*, he throws the several letters into their various boxes. Distribution is said to be four times faster than composition. (*Knight*.) [TYPE-DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.]

distributing-reservoir, s. A small reservoir for a given district, capable of containing a volume of water equal to the whole excess of the demand for water during those hours of the day when such demand exceeds the average rate, above a supply during the same time at the average rate. The greatest hourly demand for water is about double the average hourly demand. The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. (*Knight*.)

distributing-roller, s.

Print.: A roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. At the side of the table is an ink-trough, which is pressed up against the *distributing-roller* by balance-weights. The *distributing-roller* presents a line of ink to the printing-roller, which is then run backwards and forwards on the table to spread the supply of ink evenly around it. The arrangement was invented by Professor Cowper, and is described in his English patent of 1818. The *distributing-roller* in printing-machines carries ink from the *doctor-roller* to the inking roller. To secure an even distribution, it is found necessary to give an endwise motion to the roller. (*Knight*.)

distributing-rule, s.

Print.: A rule used in separating the lines of type in distribution. (*Knight*.)

distributing-table, s.

Print.: The slab on which the ink is spread and transferred to the rollers. (*Knight*.)

dis-tri-bú-tion, s. [Lat. *distributio*, from *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribu* = to distribute; Fr. *distribution*; Ital. *distribuzione*; Sp. *distribucion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of distributing, dividing, or dealing out to others.

"Ample was the boon

"He gave them, in its distribution fair."

Cowper: Task, v. 129, 200.

2. The act of giving in charity; a dispensing of alms.

"They glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them."—*2 Cor. ix. 13.*

3. The dispensing or administering of justice.

4. An assigning, appointing, or allotting to different stations or positions.

5. The act of dividing, arranging, or separating, as into classes, genera, &c.

6. The act of dispersing or spreading abroad.

"By the distribution of his light."

Lockmore: Creation, bk. ii.

ból, bóy; pout, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

7. The state of being dispersed, spread, or scattered.

8. That which is distributed, or dealt out.

"Let us govern our charitable distributions by the pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns."—*Astbury*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The disposition and arrangement of the several parts of a building according to the rules of art.

2. *Law*: The distributing of the personal estate of intestates.

3. *Logic*: The distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds of species. [*DISTRIBUTE*, II. 1.]

4. *Nat. Hist.*: The manner, degree, and extent in which the flora and fauna of the world are distributed over the surface of the earth, with the variations in certain areas, and the causes or conditions which cause such variations.

It has reference to the distribution of plants in an altitudinal or hypsometrical point of view.—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,188.

5. *Print.*: The act of distributing type. [*DISTRIBUTO*, s., 2.]

6. *Rhet.*: A division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. *Steam Eng.*: The application of steam in the engine in respect to its induction, education, expansive workings, &c.

¶ (1) Distribution of animals:

Zool. & Geol.: The diffusion of animals in space and in time. To these, in the case of marine animals, diffusion in depth.

(a) *Zool.*: The diffusion of animals in space; There are zoological provinces, regions, &c.; but to render these precise it is requisite to make them vary in some cases for each subkingdom, and in some even for each class. For instance, the geographical distribution of wingless mammals is not the same as that of winged birds, nor is it the same as that of fishes. The following, according to Woodward, is the distribution of the mollusca through the several provinces which they inhabit.

(1.) Marine Provinces:

Arctic, Boreal, Celtic, Lusitanian, Aralo-Caspian, West African, South African, Indo-Pacific, Australo-Zealandic, Japonic, Aleutic, Californian, Panamic, Peruvian, Magellanic, Patagonian, Caribbean, and Trans-Atlantic.

(2.) Land Regions:

Germanic, Lusitanian, Africa, Cape, Yemen-Madagascar, Indian, China and Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Papua and New Ireland, Australian, South Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Polynesian, Canadian, Atlantic States, American, Oregon and Californian, Mexican, Antilles, Columbian, Brazilian, Peruvian, Argentine, Chilian, and Patagonian.

In the case of marine animals inquiry must be made also as to their bathymetrical distribution—i.e., the limits of depth in the sea within which any particular marine animal lives. With regard to the former, four zones have for some considerable time been recognised—the Littoral Zone, between tide-marks; the Laminarian Zone, between tide-marks to 15 fathoms deep; the Coralline Zone, from 15 to 50 fathoms; and the Deep-sea Coral Zone, from 50 to 100 fathoms. To these Nicholson adds a fifth, which he calls the Abyssal Zone, from 100 to 3,000 or 4,000 fathoms.

(b) *Geol.*: The diffusion of animals in time. The same laws obtain as in plants. For details see the various palaeontological articles.

(2) Distribution of electricity:

Elect.: The manner in which electricity is distributed. Various experiments show that electricity does not penetrate into the interior of bodies, but is confined to their surface. Its distribution does not, therefore, depend upon the mass of a body, but upon the extent of its surface.

(3) *Distribution of magnetism*, *Distribution of free magnetism*:

Magnetism: The manner in which magnetism is distributed. It was discovered by Coulomb that with saturated bars of more than seven inches in length, the distribution of magnetism could be expressed by a curve of which the abscissae formed the distance from the ends of the magnet, and the ordinates the force of magnetism at those points. (*Ganot*.)

(4) Distribution of plants:

Phyto-geography & Geol.: The diffusion of plants in space and in time. The former of these falls under phyto-geography; the latter

may perhaps be ranked also under this department, but is more appropriately relegated to geology.

(a) *Phyto-geography*: The diffusion of plants in space—i.e., the manner in which plants are distributed in the several parts of the world. The species, genera, families, orders, &c., occurring in the several continents, islands, &c. Grisebach enumerates twenty-four regions of vegetation:

The Arctic, the European-Siberian Forest, the Mediterranean, the Steppe, the China-Japanese, the Indian Monsoon, the Sahara [in Central Africa, from 20° N. to 20° S.], and Southern Arabia; the Sudan, the Kalahari (extending along the Atlantic coast, from 30° to 25° S. lat.), the Cape, the Australian, the N. American Forest-Region, the Prairie, the Californian, the Mexican, the W. Indian, the Cis-equatorial Region of S. America, the Amazon, the Brazilian, the Tropical Andean, the Pampas, the Chilian Transition-Region, the Antarctic Forest-Region, and the Oceanic Islands.

Several of these regions, it will be observed, are nearly identical in climate with others; yet this vegetation pretty largely differs. This suggests that each species spread from a certain centre in which it was first brought into being, and took time to spread from that centre in the regions which it now occupies. There is also a bathymetrical distribution of plants, as of animals. It refers almost exclusively to the Algae. [¶ (1)]

(b) *Geol.*: The way in which plants are distributed, arranged, or grouped in time. Going further back into antiquity, present species disappear; though modern genera remain, their orders, now extinct, appear; and, as a rule, the further back one goes the more different is the vegetation from that which now obtains. It is also, as a rule, not so high in organization, a progressive advance in that respect having taken place from the appearance of the first plant on the earth till now. Plant life began, undoubtedly, with low forms of water plants, which were followed by plants adapted to swamp regions. These swamp forms flourished for ages and to them we probably owe our vast deposits of coal. Coniferous plants, adapted to dry, hard soil early appeared, and from these and from forms of the swamp growth the higher orders of plants are supposed to have slowly developed. For details, see the various articles on palaeobotany.

(5) Distribution of heat:

Phys.: A term applied to designate the different ways in which a ray of heat, when it falls upon a liquid or solid body, is disposed of, as by absorption, reflection, or transmission.

¶ Statute of distribution:

Law: A statute regulating the mode of distribution of the personal estate of an intestate.

dīs-trib-ū-tion-al, *a.* [*Eng. distribution*; -al.] Pertaining to distribution.

"... the remains of a bird the whole of whose congeners are at present absolutely confined to the southern hemisphere, and therefore, in a broad sense, to the same great distributional area."—*Buxley: Q. J. G. S. vol. 5* (1889), p. 618.

***dīs-trib-ū-tion-ist**, *s.* [*Eng. distribution*; -ist.] One employed in distribution, a distributor, a dispenser.

"The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*. (*Davies*.)

***dīs-trib-ū-tiv-al**, *a.* [*Eng. distributive*; -al.] Pertaining to a distributive, or distribution.

"... the distributive sense."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1858) p. 4.

dīs-trib-ū-tive, *a. & s.* [As if from a Lat. *distributivus*, from *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribu* = to distribute; Fr. *distributif*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *distributivo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to distribution; distributing, allotting, or dealing out to each its due share.

"The other species of Justice called *distributive*, as consisting in the distribution of rewards and punishments."—*South: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 1.

2. Expressing or denoting distribution, division, or separation.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: Expressing distribution, separation, or division. Distributive numerals are expressed by the use of the prep. *by*: as, *By twos*, two by two, &c. [*DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN*.]

2. *Law*: (For definition, see example.) [*DISTRIBUTIVE FINDING*.]

"Of human positive laws, some are *distributive*, some penal. Distributive are those that determine the rights of the subjects, declaring to every man what it is by which he acquireth and holdeth a property in lands or goods, and a right or liberty of action; and these speak to all the subjects."—*Johannes: Of Commonwealth*, pt. II, ch. xxvi.

3. *Logic*: Assigning the various species of a universal term.

¶ (1) Distributive finding of the issue:

Law: A finding by the jury partly in favour of the plaintiff and partly in favour of the defendant.

(2) Distributive pronoun:

Gram.: A pronoun which denotes that the member of a number to which it is applied is taken separately or disjunctively. Distributive pronouns are each, every, either, and neither.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word expressive of or denoting distribution or separation; a distributive pronoun, as each, &c.

dīs-trib-ū-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. distributive*; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. By distribution.

2. Singly, particularly, one by one, not collectively.

"Distributively at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv.

II. Logic: (See example.)

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes distributively, meaning each of them single and alone."—*Watts: Logic*.

***dīs-trib-ū-tive-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. distributive*; -ness.] A propensity to or desire of distributing; generosity, open-handedness.

"The carving at the table he always made his province, which he said he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch; but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

dīs-trib-ūt, *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *districtus* = a district within which a lord may distrain, *distingere potest* (Duange); *distingo* = to distrain (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A circuit of authority, a province; the extent of territory under a certain authority or jurisdiction.

"Accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses."—*Rep. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. I, pt. II, § 1.

2. A region, a tract of country, a territory, a province.

"The agricultural labourers of the neighbouring districts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Law:

The place in which a man hath the power of distraining, or the circuit or territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. (*Blount*.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *district*, *region*, *tract*, and *quarter*: "These terms are all applied to country: the former two comprehending divisions marked out on political grounds; the latter a geographical or an indefinite division: a *district* is smaller than a *region*; the former refers only to part of a country, the latter frequently applies to a whole country; a *quarter* is indefinite, and may be applied either to a *quarter* of the world or a particular neighbourhood; a *tract* is the smallest portion of all, and comprehends frequently no more than what may fall within the compass of the eye. We consider the *district* only with relation to government; every magistrate acts within a certain *district*; we speak of a *region* when considering the circumstances of climate, or the natural properties which distinguish different parts of the earth, as the *regions* of heat and cold; we speak of the *quarter* simply to designate a point of the compass: as, A person lives in a certain *quarter* of the town, that is, north or south, east or west, &c." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

district-attorney, *s.* The prosecuting officer of a district or district-court.

district-court, *s.* A court having cognizance of cases arising within a certain defined district.

¶ District court-martial:

Mil.: The second kind of court-martial, held for the trial of more serious offences than can be dealt with by a garrison court-martial. [*COURT-MARTIAL*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, campl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. qu = kw,

district-judge, s. A judge of a district-court.

district-parish, s. A district or division of a parish marked out for ecclesiastical purposes.

district-school, s. A school for a certain defined district.

dis-trict, a. [Lat. *districtus*, pa. par. of *dis-tringo*.] Rigorous, harsh, severe, stringent.
"Punishing with the rod of district severity."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 152.

dis-trict, v.t. [DISTRICT, s.] To divide or distribute into districts or limited divisions for purposes of administration, &c.

dis-tric-tion, s. [Lat. *districtio*, from *dis-trictus* (*ensis*) = a drawn (sword), pa. par. of *dis-tringo*.] A sudden display: as, the glitter of a sword suddenly drawn.
"A smile . . . breaks out with the brightest distraction."—*Collier: On the Aspect*.

dis-tric-tly, adv. [DISTRICT, s.] In a stringent, harsh, or rigorous manner; stringently, strictly.
"District and in virtue of obedience commanding you."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 215.

dis-trin-gas, s. [Lat. = you may distrust, 2nd per. sing. pr. subj. of *dis-tringo* = to distrust (q.v.).]
Law:

1. A writ issuing against a defendant who failed to attend; a distress infinite; a process commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant from time to time, and continually afterwards, by taking his goods and the profits of his lands, which were called issues, and which, by the common law, he forfeited to the crown if he did not appear. The issues might be sold, if the court should so direct, in order to defray the reasonable costs of the plaintiff. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.)

2. A writ after judgment in detinue to compel the defendant to deliver the goods by repeated distresses of his chattels.

3. A writ in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain on their goods.

4. The process in courts of equity against a corporation refusing to obey the orders or summons of the court.

5. An order from the Court of Chancery, in favour of a party claiming to be interested in any stock standing in the books of the Bank of England, charging the authorities of the Bank not to permit a transfer of such stock, nor to pay any dividend on it.

dis-trin-yle, v.t. [DISTRRAIN.]

dis-troub-lance, * dis-trub-lance, s. [DISTROUBLE.] A disturbance.
"To cess of all disturbance of the said Eufame in the joyning of the saynyn in tyme to cum."—*Act. Audit. A. 1436*, p. 8.

*** dis-troub-le (le as el), * des-trob-le, * dis-trub-le, v.t.** [DISTROUBLE.] To disturb, to confound, to confuse.

"For to distroublit the foresaid marriage."
Douglas: Virgil, 221, 17.

*** dis-troub-lër, s.** [ENG. *distroubl(e)*; -er.] One who causes trouble or disturbance.

"To withstand all such distroublers of Holy Church."
—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 75. (*Davies*.)

*** dis-troub-ling, * dis-trub-lyn, pr. par. & s.** [DISTROUBLE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Disturbance.

"In England his castell till
For owtyn distroubligne or ill"
Barbour, v. 216.

dis-trust, v.t. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).]

1. Not to have trust or confidence in; to regard with distrust; to doubt.

"He ys requirith y^e othe doeth distrust that other partie."—*Udal: Matthew v.*

2. To doubt, to suspect, or to question the reality, truth, or sincerity of.

"T^e intrinche in what you grant unrighteous laws,
Is to distrust the justice of your cause."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, lll. 866, 867.

dis-trust, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *trust*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A feeling of doubt or want of confidence, reliance, or faith in; suspicion.

"The distrust with which his adversaries regarded him was not to be removed by oaths or treaties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

* 2. Discredit, loss of confidence or credit.

"To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise."
Milton: P. L., l. 165, 166.

3. A suspicion as to the straightforwardness of the designs or intentions.

dis-trust-ëd, pa. par. or a. [DISTRUST, v.]

dis-trust-ër, s. [ENG. *distrust*; -er.] One who distrusts.

dis-trust-ful, a. [ENG. *distrust*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of or inclined to distrust or suspicion; suspicious, mistrustful; wanting in confidence or faith.

"The breach of faith under Servilius and that under Valerius are then insisted on, as reasons for a distrustful policy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xli., pt. 1, § 15.

2. Diffident, modest, without confidence.

"Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But railing nonsense in full volleys breaks."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 556, 557.

3. It is followed by *of* before the thing distrusted.

"The great corruptors of discourse have not been so distrustful of themselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distrustful*, *suspicious*, and *diffident*: "*Distrustful* is said either of ourselves or others; *suspicious* is said only of others; *diffident* only of ourselves: to be *distrustful* of a person is to impute no good to him; to be *suspicious* of a person is to impute positive evil to him: he who is *distrustful* of another's honour, or prudence will abstain from giving him his confidence; he who is *suspicious* of another's honesty will be cautious to have no dealings with him. *Distrustful* is a particular state of feeling; *suspicious* an habitual state of feeling: a person is *distrustful* of another owing to particular circumstances; he is *suspicious* from his natural temper. As applied to himself, a person is *distrustful* of his own powers to execute an office assigned, or he is generally of a *diffident* disposition: it is faulty to *distrust* that in which we ought to trust; there is nothing more criminal than a *distrust* in Providence; on the other hand, there is nothing better than a *distrust* in our own powers to withstand temptation: *suspicion* is justified more or less according to circumstances; but a too great proneness to *suspicion* is liable to lead us into many acts of injustice towards others: *diffidence* is becoming in youth, so long as it does not check their laudable exertions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dis-trust-ful-ly, adv. [ENG. *distrustful*; -ly.] In a distrustful manner; with distrust or suspicion.

"The brother's eye
Doth search distrustfully the brother's face."
Hemans: Vespers of Palermo.

dis-trust-ful-ness, s. [ENG. *distrustful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence or reliance.

"Their diffidence and distrustfulness of others."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 82.

dis-trust-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DISTRUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The state of being distrustful; distrust, suspicion.

"Without unwill distrustings, or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impotent fear."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 1.

† dis-trust-ing-ly, adv. [ENG. *distrusting*; -ly.] In a distrustful manner; distrustfully; with distrust.

*** dis-trust-less, a.** [ENG. *distrust*; -less.] Free from distrust or suspicion; trustful.

"Poets, ever old
Of guile, distrustless, scorn the treasured gold."
Shenstone: Economy.

*** dis-tune, v.t.** [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tune* (q.v.).] To put out of tune; to disturb.

"Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to disturb his well-composed rest?"
Sir H. Wotton: To a Friend in Sickness.

dis-turb, * des-torb, * des-tourb, * des-turb, * des-turb-l, * dis-tourb, * dys-tourb, v.t. [O. Fr. *destourber*, *desturber*, from Lat. *disturbo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *turbo* = to disturb; *turba* = a crowd, a tumult; Ital. *disturbare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To throw into confusion or disorder.
2. To annoy, to discommode, to put from a state of rest or quiet.

"Here, sir, I'd have beaten him like a dog, but for disturbing the lords within."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

3. To discompose, to agitate, to render uneasy, to disquiet.

"The prince's fellow passengers had observed with admiration that neither peril nor mortification had for one moment disturbed his composure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. To agitate, to excite, to cause excitement or disquiet in, to trouble.

"Preparing to disturb
With all-confounding war the realms above."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi.

5. To move or divert from any regular course.

"It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and disturb
His inmost counsels from their destined aim."
Milton: P. L., l. 166-68.

6. To hinder, to interrupt, to molest.

7. To put out of possession. [II. 2.]

"He might know that he would not be disturbed for a certain number of years by the caprices of a landlord."—*Standard*, Dec. 8, 1882.

II. Law:

1. To alter, annul, or vary a verdict or decision.

2. To hinder or disquiet an owner in the regular and lawful enjoyment of some incorporeal hereditament. [DISTURBANCE, II. 1.]

"The injury done to his property in disturbing him in his presentation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disturb* and *interrupt*: "We may be *disturbed* either inwardly or outwardly; we are *interrupted* only outwardly: our minds may be *disturbed* by disquieting reflections, or we may be *disturbed* in our rest or in our business by unseasonable noises; but we can be *interrupted* only in our business or pursuits: the *disturbance* therefore depends upon the character of the person: what *disturbs* one person will not *disturb* another; the *interruption* is however something positive: what *interrupts* one person will *interrupt* another: the smallest noises may *disturb* one who is in bad health; illness or the visits of friends will *interrupt* a person in any of his business. The same distinction exists between these words when applied to things as to persons: whatever is put out of its order or proper condition is *disturbed*; thus, water which is put into motion from a state of rest is *disturbed*; whatever is stopped in the evenness or regularity of its course is *interrupted*; thus, water which is turned out of its ordinary channel is *interrupted*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disturb* and *trouble*, see TROUBLE.

*** dis-turb, s.** [DISTRUB, v.] Disturbance, tumult, confusion.

"Instant without disturb they took alarm,
And onward move embattled."
Milton: P. L., vl. 549, 550.

dis-turb-ance, * des-tourb-ance, * des-torb-ance, * des-turb-auce, s. [LAT. *disturbans*, pr. par. of *disturbo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of disturbing or causing confusion, disorder, or disquiet; tumult.

"As for disturbance, I make none, being myself a man of peace."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

2. An interruption, derangement or disordering of a regular state of things.

"None within the citie
In disturbance of valities
Durst ones meuen a matere."
Cowper, lll. 151.

3. Emotion or disquiet of mind; perplexity, agitation, perturbation.

4. Confusion of thought.

"They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

5. A public agitation or excitement; tumult, riot, disorder.

"The bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbanse."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** A wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular and lawful enjoyment of it. Of this injury there are five kinds:

(1) *Disturbance of franchise*: When a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair, of free warren, of seizing estrays, or any other species of franchise what-

höl, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

soever, and he is disturbed in the lawful exercise thereof.

(2) *Disturbance of common*: Where any act is done, by which the right of another to his common is incommenced or diminished.

(3) *Disturbance of ways*: When a person who has a right to a way over another's ground, by grant or prescription, is obstructed by enclosures or other obstacles, or by ploughing across it, by which means he cannot enjoy his right of way, or at least cannot in so commodious a manner as he might have done.

(4) *Disturbance of tenure* consists in breaking that connection which subsists between the lord and his tenant, and to which the law pays so high a regard, that it will not suffer it to be wantonly dissolved by the act of a third person.

(5) *Disturbance of patronage* is a hindrance or obstruction of a patron to present his clerk to a benefice.

2. *Geol.*: A violent throwing or moving from the original place or position.

* **dis-turb'-an-ey**, *s.* [DISTURBANCE.]
"The author of the least disturbance."—*Daniel*: To Sir T. Egerton.

* **dis-turb'-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *disturbans*, *pr. par.* of *disturbo*.] Disturbing; causing disturbance; turbulent.

"Every man is a vast and spacious sea: his passions are the winds that well him into *disturbant* waves."—*Feltham*: *Resolves*, 62.

* **dis-turb'-ba-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disturbatio*, from *disturbatus*, *pa. par.* of *disturbo*.] A disturbance.

"By this way
All future disturbances would desist."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. III.

dis-turb'-ed, * **des-tovrb'-ed**, * **dys-tovrb'-ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTURB, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Thrown into confusion; stirred; excited, disquieted.

2. *Geol.*: Thrown or moved by some violent action from the original place or position.

dis-turb'-er, *s.* [Eng. *disturb*; -*er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: -

1. One who or that which disturbs or causes a disturbance; a disquietor or violator of peace, quiet, or calm.

"The devil, *disturber* of concord and sower of sedition."—*Hull*: *Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. One who or that which excites, agitates, or perturbs.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who hinders or disquiets another in the regular and lawful enjoyment of his right.

2. *Eccles.-Law*: (For definition, see extract).

"*Disturbers* of a right of advowson may therefore be those three persons; the pseudo-patron, his clerk, and the ordinary: the pretended patron, by presenting to a church to which he has no right, and thereby making it litigious or disputable; the clerk, by demanding or obtaining institution, which tends to and promotes the same inconvenience; and the ordinary, by refusing to admit the real patron's clerk, or admitting the clerk of the pretender."—*Blackstone*: *Commentaries*, bk. III, ch. 8.

¶ For the difference between disturbance and commotion, see COMMOTION.

dis-turb'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTURB, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing a disturbance.

"For where love reigns, *disturbing* jealousy
Doth call himself affection's sentinel."
Shakespeare: *Venus & Adonis*, 649, 650.

* **dis-turb'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *dé-tourner*.] To turn away or aside; to divert.

"He glad was to *disturb* that furious stream
Of war on us, that also had swallowed them."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. IV.

* **dis-turb'-pike**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *turnpike* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from turnpikes.

"*Disturnpiked* roads to become main roads."—*Highways & Locomotives (Amendment) Act* (1878), § 13, margin.

* **dis-tū'-tōr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or office of tutor.

"Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*."—*Anthony & Wood*.

dis'-tyle, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *stulos* (stulos) = a pillar.]
Arch.: A portico of two columns.

dis-tyr'-ol, **dis-tyr'-ô-lène**, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *styrol*, *styrolene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: [DICINNAMENE].

di-sul'-phide, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).] [DISULPHURET.]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of sulphur are united to another element or radical, as carbon disulphide, CS₂. Also called Bisulphides.

di-sul'-phu-rèt, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphuret* (q.v.).] The same as DISULPHIDE (q.v.).

* **dis-ū'-ni-form**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *uniform* (q.v.).] Not uniform.

"The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty."—*Cowen*: *Philemon to Hydaspe*, Conv. 2.

dis-ū'-ni-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *union* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disuniting or separating; the state of being disunited.

"In the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts."—*Br. Herald*: *Sermons*, vol. III, § 99.

2. A breach of concord; difference of opinions; disagreement, discord.

"And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, property began to produce *disunion*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. The withdrawal or secession of any state from the Union of the United States. An example occurred in 1861.

dis-ū'-ni-ōn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *disunion*; -*ist*.] An advocate or supporter of disunion.

dis-ū'-nite, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *disunitus*, *pa. par.* of *disunio*: *dis* = away, apart, and *unio* = to unite; *unus* = one; Fr. *désunir*; Ital. *disunire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To disjoin, to separate, to divide, to part.

"The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, lib. 582, 583.

2. To break up, to scatter.

"The pierced battalions *disunited* fall,
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, lib. 85, 86.

3. To set at variance, to raise differences between, to dissolve the bonds of friendship between.

"Hoping that it would *disunite* those two kings."—*Burnet*: *Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1533).

B. *Intrans.*: To become divided, separated, or disunited.

"To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
Blend every thought, do all—but *disunite*!"
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, li. 20.

dis-ū'-nit'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUNITE.]

dis-ū'-nit'-er, *s.* [Eng. *disunit(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which disunites or causes disunion.

dis-ū'-nit'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISUNITE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing disunion, separation, or division.

* **dis-ū'-nit'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *unity* (q.v.).]

1. The state or condition of being disunited; disunion.

"*Disunity* is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads."—*More*.

2. A state of variance or disunion.

* **dis-ū'-pāge**, *s.* [Pref. *d s*, and Eng. *usage* (q.v.).] A gradual cessation of use or custom; relinquishment of use or custom.

"Abolished by *disusage* through tract of time."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

dis-ūse, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. The act of ceasing to use, practise, or exercise; a cessation of use, practice, or exercise.

"Let us not stifle or weaken by *disuse* the good inclinations of nature."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 30.

2. The state of being disused; cessation of custom; desuetude.

"That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years."—*Arbutnot*.

dis-ūse, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To cease to use, practise, or exercise; to leave off or neglect the use of.

"They needles, once a shining store,
For my sake restless heretofore,
Now rust disused, and shine no more,
My Mary!"
Cowper: *To Mary*.

* 2. To disaccustom. (Followed by *from*, *to*, or *in*.)

"Disuse me from the queasy pain
Of being beloved and loving." *Donne*.

dis-ūsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

1. Ceased to be used, practised, or exercised no longer in use.

"Arms long disused his trembling limbs invest."
Denham: *Virgil*; *Jocund II*.

2. Unaccustomed, not accustomed.

"With Blon long disused to play."

Bucklock: *Melissa's Birthday*.

dis-ūš'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of ceasing to use, exercise, or practise.

* **dis-vāl'-ū-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *valuation* (q.v.).] Disgrace, disrepute, disesteem.

"What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries!"—*Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

* **dis-vāl'-ue**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *v.* (q.v.).] To undervalue, to lower in value, to depreciate.

"Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity." *Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

* **dis-vāl'-ue**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, *s.* (q.v.).] Disesteem, disrepute, disregard.

"The whole man, yes, Caesar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalued*." *B. Jonson*: *Sejanus*, III.

* **dis-vān'-tāg-e-ōus**, *a.* [A shortened form of *disadvantageous*, used for the sake of the rhythm.] Disadvantageous.

"That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hindered." *Drayton*: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

* **dis-vēl'-ōp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and -*velop*, found in *envelop*, *develop* (q.v.).] To develop, to disclose.

"Wherein those black thoughts *disveloped* themselves by action."—*The Unhappy Workman* (1659). (Davies).

dis-vēl'-ōped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISVELOP.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Developed.

2. *Her.*: Displayed, as a standard or colours when open and flying.

* **dis-vēnt'-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venture* (q.v.).] A disadvantage or misadventure.

"Adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little."—*Shelton*: *Don Quixote*, vol. I, bk. III, ch. VI.

* **dis-vēnt'-ū-rouis**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venturous* (q.v.).] Disastrous.

"This *disventurous* adventure that threatens us."

Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. I, bk. IV, ch. xvi.

* **dis-vīz'-er**, * **dis-vis-or**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *visor* (q.v.).] To take off the visor; to expose or unmask the face.

"The kingly most noble grace never *discovered* nor breathed till he raised the five courses."—*Hall*: *Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

* **dis-vōuch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *vouch* (q.v.).] To destroy the credit of; to discredit, to contradict.

"Every letter he hath with hath *disvouched* others."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

* **dis-wārn'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).] To warn, caution, or advise against doing anything; to dissuade.

"Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines."—*Lord Keeper Williams* to Duke of Buckingham; *Cob*, p. 78.

* **dis-wārr'-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warren* (q.v.).] To deprive of the state or rights of a warren; to make common.

"When a warren is *diswarrened* or broke up and laid in common."—*Nealon*: *Laws concerning Game* (1736), p. 32.

* **dis-whip'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *whip* (q.v.).] To deprive of a whip.

"Neither restored father nor *diswhipped* taskmaster."
Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. II, bk. I, ch. I.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wét**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīro**, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whē**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **ōūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fāll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

* **dis-win'-dow**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *window* (q.v.).] To destroy the windows of.
"Ghastly châteaux: . . . disroofed, diswindowed."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. III, bk. v., ch. vii. (Davies)

* **dis-wing'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *winged* (q.v.).] Deprived of wings.
"Now diswinged, and again a worm."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. III. (Davies)

* **dis-witt'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *witted* (q.v.).] Deprived of or out of one's wits; distracted.

"She ran away alone:
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been diswitted."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

* **dis-wont'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *wont* (q.v.).] To make disused or unaccustomed; to disuse.

"As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be
diswonted from our late parliamentary language, you
have here in this last liberty, prerogative, the main-
tenance of both."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 19.

* **dis-work'-man-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *workmanship* (q.v.).] Bad or inferior workmanship.

"Hee would not publish his own *disworkmanship*."
—*Heywood: Apology for Actors; Ep. to Oles*.

* **dis-wor'-ship**, * **dis-wur'-ship**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *v.* (q.v.).] To dishonour, to degrade, to disgrace.

"The whole body is *disworshipped*."—*Udal: 1 Cor. xii.*

* **dis-wor'-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worship*, *s.* (q.v.).] A cause of disgrace or loss of reputation or character.

"I had written that common audility is a thing
which the rankest politician would think it shame
and *disworship* that his law should countenance."
—*Milton: Colasterion*, bk. I, ch. iv.

* **dis-wor'-ship-ping**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dis-
worship, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of treating with disrespect or irreverence.

"It is not of worshipping, but of *disworshipping* of saints."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 198.

* **dis-worth'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *worth* (q.v.).] To lower in worth, to degrade, to disparage.

"There is nothing that *disworthis* a man like cowardice."—*Fetham: Resolves*, 37.

* **dis-yoke**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *yoke* (q.v.).] To free from any yoke or restraint.

"Disyoke their necks from custom."
Tennyson: Princess, II, 127.

* **dít**, * **díte**, *s.* [A shortened form of *ditty* (q.v.).]

1. A word, a saying.

"Which *díte* Paul seemeth to have taken out of the prophecies of Daniel."—*Philpot: Works*, p. 538. (Davies.)

2. A ditty, a poem.

"No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *díte*."
Spenser: F. Q., II, vi, 13.

3. A crying, a shout.

"The *dít* and the *dín* was due to behold."
Destruction of Troy, § 680.

* **dít**, * **dít-ten**, * **dut-ten**, * **dut-en**, * **dytte**, *v.t.* [A.S. *dyttan*; Icel. *ditta*.]

1. To shut, to close.

"The dor drawn and *dít* with a derf haspe."
Gawaine, II, 233.

2. To stop or close up.

"Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dít* up your dulle eye."
More: Cupid's Conflict (1647).

* **dít-tā**, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A tree of the Dogbane family (Apocynaceae). It is widely diffused throughout India and the Malayan Islands. It is a stiff-branched tree, attaining a height of 50 ft. to 80 ft., with a furrowed trunk; it has oblong leaves, 3 in. to 6 in. long, and 2 in. to 4 in. wide, produced in fours round the branches. The bark is intensely bitter, and is used by the natives in bowel complaints, and its milky juice as a kind of gutta-percha. It has recently been introduced into this country for use in medicine. (Smith.)

dita bark, *s.* The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, which grows in the Philippines.

* **dít-a-mý**, *s.* [Lat. *dictamnus*.] Another form of *dittany* (q.v.).

"There blossomed suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *dittany*."—*Keats: Endymion*, I, 354, 355.

* **dít-a-mine**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *di(ta)*, and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid occurring in dita bark. It melts at 75°, and is precipitated from acid solutions by ammonia.

* **dít-ane**, * **dytan**, * **dytane**, *s.* [DITTANY.]

* **dít-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ditatus*, pa. par. of *dito* = to make rich.] The act of enriching.

"Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *dittation*."—*Hall: Contempt; The Purification*.

dítch, * **díeh**, * **díche**, * **dícohe**, * **dyeh**, * **dyche**, *s.* [A weakened pronunciation of *dike* (q.v.). Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*, *pitch* and *píke*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A trench made in the earth by digging for the purpose of forming a fence or division between fields, or for drainage.

"Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

2. Used contemptuously for any petty or narrow stream.

"In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long."—*Bacon*.

* 3. A dike, a moat.

"To fore the wal is the *díche*."—*Trévise*, v. 45.

II. Technically:

1. **Fort.**: A trench or fosse on the outside of a fortification or earthwork, serving as an obstacle to the assailant and furnishing earth (*deblai*) for the parapet (*remblai*). It is from 90 ft. to 150 ft. broad, in regular fortifications, much narrower in mere earthworks or entrenched positions. The side of the ditch nearest the place is the scarp or escarp, and the opposite side, the counterscarp, is usually made circular opposite to the salient angles of the works. [BASTION.] The *fossa* around a Roman encampment was usually 9 ft. broad and 7 ft. deep; but if an attack was apprehended, it was made 13 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. The *agger*, or parapet, of the encampment was raised from the earth to the *fossa*, and was crowned with a row of sharp stakes. The ditch outside the rampart on the western side of Rome was 100 ft. wide, 30 ft. deep. The work was constructed by Serrius Tullius. (Knight.)

2. **Agric.**: An artificial watercourse for drainage. By the laws of Solon (594 B.C.), no one was allowed to dig a ditch but at the same distance from his neighbour's land that the ditch was deep. This was the same in the Roman laws of the twelve tables. The Grecian law compelled one who planted common trees to place them no nearer than 9 ft. from his boundary; olives, 10 ft. The Law of the Twelve Tables made it, olives and figs 9 ft., other trees 5 ft. The agricultural ditches of the Romans were open (*fossae patentes*) or closed (*fossae caecae*); the latter usually 3 ft. broad at top, 18 in. at bottom. The lower portion was filled with stone or gravel, a layer of pine leaves or willows, and then the earth replaced. Sometimes a large rope of withes or a bundle of poles was placed in the bottom. (Knight.)

¶ (1) *Expedition of the Ditch*, or of the Nations:

Hist.: The third expedition of the Koreish, an Arab tribe, which had charge of the Caaba or sacred stone of Mecca, against Mahomet; and so named from the ditch drawn before the city. They were vanquished principally by the fury of the elements. (Gibbon, Haydn, &c.)

(2) *To die in the last ditch*: To resist to the uttermost; to hold out to the very last or to the bitter end.

ditch-bur, *s.* *Xanthium strumarium*. (Britten & Holland.)

* **ditch-delivered**, *adj.* Brought forth in a ditch.

"Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-delivered a drab."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, IV, 1.

* **ditch-dog**, *s.* A dead dog thrown in a ditch.

"The old rat and the *ditch-dog*."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, III, 4.

ditch-fern, *s.* *Osmunda regalis*. (Britten & Holland.)

ditch-reed, *s.* *Phragmites communis*. (Britten & Holland.)

* **dítch**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *dícean*; O. Fris. *dika*, *dítca*.] [DIKE, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To dig a ditch.

"I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels."—*Swift*.

B. Transitive:

1. To make a ditch or trench in.

"Men it [the earth] delve and *díche*."—*Gower*, I, 129.

2. To enclose or surround with a ditch or fosse.

"*Ditched*, and walled with turf."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 2.

dítch'-ér, *s.* [Eng. *ditch*; -er.] One who digs ditches.

"You merit new employments daily."

Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly."—*Swift*.

dítch'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DITCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of digging a ditch or of enclosing with a ditch.

"That one of a noble family and extraction should be put to hedging and *ditching*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 10.

ditching-machine, *s.* One adapted to excavate a deep trench and deposit the earth at the side of the same. In this sense a plough may be a ditching-machine, and in fact is often so used in running shallow ditches for surface-drainage, but it will only make it single-furrow depth. There are many modifications of the plough for attaining extra depth. (Knight.)

ditching-plough, *s.* A plough having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. The forward carriage straddles the ditch, and the rear supporting-wheel runs in the ditch behind the cutting and elevating mechanism. The share is supported by counters, which cut the sides of the ditch, and deliver the furrow-slice to the guides upon which it rises, and to the mould-boards which deliver it on the side of the ditch. Adjustments for varying depths are recited in the claims. (Knight.)

ditching-tools, *s. pl.* Spades of various shapes for different forms and depths of ditches: scoop-shaped for clearing out the bottoms; paring spades for removing the turf; level and reel-line for laying out the work; ploughs, ditching-machines, and excavators for reducing the amount of hand-work. (Knight.)

* **díte** (1), * **dít-en**, * **dyte**, * **dyt-yn**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dítter*, *dittier*, *dítter*; Sp. & Port. *dítar*; Ital. *dittare*, *deltare*, from Lat. *dicto*, a frequent form of *dico* = to say.]

1. To dictate.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was *dítte* be the right spirit."—*Bruce: Eleven sermons*, sig. C. I.

2. To write, to inscribe.

"He made a boke and let it write
Wherein his life he did all *díte*."
Romanus of the Rose.

3. To indict.

"[He] *dyt* is all the pure men up of land."
Ben Jonson: (Banastay Poem) p. 113, ch. xviii.

* **díte** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *díhtan*.] [DIGHT.] To prepare, to get ready.

"His hideous cluh aloft he *díte*s."
Spenser: F. Q., I, viii, 18.

* **dít-e**, * **díte-e**, *s.* [DITTY.]

1. A song, a poem, a ditty.

"The Greek radd the *díte*."—*Trévise*, IV, 308.

2. A noise, a crying.

"The *dín* and the *díte* was due for to here."
Destruction of Troy, II, 348.

* **díte-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *dite*; -ment.] Any thing indited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

"Which holy *ditéments*, as a mirror meete,
Joynd with the prophesies in him complect,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent."
True Crucifixe, p. 22.

dít-tér-ra-hé'-dral, *a.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tetrahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

dít-thé'-cal, *a.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and *thēnē* (thēkē) = a case.]

Bot.: Having two cavities or loculements in the ovary; bilocular.

* **dít-thé'-izm**, *s.* [Gr. *di* = *dis* (dis) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).] The

ból, **bóy**; **póút**, **jówl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **z**
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -gion = **zhün**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

doctrine of the existence of two gods, or of the two opposing principles of good and evil; dualism.

"That forementioned *dithetism*, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 213.

* **dī-thē-ist**, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] One who holds the doctrine of dithetism.

"To reason with Pagan dithetists on their own notions."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reasons*, Essay II, § 7.

* **dī-thē-ist-ic**, * **dī-thē-ist-ic-al**, * **dī-thē-ist-ic-ly**, a. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theistic*, *theistical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to dithetism.

"Which dithetistick doctrine of two self-existent animalah principles in the universe."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 213.

dīth-ēr, v.i. [DIDDER.] To tremble, to shake.

dīth-ēr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DITHER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of trembling or shaking.

dithering-grass, s. *Brixa media*. (Britten & Holland.)

dī-thī-ōn-āte, s. [Eng. *dithion* (ic), and suff. -ate (Chem.), s. (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of dithionous acid.

dī-thī-ōn-īc, a. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. $\theta\epsilon\iota\omega$ (*theion*) = sulphur.]

Chem.: An epithet applied to an acid formerly called hyposulphuric acid, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$. Obtained by passing sulphur dioxide, SO_2 , into cold water in which finely divide manganese dioxide, MnO_2 , is suspended, then barium hydrate is added which precipitates the manganese and sulphuric acid which has been formed. The filtered solution containing barium dithionate is carefully decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, the dithionate acid is then concentrated over sulphuric acid to density 1.347; if evaporated further it is decomposed into sulphuric acid and sulphur dioxide. In contact with the air it is gradually oxidized to sulphuric acid. The *dithionates* are obtained by decomposing the barium salt with sulphates of other metals. They crystallize and are permanent in the air. Heated with hydrochloric acid, they liberate SO_2 , and sulphuric acid is formed, but no sulphur is deposited.

* **dīth-ŷ-rāmb**, s. (Eng.) * **dīth-ŷ-rāmb-ūs**, s. (Lat.) [Lat. *dithyrambus*; Gr. $\delta\iota\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha\iota\sigma$ (*dithyrambos*) = a hymn in honour of Bacchus; Fr. *dithyrambe*.]

1. Orig.: A verse or hymn in honour of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm and bombastical words.

2. Now: Any poem written in wild impetuous strains.

"This Ciceronian chorus was the same with the *dithyramb*."—*Bentley: Letters of Phalaris*, § xi.

dīth-ŷ-rāmb-īc, * **dīth-ŷ-rāmb-īck**, a. & s. [Lat. *dithyrambicus*; Gr. $\delta\iota\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ (*dithyrambikos*); Fr. *dithyrambique*.]

† A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to the dithyrambus; of the nature of a dithyrambus.

"They do chant in their songs certain *dithyrambic ditties*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1, 134.

2. Writing or composing dithyrambs, or dithyrambic poems.

"Diagoras Mellus . . . a dithyrambic poet."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 80.

II. Fig.: Wild, impetuous, frenzied.

"Bacchus in the Thracian valleys
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyrambic sallies."

Longfellow: Drinking Song.

* B. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A dithyrambus; a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

"Hymns and dithyrambs were for gods."

Roccomon.

2. Fig.: A poem written in a wild, impetuous strain; a dithyramb.

dīth-ŷr-ōc-ar-īs, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha\iota\sigma$ (*dithyros*) = (1) having two doors, (2) bi-valve, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$ (*kariis*) = a shrimp or prawn.]

Palaeont.: A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, first discovered by Dr. Scouler in the coal shales of Lanarkshire, and so named from its being enclosed, like the existing genus *Apus*,

in a thin-fattish bivalved carapace. The abdominal portion, which is not enclosed in the carapace, consists of five or six segments, and terminates in a trifid tail like Ceratiocaris. (Page.)

* **dī-tīng**, * **dy-tyng**, * **dy-tynge**, pr. par., a., & s. [DIRE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of writing, composing, or dictating.

"In his *dytyng* of his dedis."
Destruction of Troy, 7, 302.

2. The act of indicting, an indictment.

"*Dytyng* or *indytyng* of trespass."—*Indictatio: Prompt. Parv.*

* **dī-tion**, s. [Lat. *ditto* = power, dominion.] Rule, power, government, jurisdiction.

"Lords of the *ditton* of Kessel in the dutchy of Gelderlandt."—*Wood: Athenae Oxon*, (1692), II, 110.

* **dī-tion-ar-ŷ**, a. & s. [Eng. *dition*; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Subject, tributary. (*Chapman*.)

B. As subst.: A subject, a tributary.

"The *ditionaries* of Counboa."—*Eden: Trans. of P. Martyr*.

dī-tō-lŷl, s. [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tolyl* (toluene).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromotoluene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{BrCH}_3$. Ditolyl is a crystalline substance easily soluble in hot alcohol; it melts at 121° , and can be distilled without decomposition. By oxidizing agents it is converted into diphenyl dicarbonic acid, $\text{HOOC}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{COOH}$.

ditolyl-amine.

Chem.: $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$. An aromatic amine found by heating toluidine $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_3$, with its hydrochlorate. It forms long white needles melting at 70° .

ditolyl-ethane.

Chem.: Dimethyl-phenyl-ethane, dixilyl, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3)_2$, is obtained by the action of para-acetaldehyde dissolved in sulphuric acid on toluene. Ditolyl-ethane is an oily liquid not solidifying at 20° . It boils at 295° . Oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields ditolyl-ketone.

ditolyl-ketone.

Chem.: $\text{CO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. Obtained by oxidizing dimethyl-isostilbene, $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3)_2$, with chromic acid mixture. Ditolyl-ketone forms rhombic crystals which melt at 95° .

ditolyl-methane.

Chem.: $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of methylal, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{O}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, toluene and glacial acetic acid. It boils at 290° .

* **dīt-ōn**, s. [O. Fr.] A motto.

Your arms are the ever-green hollie leaves, with a blowing horn, and this *dītōn*. *Virescit vulnere virtus*.—*Guild: Old Roman Catholic*, Ep. Dedica., p. 9.

dī-tōne, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.), from Fr. *diton*.]

Mus.: An interval of two tones, called also the Pythagorean third, which is made up of two major tones, each having the ratio of 9:8. The true major third is made up of one major tone (9:8) and one minor tone (10:9); the ratio of the ditone is therefore 81:64, whereas that of the true major third is 80:64, and the difference between them is a comma (81:80).

* **dīt-ōur**, * **dyt-our**, s. [Ital. *ditatore*; Low Lat. *dictator* = a writer, composer.] A composer or reciter; a speaker, an orator.

"*Latinus* that was declamator, a grete *dītōur*."—*Trentia*, iv, 249.

dī-trī-chōt-ō-mōus, a. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *trichotomous* (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: Divided into twos and threes.

2. Bot.: Applied to a leaf or stem, continually branching off into double or treble ramifications.

dī-trīg-lŷph, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *triglyph* (q.v.).]

Arch.: An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature.



DITRIGLYPH.

This arrangement of the intercolumniations was peculiar to the Doric order.

dī-trī-hē-drī-a, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, $\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (*treis*) = three, and $\epsilon\delta\alpha$ (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Min.: A genus of spars having six sides or planes, formed by two trigonal pyramids joined together at the base.

* **dī-trō-chō-an**, a. [Eng. *ditroche* (e); -an.]

Pros.: Consisting of or containing two trochees.

dī-trō-chēe, s. [Gr. $\delta\iota$ = $\delta\iota\varsigma$ (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *trochee* (q.v.).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: - u - u. [TROCHEE.]

dīt-rō-ite, s. [From *Ditro*, in Transylvania, the locality where it is found; suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Elaeolite, containing orthoclase and sodalite.

dīt, s. [DIT.]

dīt-tān-dēr, s. (DITTANY.)

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lepidium latifolium*, which has the English book-name of the broad-leaved pepper-wort. It is an erect



DITTANDER.

1. Root. 2. Blossom. 3. Seed Vessel. 4. Single Flower.

plant two to three feet high, branched with large ovate-lanceolate leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers. It occurs in salt marshes in Norfolk, Essex, Yorkshire, &c.

Though *dittander* and *dittany* are etymologically from the same root, yet they are quite different plants.

dīt-tan-ŷ, s. [Fr. *dictame*, *dictamne*; Prov. *diptamni*; Sp. & Port. *dictamo*; Ital. *dittamo*; Lat. *dictamnium*; Gr. $\delta\iota\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\upsilon\omicron\nu$ (*dictamnion*) = the plant described under I.]

Botany: Several plants have been so called.

1. The Dittany of Crete, called by botanists *Origanum Dictamnus*, and in pharmacy *Dictamnus creticus*. *Origanum vulgare* is the wild Marjoram, to which, therefore, the dittany is pretty closely akin. It has roundish downy leaves, and drooping spikes of flowers. It grew old abundantly on Mount Dicté and Mount Ida, and was highly prized by the ancients as a vulnerary.

2. *Cunila maritima*, an American labiate plant.

3. *Dictamnus Frazinella*, one of the Rutaceae. It is generally called the Bastard Dittany.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīno; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. (Less properly.) The Dittander, *Lepidium latifolium*. [DITTANDER.] (Turner, in Britten & Holland.)

"Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*.

* **dīt-tāy, dīt-tay, s.** [O. Fr. *dictie, ditie, dicte, dite.*] [DITTY.]

1. An indictment, a charge.

"A gretaditay for Scottis that ordand then."

Waldice, l. 274.

2. Blame, reprehension. (Scotch.)

* **dīt-tiēd, a.** [Eng. *ditty*; -ed.] Sung, adapted to music.

"He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar."
Milton: *Comus*, 86, 87.

dīt-tō, s. [Ital. *ditto* = that which has been said, a word, from Lat. *dictum* = a saying, neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico* = to say.] That which has been said before; the same as before; it is always abbreviated into do. in writing.

"James Bernard, mate to an hospital; Oliver Goldsmith, found not qualified for ditto."—Forster: *Life of Goldsmith*, bk. II, ch. IV.

¶ A suit of dittoes: A suit of the same material; coat, waistcoat, and trousers of a similar pattern. (Slang.)

* **dīt-tōg-ra-phŷ, s.** [Gr. *δισσός, διττός* (*dissos, ditto*) = double, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The writing over again the same words or letters; repetition of letters or words.

"They committed errors through confusing soon's, through the graphic similarity between letters, through transposition of letters, through dittography and repetition of letters."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

* **dīt-tōl-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *δισσολογία, διττολογία* (*dissologia, ditologia*) = a repetition of words: *δισσός* (*dissos*) = double, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation of a text.

* **dīt-tōn, s.** [O. Fr. *diton*.] A ditty.

"Pantagruel for an eternal memorial wrote this victorial dītton."—*Urkhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. II, ch. xxvii.

dīt-tŷ, dīt-tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *dictie, ditie, dite*, from Lat. *dictatum* = something dictated; *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent form of *dico* = to say.]

* 1. A saying.

"To be dissolved and to be with Christ, was his dying dīt-tŷ."—*Browne*.

* 2. A writing.

3. A sonnet or little poem; a song, an air, anything sung.

"They sit and sing

Their slender ditties when the trees are bare."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

* **dīt-tŷ, v. i.** [DITTY, s.] To sing verses, to warble.

"Beasts fain would sing; birds dīt-tŷ to their notes."

Herbert: *Providence*, st. 3.

* **dīt-tŷ-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [DITTY, v.]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of singing or warbling: a ditty.

"The under-song unto your cheerful dītting."

Fletcher: *Purple Island*, c. I.

dīt-tŷe-īdēs, s. pl. [Pref. *dī* = twice, twofold; Eng. & c. *urea*, and Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Chem.: Organic compounds formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and two molecules of urea; with elimination of four molecules of water they contain four or five atoms of carbon, as uric acid (q.v.). Diuredies containing six and eight carbon atoms are formed by the union of two monureide molecules with elimination of water, as alloxantin (q.v.).

dīt-tŷe-sis, s. [Gr. *διούρησις* (*diourēsis*), from *διούρω* (*diourō*) = to pass urine.]

Med.: An excessive flow of urine.

dīt-tŷ-rēt, s. [DIURET.]

dīt-tŷ-rēt-īc, dīt-tŷ-rēt-īc, a. & s. [Fr. *diurétique*, from Gr. *διουρητικός* (*diourētikos*), from *διούρω* (*diourō*) = to pass urine.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power or quality of exciting diuresis; tending to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Inwardly received it may be very diuretic, and break the stone in the kidney."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. v.

B. As *substantive*:

1. Pharm.: Diuretics are medicines which cause an increase of the function of the kidneys, and consequently augment the quantity of the urine. They are divided by Garrod into sedative, as squills, scoparium, tobacco, colchicum; and stimulant, as juniper, turpentine, copaiba, cantharides, nitrite of ethyl, alcohol, and water. Indirect diuretics, or hydragogue purgatives, as elaterium, cream of tartar, digitalis, gamboge. Lithontriptics, or remedies which alter the quantity of the urine and prevent the crystallization and deposition of the ingredients which form gravel and calculi, as carbonates of lithium, potassium, sodium, and alkaline, mineral waters, &c. Diuretics are given (1) to cause an increased flow of urine when the renal secretion is deficient; (2) to eliminate poisons and matters formed in disease from the blood; (3) to produce a larger flow of urine, to hold in solution substances which would be deposited, and form calculi. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*.)

* 2. A person suffering from diuresis.

"In diuretics . . . he tried it with good success."

—Boyle: *Works*, II, 69.

* **dīt-tŷ-rēt-īc-al, dīt-tŷ-rēt-īc-all, a.** [Eng. *diuretic*; -al.] Diuretic.

"Having found them in myself very diuretical and aperitive."—Boyle: *Works*, II, 131.

* **dīt-tŷ-rēt-īc-al-nēss, s.** [Eng. *diuretical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being diuretic; a tendency to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Diureticalness, diuretick quality."—Bailey.

dīt-tŷ-rē-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *diur(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neottieae.

dīt-tŷ-rē-is, s. [Gr. *δι* = *dis* (twice), and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail, in allusion to the lateral lobes of the labellum.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian and New Zealand Orchids, the typical one of the family Diuridæ.

dīt-tŷ-rē-na, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *diurnus* = pertaining to a day, daily; by day, as opposed to by night.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, and their successors to the highest sub-order or tribe of the order Lepidoptera. The term implies that they are day-fliers, as distinguished from the Crepuscularia, which fly by twilight, and the Nocturna, which do so by night. The first of these three sub-orders contains the Butterflies; the second the Sphingides, Sphinxes, or Hawk Moths; and the third the Moths, properly so called. The Diurna are placed in harmony with the conditions of their existence, in being clad, as they are, in bright colours. The antennæ are knobbed, whence they are often called Rhopalocera (q.v.), the two other sub-orders being reduced to one, Heterocera. The wings, when in repose, usually stand erect. The caterpillars have six thoracic legs and ten prolegs, sixteen in all. The chrysalides, which, as a rule, are angular, are naked, and often suspended head downwards. Butterflies are diffused over all countries, but the largest and finest are from the tropics. They may be divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lyceidæ or Polyommataidæ, and Hesperidæ (q.v.). All have representatives in America. Mr. Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., calling the Butterflies *Lepidoptera pedunculata*, elevates them into a higher category than an order, and thus divides them:

Natural Order I.: Spine bearers (Spinigerii).

Fam. 1. Silver-spotted Fritillaries (Argynnidæ).

Fam. 2. Gregarious Fritillaries (Melitæidæ).

Fam. 3. Angle-wings (Vanessidæ).

Fam. 4. White Admirals (Nepitidæ).

Natural Order II.: Slug-shaped Caterpillars (Lima-

ciiformes).

Fam. 5. Emperors (Apaturidæ).

Fam. 6. Satyrs (Satyridæ).

Natural Order III.: Woodlouse-shaped (Onisci-

formes).

Fam. 7. Dryads (Erycinidæ).

Fam. 8. Argus Butterflies (Lyceidæ).

Natural Order IV.: Worm-shaped or Cylindrical

Caterpillars (Veruiformes or Cylindracei).

Fam. 9. Redhorns (Rhodocercidæ).

Fam. 10. Swallow-tails (Papilionidæ).

Fam. 11. Whites (Pieridæ).

Omitting Doritidæ, Uranidæ, and Syne-

monidæ, which have no representatives in Britain, Newman closes with

Fam. 12. Skippers (Hesperiidæ).

dīt-tŷ-rē-na, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *diurnus*, pertaining to the daytime.]

Ornith.: A name given by Cuvier, Blainville, &c., to a section of the Accipitres, or birds of prey which fly in the daytime. Cuvier separated it into the Vultures and the Falcons.

dīt-tŷ-rē-nal, dīt-tŷ-rē-nall, a. & s. [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus* = daily; *dies* = a day.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Of or pertaining to a day or daytime, as distinguished from the night.

"The bright orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled
Diurnal."—Milton: *P. L.*, IV, 592-94.

(2) Performed in a day.

"Till, from his eastern goal, the joyous sun
His twelfth diurnal race begins to run."
Pope: *Homage to Odysseus*, IV, 803, 804.

(3) Constituting the measure of a day.

"Why does he order the diurnal house
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?"
Prior.

(4) Happening every day, daily.

* 2. Fig.: Of daily or common occurrence; usual, common.

"Thence by sea to Genoa, whence the passage into
Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend barge."—*air H.*
Watson: *Letter to Milton*.

II. Technically:

1. Med.: Applied to a disease the exacerbations of which occur in the daytime.

2. Nat. Hist.: Flying in the daytime.

3. Bot.: [DIURNAL FLOWERS].

B. As *substantive*:

* 1. Ord. Lang.: A journal, a day-book; a newspaper.

"Nay some are so studiously changeling in that
particular, they esteem an opinion as diurnal, after
a day or two scarce worth keeping."—Boyle: *Works*, I, 35.

II. Technically:

Natural History:

1. A lepidopterous insect flying only by day.

2. A raptorial bird flying by day, and having lateral eyes.

diurnal aberration, s.

Astron.: The aberration of light, arising from the combined effect of the earth's rotation and the motion of light.

diurnal arc, dīt-tŷ-rē-nal arke, s.

Astron.: The apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.

"The sonne his arke diurnalē;

Ypassed was."

Lydgate: *Complaint of the Black Knight*, 590.

diurnal flowers, s. pl.

Botany:

1. Flowers which expand and shut in the same day.

2. Flowers which open during the daytime and close at night.

diurnal lepidoptera, s. pl.

Entom.: The same as DIURNA (q.v.).

diurnal motion, s.

Astron.: The number of degrees, &c., that a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

diurnal parallax, s. [PARALLAX.]

* **diurnal women, s. pl.** Women who cried the daily papers about the streets for sale.

* **dīt-tŷ-rē-nal-īst, s.** [Eng. *diurnal*; -ist.] A journalist (q.v.).

"Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some
odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the
relation of our diurnalists) have by this means found
a damnable passage, to the great dishonour of God,
and shame of this church."—*Bp. Hall*: *Cases of Conscience*.

* **dīt-tŷ-rē-nal-īŷ, adv.** [Eng. *diurnal*; -ly.] Daily, every day.

"As we make the enquiries, we shall diurnally com-

municate them to the publick."—*Tatler*.

* **dīt-tŷ-rē-nal-nēss, s.** [Eng. *diurnal*; -ness.]

The quality of being diurnal.

† **dīt-tŷ-rē-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *diurnus* = per-

taining to a day.]

boīl, boy; pouit, jowī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -ci-ous, -tious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Zool. : A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity during the night.

* **di-ū-tūrn'-al**, a. [Lat. *diuturnus*, from *diu* = (1) by day, (2) for a long time.] Lasting for a long time; of long continuance.

"To take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and diuturnal."—*Milton: Letters of State*.

* **di-ū-tūrn'-i-ty**, s. [Lat. *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus* = lasting for a long time.] Lastingness, length of continuance.

"Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such diuturnity."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

div, v.i. [A corruption of *do*.] Scotch for *Do*.

"And *div* ye think" rejoined the virago, setting her arms a-kimbo.—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

di-vā-ga'-tion, s. [Lat. *divagatus*, pa. par. of *divago* = to wander about; *dis* = away, apart, and *vago* = to wander.] A wandering or going astray; a deviation, a digression. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"A security against the divagations and caprices of legend."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4.

di-va-lent, a. [Gr. *dis* = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, and *Lat. valens* = strong.]

Chem. : Equivalent to two units of any standard; specially to two atoms of hydrogen. It is called also Bi-equivalent. (*Roslier*.)

di-van' (1), s. [Arab. & Pers. *divān* = a tribunal, a steward; a collection of odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes. (*Skeat*.)]

1. In Oriental countries, a court of justice, a council.

2. A council-chamber; a hall of state; a reception room, a court, an audience-chamber. "Old Giamfi sat in his divan."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, l. 2.]

* 3. A council.

"Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire divan."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 902, 903.

4. A restaurant; a smoking-saloon.

5. A kind of thickly-cushioned seat or sofa standing against the wall of a room; so called from such seats being used in divans [4].

* 6. A collection of poems by one author; a book.

di-vān' (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A large divet, or other turf of a larger size. (*Scotch*.) [*Divert*.]

di-vān' (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A small wild plum, or kind of sloe. (*Scotch*.)

di-vār-i-cā-te, v.i. & t. [Lat. *divaricatus*, pa. par. of *divarico* = to spread apart; *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *varico* = to spread.]

A. Intransitive:

* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.* : To open, to diverge, or divide into two. "The partitions are strained across: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones."—*Woodward*.

2. *Fig.* : To diverge, to branch off. "Divergated representatives of a single tongue."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. ix.

II. Bot. : To diverge or branch off from the stem at a right or obtuse angle.

* **B. Trans.** : To divide into two branches; to cause to spread out.

"A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, wherinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatic vessels."—*Grew*.

di-vār-i-cā-te, a. [Lat. *divaricatus*.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.** : Diverging or branching off.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.* : Straggling, spreading irregularly and widely asunder; branching off at a right or obtuse angle.

2. *Zool.* : Spreading out widely.

di-vār-i-cāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [*DIVARICATE*, v.]

di-vār-i-cāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DIVARICATE*, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.* : (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.* : The same as *DIVARICATION* (q.v.).

di-vār-i-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *divaricatio*, from *divaricatus*, pa. par. of *divarico* = to spread apart.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.* : A separating or branching off widely; separation, divergence.

"They will stop at a *divarication* of the way."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.* : A division or divergence in opinion; a wandering from the point or the facts.

"To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Bot. & Zool. : A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

di-vār-i-cā-tōr, s. [Eng. *divaricat(e)* -or.] That which causes parts to separate, specif. the muscle which opens the shell of the Brachiopoda, or the jaws of the bird's head process in some marine Polyzoa.

* **di-vāst**, a. [Lat. *devastō* = to devastate.] Devastated; laid waste.

"But time will come when the earth shall lie *divast*.
When heav'n and hell shall both be filled at last."
—*Queen: Epigrams* (1677). (*Nares*.)

divē, * **deve**, * **duve**, * **dyve**, v.i. & t. [A.S. *dýfan*; Icel. *dýfa*; cogn. with *dip* and *deep* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To plunge or descend head first under water or other fluid.

"The other hears him tread the shore,
And *divē*, and is beheld no more."
—*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 3.

* 2. To sink under the surface.

"A bledde ibullen ful of winde ne *divēst* nout into these deope waters."—*Ancient Rime*, p. 282.

* 3. To sink, to penetrate.

"Eachdunt *divēde* in hire leoflice lileh."—*St. Juliana*, p. 29.

4. To seek for by diving.

"The knave deserves it when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for glory, or dives for gain."
—*Pope: Essay on Man*, lv. 153, 154.

II. Figuratively:

1. To penetrate, to sink, to enter deeply.

"Dive, thoughts, down to my soul."
—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, l. 1.

2. To descend quickly: as, He *divēd* into the cellar.

3. To plunge or thrust the hand in quickly.

"Mr. Bouicer *divēd* into the cupboard, which served as his wine-bin, and brought therefrom two bottles of brandy and whiskey."—*Cuthbert Bell: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

4. To enter deeply into any question, science, or pursuit; to explore.

"Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *divēd* into the world's deceit."
—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, III. 1.

5. To dip into anything, to examine cursorily: as, I *divēd* into the book here and there.

* **B. Transitive:**

I. Lit. : To plunge into, head first.

II. Figuratively:

1. To explore.

"The Curtli bravely *divēd* the gulph of fame."
—*Denham: Old Age*, 794.

2. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Loerd ne thane thou that storm me *divē*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, li. 43.

3. To dip, to duck.

"To *divē* an infant either thrice or but once in baptism."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 12.

¶ *To dive into*: To explore, to investigate, to pry into.

* **dive-dapper**, * **deve-dep**, * **deve-doppe**, * **dyve-dap**, * **dive-dopper**, s. The didapper or little grebe, *Podiceps minor*; the dabchick.

"Upon this promise did he raise his chin,
Like a *dive-dapper* peering through a wave."
—*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis*, 85, 86.

dive (1), s. [*DIVE*, v.]

1. *Lit.* : A sudden plunge head foremost into water or other fluid.

2. *Fig.* : A hasty plunge or dart into any place.

3. Any place of low resort. (*Slang*.)

dive (2), s. [*DEEV*.]

* **di-vēl'**, v.t. [Lat. *divello*: *dis* = away, apart, and *vello* = to pluck or pull.] To pluck or pull apart or asunder; to rend.

"They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **di-vēl'-lent**, a. [Lat. *divellens*, pr. par. of *divello* = to pull asunder.] Pulling or plucking apart or asunder; rending, separating.

* **di-vēl'-li-cā-te**, v.t. [Lat. *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vellitatus*, pa. par. of *vellio*, frequent. form of *vello* = to pluck or pull.] To pull or rend in pieces.

"My brother told me you had used him dishonourably, and had *divellitatus* his character behind his back."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. vi.

div-ēr, s. [Eng. *div(e)*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One who dives or plunges under the water.

"Divers at the bottom of the sea can hear the noises made above only confusedly."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii. (Note.)

2. One who dives or goes under water in search of anything, as pearls, treasure, &c.

"It is evident, from the relation of divers and fishers of pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skinned from our sight."—*Woodward*.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who enters deeply into any subject or study.

"Some *divers* in the deep of Providence."—*Moun-tague: Devout Essays*, pt. ii., tr. iv., § 3.

* 2. A pickpocket.

"To have his pocket or purse picked by a common *diver*."—*Gutaker*, 62.

B. Ornith. : One of a family of birds, *Colymbinæ*, remarkable for their power and habit of diving. The neck is long, thus presenting a great affinity to the Grebes; the tail is very short and rounded; the wings short; the bill straight, strong, and pointed. The Divers are as much inhabitants of the ocean as the Grebes are of fresh water; they are confined to Northern latitudes, whence they migrate farther south in the winter season. The largest of the three European species is the great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, but the other two—the Red-throated Diver, *C. septentrionalis*, and the Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*—are perhaps better known, as they occur also in North America. They live on fish, which they follow under the water, propelling themselves along with their wings as well as their feet, and frequently remaining for some time before they emerge again. They fly with great rapidity.

¶ *Cartesian Diver*, s. [*CARTESIAN*.]

* **di-vērb**, * **di-verbe**, s. [Lat. *diverbiū* = a conversation of two, a dialogue; *di* = *dis* = twice, and *verbum* = a word.] An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed.

"England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 60.

* **di-vērb-ēr-ā-te**, v.t. [Lat. *diverberatus*, pa. par. of *diverbero*: *dis* = away, apart, and *verbero* = to strike.] To strike through.

"These cries for blameless blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heaven's concuities."
—*Davies: Holy Rode*, p. 14. (*Davies*.)

* **di-vērb-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *diverberatus*, pa. par. of *diverbero*.] A sounding or resounding through.

di-vērg'e, v.i. [Lat. *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vergo* = to incline, to tend; Fr. *diverger*; Ital. *divergere*.]

I. Literally:

1. To tend in different directions from a common point; to branch off.

"From this street *diverged* to right and left alleys squallid and noxious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To tend or incline in different directions.

"Soon their paths *diverged* widely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To vary from a typical or normal form or state.

3. To vary from the truth.

* **di-vērg'e-mēt**, s. [Eng. *diverge*; *ment*.] The act or state of diverging; divergence.

di-vērg'-en-çe, **di-vērg'-en-çy**, s. [Fr.; Ital. *divergenza*; Sp. *divergencia*.]

1. *Lit.* : A diverging or tending in different directions from one common point.

"To discover the true direction and divergence of sound."—*Sir W. Jones: Musical Notes of the Hindus*.

2. *Fig.* : A difference or disagreement; want of accord.

"This incident is however related with some divergence by other writers."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xlii., pt. v., § 81.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**, **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

di-věrg-ent, *a.* [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *divergente*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Separating, tending or branching off in different directions from one common point.

2. *Fig.*: Disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"Other *divergent* statements occur concerning this important passage in the history of Rome."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), ch. xii., pt. v., § 82.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Tending in a different direction from one another; spreading outwards from a common centre: as, *diverging* styles.

"In their direction they are erect or reflexed, spreading outwards, *divergent*, or patulous, or arched inwards."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 359.

2. *Math.*: [DIVERGENT SERIES].

3. *Optics*: Causing divergence of rays: as, a *divergent* or concave lens.

divergent rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rays which, starting from a certain point of some visible object, diverge or continually recede from each other in proportion as they recede farther from the object; the opposite of convergent (q.v.).

divergent series, *s.*

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically greater than the preceding one; as, 1: 3: 9: 27: 81, &c. [CONVERGENT.]

di-věrg-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVERGE.]

A. & B.: As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of spreading or separating out from a common centre; divergence.

diverging rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: [DIVERGENT RAYS].

diverging series, *s.*

Math.: [DIVERGENT SERIES].

di-věrg-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diverging*; -ly.]

In a diverging manner.

di-věrs, ***dy-vers**, *a.* [DIVERSE.]

* 1. Distinct, separate.

"These three thyngs ben wel sotel and *divers*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, liii. 115.

2. Different, diverse, varying, various.

"God, who at sundry times and in *divers* manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets."—*Heb.* i. 1.

3. Several, sundry, more than one.

"He sent *divers* sorts of flies among them."—*Ps.* lxxviii. 45.

* 4. Obstinate, perverse.

"The heret that is rebel and hard and rebours and *dyvers*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 68.

¶ For the difference between *divers* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

divers-coloured, *a.* Of divers or different colours.

"By which the beauty of the earth appears: The *divers-coloured* mantle which she wears."—*Sandys: Job*, p. 5.

di-věrs (or **di-věrs**), ***di-vers**, ***dy-vers**, ***dy-vers**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *divers* (in.), *divers* (f.), from Lat. *diversus* = different, various, *pa. par.* of *diverto* = to turn around, or aside, to divert (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *diverso*. *Diverse* and *divers* are essentially the same word. According to Trench, "*Divers* implies difference only; *diverse* implies difference with opposition."] **A.** As *adjective*:

1. Different, distinct, separate.

"Behold, the flowers are *diverse* in stature."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. Several, sundry, various, more than one, divers.

"The kyng hem sende . . . to *diverse* m^{en}."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 378.

* 3. Varying, multifform.

"Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his."—*Ben Jonson*.

* **B.** As *adv.*: In divers or different directions.

"Part to the town *dy diverse* o'er the plain, Where late their troops triumphant bore the fight."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xli. 4, 5.

* **di-věrs**, ***dy-vers**, ***dy-ver-syn**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *diverser*.] [DIVERSE.]

A. *Trans.*: To make different, to diversify.

"*Dyversyn*. *Diversifico*, *vario*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *Reflex.*: To distinguish, to vary.

"Mochel ham *diverseth* lue hire works."—*Ayenbite*, p. 124.

C. *Intransitive*:

1. To differ, to vary.

"A starr *diversith* fro a sterr in *diversene*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* xv. 41.

2. To turn aside.

"The red-cross knight *diversed*; but forth rode Brito-mart."—*Spenser: F. Q.* III. li. 63.

di-věrs-ly, ***di-vers-liche**, **di-vers-ly**, **dy-vers-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *diverse*; -ly.]

1. In different directions; towards different points.

"On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail, Reason the card, but passion is the gale."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, II. 107, 108.

2. In different manners; differently, variously.

"Wonder it is to see in *diverse* minds How *diversely* Love doth his pageants play."—*Spenser: F. Q.* III. v. 1.

di-věrs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diverse*; -ness.] Difference, varying, diversity, changeability.

"You this *diversene* that blamen most."

Watt: *Of Change of Mynde*.

* **di-věrs-si-fi-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *diversify*; -able.] That may or can be diversified or varied.

These last-named principles are more numerous, as taken in the posture, order, and situation, the rest, and achieve all the almost infinitely *diversifiable* con-textures of the smaller parts."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 281.

di-věrs-i-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *diversify*; -ation.]

1. The act of making diverse or various in form or qualities.

"If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours."—*Boyle: On Colours*.

2. The state of being diverse or various; diversity, variety, multifmity.

"The *diversification* of the means for producing sound in the three families of the Orthoptera, and in the Homoptera."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. x.

3. A change or alteration.

"This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified."—*Hale: Origin of Man-kind*.

di-věrs-ĭ-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Of diverse or varied kinds or qualities; varied.

"Where'er he moved, *diversified* delight."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

di-věrs-ĭ-flōr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Eng. *adj. suff.* -ous.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant or inflorescence which bears flowers of two or more kinds.

di-věrs-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of diverse or varied forms; different in form.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to organs of the same nature but of different forms. (*Balfour*.)

di-věrs-ĭ-fy, ***di-vers-i-fe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *diversifier*, from Low Lat. *diversifico* = to make different; Lat. *diversus* = different, and *suff.* -*fico* = *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *diversificar*; Ital. *diversificare*.]

1. To make different from others; to distinguish, to discriminate.

"There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another."—*Locke*.

2. To give variety to; to variegate.

"Pallas disrobes her radiant veil untied, With flowers adorned, with art *diversified*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 904, 906.

3. To vary, to relieve the monotony of.

"The course of parliamentary business was *diversified* by another curious and interesting episode."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

di-věrs-i-fy-ĭng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of making different or varying.

* **di-věrs-si-ō-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *loquens* = speaking, *pr.*

par. of loquor = to speak.] Speaking diversely or in different ways.

di-věrs-ion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diversus* = diverted, *pa. par.* of *diverto* = to turn in different directions: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *verto* = to turn; Sp. *diversion*; Ital. *diversione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of diverting or turning off or from any course.

"A *diversion* of the Rhone, or a deepening of the river's bed, would have been of incalculable benefit."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), II. 33.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of turning or diverting in any way.

"I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our cotentions."—*Mort: Decay of Christian Piety*.

(2) The act of turning or diverting the mind or the thoughts from care, business, or study.

(3) That which tends or serves to divert or turn the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; that which affords relaxation; a pastime, an amusement.

"Both had what seemed extravagant whimsies about dress, *diversions*, and postures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. Mil.: The act of drawing off or diverting the attention of the enemy from any design, by making a demonstration or feigned attack at some other point.

"Who made that bold *diversion* In old Theropopyia."—*Byron: Greek War Song*.

diversion-cut, *s.* A channel to divert past a reservoir a stream of impure or turbid water which would otherwise flow into the reservoir; a by-wash.

di-věrs-ĭ-ty, ***di-vers-i-tee**, ***dy-vers-i-te**, ***dy-vers-te**, *s.* [Fr. *diversité*; from Lat. *diversitas*, from *diversus* = different, diverse; Sp. *diversidad*; Ital. *diversità*; Port. *diversidade*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Difference, unlikeness, dissimilitude, variance.

"By the *diversité* of heuene is *dyversité* of colours of face."—*Trevius*, i. 267.

2. A variety; a multiplicity with difference.

"When Babel was confounded, and the great Confederacy of projectors wild and vain Was split into *diversity* of tongues."—*Cooper: Task*, v. 193-96.

3. Distinctness or non-identity of being.

"We form the ideas of identity and *diversity*."—*Locke*.

4. Variegation, variety.

"A waving glow the bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright *diversities* of day."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, IV. 83, 84.

* 5. Dissension, disagreement, want of accord.

"But for there is *diversities* Within himselfe, he made not taste."—*Gower: C. A. (Prol.)*.

II. Law: The plea by a prisoner that he is not the person against whom the indictment is brought. Before trying his guilt or innocence of the charge, a jury is empanelled to settle the question of his personal identity.

¶ For the difference between *diversity* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

* **di-věrs-siv-ō-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *volens* = wishing, *pr. par.* of *volo* = to wish.] Wishing for, or fond of, differences or strife.

"This debauched and *diversivolent* woman."—*Webster: White Devil*, act III.

di-věrs-ly, *adv.* [DIVERSELY.]

"Fortunes course *diversely* is dressed."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 119.

* **di-věrs-sōr-ĭy**, *a.* [Eng. *divers(e)*; -ory.]

1. Serving or tending to divert; diverting.

2. Discriminating, distinguishing.

"The first two kinds were called *diversory*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. II, ch. xvi, § 2.

* **di-věrs-sōr-ĭy**, *s.* [Lat. *diversorium*, *diversorium*.] A wayside inn.

di-věrt (or **di-věrt**), *v.t.* [Fr. *divertir*; from Lat. *diverto* = to turn aside, divert: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *verto* = to turn; Sp. *divertir*; Ital. *divertire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To turn off or from any course or direction; to turn aside.

"I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diverted blood and bloody brother."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 3.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**. **-çian**, **-tian** = **çhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cions**, **-çions**, **-çions** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-die**, **-ç** = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. To draw off or aside to a different point.

"The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and diverted their power some other way." *Darwin: on Ireland.*

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To distract, to abstract, to remove.

"Wouldst thou divert thyself from melancholy? Wouldst thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly?" *Shynan: Apology.*

* 2. To turn aside from the right course.

"Alas! how simple to these caves compared. Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!" *Milton: P. R., II. 348, 349.*

3. To misapply; to turn or apply to a wrong use.

4. To turn aside or distract the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; to amuse, to please, to entertain.

"An ingenious gentleman did divert or instruct the kingdom by his papers." *Swift.*

B. Intransitive:

* I. Literally:

1. To turn aside or away; to go out of the way; to go astray.

"Not wholly bent On what is gainful, sometimes she diverts From solid counsels." *Philips: Cider, bk. I.*

2. To turn aside, to go out of the way.

"He beyng of his approach credibly advertised . . . diverted from the kynges wales." *Hall: Henry V. (An. 30).*

† II. Fig.: To please, to entertain.

* **di-vért-**, *s.* [DIVERTE, *v.*] Diversion, amusement, recreation, entertainment.

di-vért-ér, *s.* [Erv. *divert*; -*er*.] One who or that which diverts.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a divertor of sadness." *Watson: Life.*

di-vért-i-cle (*Eng.*), **di-vér-tiō-u-lūm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *diverticulum* = a by-path or by-road, from *diverto* = to turn aside.]

* I. Ord. Lang. (of the form diverticle):

1. Lit.: A by-path, a by-way.

"I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whitehead towards Idbury, through Eyfield." *Watson: History of Widdington, p. 62.*

2. Fig.: A by-way, or path out of the right way.

"The diverticles and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread." *Hales: Remains, p. 12.*

II. Anat. (of both forms): A caecum or blind tube, branching, either normally or by malformation, out of the course of a longer one.

"... a much larger diverticulum or caecum than that now existing." *Darwin: Descent of Man (1871), pt. I, ch. vi.*

di-vért-i-mén-tō (pl. **di-vért-i-mén-ti**), *s.* [Ital.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: A diversion, an amusement, a recreation.

"Where, in the midst of porticoes, processions, and cavalcades, abbots turned shepherds, and shepherds ceased to sleep, indolge their innocent divertiment." *Goliardus: On Folle Learning, ch. iv.*

2. Mus.: A composition of a light, pleasing character, whether vocal or instrumental, written to engage the attention in a cheerful manner. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

di-vért-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVERTE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of turning aside or out of the course.

2. Fig.: The act of entertaining, amusing, or pleasing; diversion.

di-vért-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *diverting*; -*ly*.] In a diverting manner, so as to divert or amuse.

"He then added divertingly . . ." *Strope: Life of Aylmer, ch. xiv.*

di-vért-īng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *diverting*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being diverting; a diverting nature.

* **di-vér-tise**, * **di-vér-tize**, *v.t.* [Fr. *divertissant*; *pr. par. of divertir* = to divert.] To divert, to please, to amuse, to entertain.

"Sup at home and divertize the gentleman at cards." *Wycherley: Gentleman Dancing-Master, I. 1.*

* **di-vér-tise-mént**, * **di-ver-tisse-mént**, *s.* [Fr. *divertissement*; from *divertir* = to divert.]

I. Ord. Lang. (of both forms):

1. A diversion, a pastime, a recreation, or amusement.

"How fond soever men are of bad divertisement, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness." *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A source of amusement or diversion.

"It was more than once the divertisement of his majesty." *Dryden: Wild Gallant (Pref.).*

3. In the same sense as II.

II. Music (Of the form *divertissement*): The same as DIVERTIMENTO (*q.v.*).

* **di-vért-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *divert*; -*ive*.] Tending to divert: diverting, pleasing, amusing.

"But if diverting her expressions fit."

Pomfret: Stephen's Love for Delia.

* **di-vért-mént**, *s.* [Ital. *divertimento*.] An avocation, a distraction.

"Hauling other divertments." *Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 88.*

di-vest, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *devestir*, from Low Lat. *divestio* = Lat. *devestio* = to strip of clothing, to undress: *di* = *dis* = away, from, and *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = dress; Fr. *dévestir*.] [DE-VEST.]

* I. Lit.: To undress, to strip of clothing; to make naked, to denude.

"Like bride and groom Divesting them for bed." *Shakesp.: Othello, II. 2.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To strip or denude of any covering; to make bare.

"Such universal change as autumn makes In the fair body of a leafy grove Discoloured, then divested."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To deprive, to strip.

"To divest this universe of its wonder and its mystery." *Tyndal: Fragments of Science, IV. 84.*

3. To resign, to give up, to abdicate.

"That you divest yourself and lay apart The borrowed glories."

Shakesp.: Henry V., II. 4.

di-vest-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DIVERST.]

* **di-vest-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *divest*; -*able*.] Capable of being divested, deprived, or freed from.

"Liberty being too high a blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances." *Boyle: Works, I. 248.*

di-vest-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVERST.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping, undressing, or making naked.

2. Fig.: The act of stripping or depriving of anything.

di-vest-i-ture, *s.* [Pref. *di* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Eng. *vestiture* (*q.v.*)]

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act of stripping or denuding.

2. Fig.: The act of putting off, laying aside, or depriving; the state of being divested or deprived of office, &c.

"He is sent away without remedy, with a divestiture from his pretended orders." *Bp. Hall: Works, x. 232.*

II. Law: The act of laying aside or surrendering the whole or any part of one's effects.

* **di-vest-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *divest*; -*ment*.] The act of divesting.

div-ét, **div-ot**, **div-fat**, **de-vit**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; Jamieson suggests a connection with *delve*, or Lat. *defodio* = to dig in the earth.]

1. Lit.: A thin, flat, turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages and also for fuel.

"With freedom of fossage, pastourage, fewall, fall, difat." *Acts James VI. (1533), ca. 161.*

2. Fig.: A short, thick, compactly-made person.

divot-seat, *s.* A bench or seat at the door of a cottage, formed of divets.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat." *Brownie of Bodelbeck, II. 158.*

div-ét, **div-ot**, *v.t. & i.* [DIVER, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To cover or roof with divets.

B. Intrans.: To cart or cut divets.

* **di-vest-i-tý**, *s.* [O. Fr. *divertité*; Lat. *de-veritas*.] [DEVEITY.] A curve, an arc.

"Doth glorie that Heav'n's divicity."

Darwin: White Pinnings, p. 30.

di-vi-cin, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. & *cin* (*q.v.*)]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_{16}$. A substance obtained by heating vicin in dilute sulphuric

acid. It forms prismatic crystals which reduce silver nitrate. Fused with potash it liberates ammonia and yields potassium cyanide, showing that nitrogen exists in two forms of (CN) and NH_3 or NH_2 . (*Abstracts of Chemical Society, 1881.*)

* **di-vid-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *divid(e)*; -*able*.]

1. That may or can be divided or separated; divisible.

"Whose parts are by motion dividable and separable from one another." *Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 781.*

2. Divided, separated, distinct.

"How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from dividable shores?" *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, I. 2.*

† The pronunciation was formerly *di'-vid-a-ble*.

* **di-vid-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *dividens*, *pr. par. of dividere* = to divide (*q.v.*)] Different, separated, distinct.

"Twinn'd brothers of one womb Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is dividant." *Shakesp.: Timon, IV. 3.*

di-vide, * **de-vyde**, * **di-vyde**, * **dy-vyde**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *divido*, from *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and * *vido* = (prob.) to know, cogn. with *video* = to see; Sp. & Port. *dividir*; Ital. *dividere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To separate or part into pieces; to cut or part asunder.

"Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other." *1 Kings III. 25.*

(2) To part, to separate or keep apart by an intervening partition or line.

"God divided the light from the darkness." *Gen. I. 4.*

(3) To make division or partition of amongst a number; to share, to deal out.

"So they made an end of dividing the country." *Josh. XIX. 51.*

(4) To distribute amongst several; to share.

(5) To make an opening or passage through.

"Thou didst divide the sea." *Nehemiah IX. 11.*

(6) To make divisions or gradations on.

[II. 2.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) To disunite in opinion or feelings; to set at variance; to destroy unity amongst.

"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation." *Matt. XII. 25.*

(2) To draw or attach to different sides; as, The meeting was divided in opinion.

(3) To share; to have or take a portion of with others.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both divide the crown."

Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

† (4) To embarrass, to cause to hesitate through indecision; to raise doubts in: as, He was divided in his mind.

II. Technically:

1. Math.: To resolve or separate into parts or factors: one quantity is said to be divisible by another when it can be resolved into two entire factors, one of which is the divisor and the other the dividend.

2. Instr.: To mark with graduated divisions; to graduate according to a standard.

3. Music: To vary a simple theme with notes so connected as to form one series. [DIVISION, II. 4.]

"And all the while sweet music did divide Her looser notes to Lydian harmony."

Spenser: F. Q., III. I. 48.

4. Parliamentary: To cause to vote on a question; so called from the members going into opposite lobbies: ayes to the right, noes to the left.

5. Comm.: To make a dividend of, to distribute as a dividend.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To part, to separate; to become separated or sundere.

"It [blood] doth divide in two slow rivers." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, I. 781.*

(2) In the same sense as II.

* 2. Figuratively:

(1) To become divided or disunited in feelings, opinions, &c.

"Love cools, friendship falls off, Brothers divide." *Shakesp.: Lear, I. 2.*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôr; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = â. qu = kw.

(2) To share.

"You shall in all divide with us."

Shaksp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

II. Parliamentary, &c.: To vote on any question. [A. II. 4.]

"It was not thought advisable to divide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxi.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to divide, to part, and to separate: "To part approaches nearer to separate than to divide: the latter is applied to things only; the former two to persons, as well as things: a thing becomes smaller by being divided; it loses its junction with, or cohesion to, another thing, by being parted: a loaf of bread is divided by being cut in two; two loaves are parted which have been baked together. Sometimes part, as well as divide, is used in the application of that which is given to several, in which case they bear the same analogy as before: several things are parted, one thing is divided: a man's personal effects may be parted, by common consent, among his children; but his estate, or the value of it, must be divided: whatever can be disjoined without losing its integrity is parted, otherwise it is divided: in this sense, our Saviour's garments are said to have been parted, because they were distinct things; but the vesture which was without seam must have been divided, if they had not cast lots for it. That is said to be divided which has been, or is conceived to be a whole; that is separated which might be joined: a river divides a town by running through it; mountains or seas separate countries: to divide does not necessarily include a separation; although a separation supposes a division: an army may be divided into larger or smaller portions, and yet remain united; but during a march, or an engagement, these companies are frequently separated. Opinions, hearts, minds, &c., may be divided; corporeal bodies only are separated: the minds of men are often most divided, when in person they are least separated; and those, on the contrary, who are separated at the greatest distance from each other may be the least divided. With regard to persons, part designates the actual leaving of the person; separate is used in general for that which lessens the society: the former is often casual, temporary, or partial; the latter is positive and serious: the parting is momentary; the separation may be longer or shorter."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to divide, to distribute, and to share: "The act of dividing does not extend beyond the thing divided; that of distributing and sharing comprehends also the purpose of the action: we divide the thing; we distribute to the person: we may divide therefore without distributing; or we may divide in order to distribute: thus, we divide our land into distinct fields for our private convenience; or we divide a sum of money into so many parts, in order to distribute it among a given number of persons; on the other hand, we may distribute without dividing: for guineas, books, apples, and many other things may be distributed which require no division. To share is to make into parts the same as divide, and it is to give those parts to some persons, the same as distribute: but the person who shares takes a part himself; he who distributes gives it always to others: a loaf is divided in order to be eaten; bread is distributed in loaves among the poor; the loaf is shared by a poor man with his poorer neighbour, or the profits of a business are shared by the partners. To share may imply either to give or receive; to distribute implies giving only: we share our own with another, or another shares what we have; but we distribute our own to others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† di-vi-de, s. [DIVIDE, v.] That which divides or serves as a line of demarcation between two adjacent places: specif. the watershed of a district, or the ridge of land dividing the affluents of one river from those of another. The divide between any two streams may be approximately traced upon a map by drawing a line so that it shall head all the affluents of both streams.

¶ *The Great Divide.* (For def. see extract.)

"Comprised in the territories of Montana and Wyoming there is a region which contains all the peculiarities of the continent in a remarkable degree, and which moreover is exceedingly interesting on account of its scenery, its geography, its mineralogy, and its sport. . . . There it is that great river rises, running through every clime, from perpetual snow to tropical heat. . . . It is the geographical centre of North America. It is essentially *The Great Divide*."—*Barclay Dunraven: The Great Divide, ch. i.*

di-vi-dēd, pa. par. or a. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated, sundered, shared, joint, distributed, disunited. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She thus maintains divided way
With you bright regent of the day."

Cosper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a leaf cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

divided axle, s.

Vehicles: An axle bisected at its midlength. In some instances the parts are coupled together, in others they are independent. [*CARRIAGE-AXLE.*]

divided object-glass micrometer, s. Another name for the double-image micrometer. The object-glass of the telescope or microscope is bisected diametrically, the straight edges being ground smooth so that they may easily slide by each other. The halves of the bisected lens are movable in a direction perpendicular to the line of section by means of a screw; the distances being determined by the number of revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. (*Knight.*)

divided-skirt, s. A bifurcated garment worn by women when riding or cycling; also worn as an undergarment.

*** di-vi-dēd-lī, adv.** [Eng. *divided*; *ly.*]

1. In a divided manner; in divisions or parts.

"If God be everywhere it cannot possibly be that He should possibly be so *dividedly*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 783.*

2. Separately, distinctly.

"The Apostle calls them ministering spirits jointly, whom he here calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly*."—*Knatchbull: Annot., p. 260.*

div-i-dēnd, s. & a. [Lat. *dividendum* = that which may or is to be divided or shared; gerund of *divido* = to divide; Fr. *dividende*; Ital. *dividendō.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A share, a portion distributed or allotted.

"Shall I set there
So deep a share,
(Dear wounds) and only now
In sorrow draw no dividend with you?"

Crashaw: Caritas Némia.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.:* A number which has to be divided by another; thus, if we have to divide 20 by 4, 20 is the dividend, and 4 the divisor.

2. *Bankruptcy:* The fractional part of the assets of a bankrupt which is paid to the creditor, in proportion to the amount of the debt which he has proved against the estate of the debtor.

3. *Comm.:* The sum periodically payable as interest on loans, debentures, &c., or that periodically distributed as profit on the capital of a railway or other company. The sum to be divided is broken up into as many portions as there are bondholders or shareholders to claim them, and the fractional part falling to each holder bears the same proportion to the whole dividend as the amount of stock or shares he holds bears to the whole capital from which the dividend is derived. Bondholders are said to receive their dividends, and the process of paying them is called, in banks and other offices, the payment of dividends. (*Bithehl.*)

B. As adj.: Bearing or yielding a dividend.

di-vi-dēr, s. [Eng. *divider*(*ē*); *er.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which divides, cuts, or separates anything into parts.

"According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter into the divided body."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

(2) One who distributes or allots to others their shares.

"Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?"—*Isaiah xli. 14.*

(3) A soup-ladle. (*Prov.*)

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which causes division or disunion.

II. Technically:

1. *Husbandry:* The prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

2. *Instruments (Pl.):* A form of compasses, usually with an adjusting and retaining arrangement. Its name is derived from its specific use in dividing lines into any given number of equal parts. The legs are driven apart by a spring as the nut is retracted on the screw, and closed by contrary motion of the said nut; the fine thread of the screw admitting of a very delicate adjustment. (*Knight.*)

di-vi-dīng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIVIDE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a division; division.

"Piercing even to the dividing sunder of soul and spirit."—*Hebrews iv. 12.*

dividing-engine, s. A machine for dividing a circle into a number of parts of equal proportions, either for the purpose of graduation, as the circles and arcs of astronomical, surveying, and plotting instruments, or for spacing off and cutting the circumference of a wheel into teeth. In the application of the screw to the graduation of mathematical scales, it is employed to move a platform which slides freely and carries the scale to be graduated, the swing-frame for the diamond-point being attached to some fixed part of the framing of the machine. (*Knight.*) [*GRADUATING-MACHINE.*]

dividing-sinker, s.

Knitting-machine: One of the pieces interposed between jack-sinkers, which, being advanced while the latter are retracted, force the yarn between the needles of each pair, so that by the joint action of the jack-sinkers and the dividing-sinkers the yarn is looped on each of the needles. (*Knight.*)

*** di-vi-dīng-lī, adv.** [Eng. *dividing*; *ly.*]

By division.

div-i-div-ī, s. [Native American name.]

Comm.: The very astringent husks of *Cesalpinia coriaria*, imported from South America, in the form of dark brown rolls containing a few flat seeds. The outer rind of the husks contains a large quantity of tannin, together with ready-formed gallic acid. Dividivi is used in tanning.

*** di-vi-d-u-gl, a. & s.** [Lat. *dividu(us)* = divisible, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Separated, distinct.

"His religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable."—*Milton: Arcopagitica.*

2. Divided; shared or participated in in common with others; joint.

"Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds"
Milton: P. L., vii. 351, 352.

B. As substantive:

Arith. & Alg.: One of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

*** di-vi-d-u-al-lī, adv.** [Eng. *dividual*; *ly.*]

In a divided manner; by division.

*** di-vi-d-u-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *dividuus*.] Divided, dividual.

"He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuus*, self-subsistent."—*Coleridge, in Webster.*

*** di-vi-n'-a-cle, s.** [A dimin., as if from a Lat. *divinaculum*, from *divinus*.] A riddle. (*Phillips.*)

*** di-vi-n'-al, * dy-vyn-all, a. & s.** [Lat. *divin(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. As adj.: Divine.

"Synne all these were mynistris of God to in mortal,
And had in them no power *divynall*."
Keegan: Prologus.

B. As subst.: Divination.

"What say we of them that beloven on *divinales*?"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

div-in-a-ci-tion, * de-vin-a-ci-on, * di-vi-n'-a-ci-on, s. [Lat. *divinatio*, from *divino* = to divine (q.v.); Fr. *divination*; Ital. *divinazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of predicting or foretelling future events, or of discovering hidden or

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ϕ
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

secret things by supernatural power or means.

"And they used *divination* and enchantments."—*1 Kings* xvii. 17.

2. An indication or foretelling of something future; an omen, an augury, a prediction.

"This controversy should be decided by the flying of birds, which do give a happy *divination* to things to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 19.

3. A prophecy or conjecture of the future.

"Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace."
—*Shaksp.: 1 Henry IV.*, l. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Script.*: In Old Testament times certain methods of, in certain circumstances, unveiling futurity or obtaining a communication from God as to human conduct and duty, were sanctioned in Scripture. Thus Joseph and Daniel interpreted prophetic dreams (Gen. xl., xli. 1-32; Dan. ii. 26-45, iv. 8-37); lots were often drawn after religious solemnities (Num. xxi. 55, 56; Josh. vii. 13, 16-19; 1 Sam. x. 20, 21; Acts i. 26); and the Mercy Seat, from above which Jehovah on special occasions spoke (Exod. xxv. 22) became a veritable oracle of God (2 Sam. xvi. 23). Finally, there was the long series of true prophets. Not satisfied with these legitimate sources of obtaining communications from the Divinity, the Jews, after the example of the surrounding nations, had recourse to many unsanctioned methods of operation, each of which had its pretended experts. The Mosaic law sternly denounces them, and specially any one that made "his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer" (Deut. xviii. 10-12). Details will be found scattered through this Dictionary. Christianity set itself against these practices, and when Paul preached at Ephesus, "Many of those which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver" (Acts xix. 19).

2. *Hist.*: Divination amongst the ancients was classed under two divisions: natural and artificial. Natural divination was attributed to the inspiration of the divine afflatus; such were the celebrated oracles of Delphi, &c. Artificial divination was effected by various rites or observations; as by sacrifices, inspection of the entrails of the victims, observation of the flight of birds, the stars, &c. Gaule, in his *Mag-Astro-Mantic* (1652), ch. xix., gives a long list of the various methods of divination, such as "Aeromancy, or divining by the air; Pyromancy, by fire; Hydromancy, by water; Geomancy, by earth; Dæmonomancy, by the suggestions of evil demons or devils," &c. The Romans never entered upon any important undertaking, whether public or private, without first endeavouring to ascertain the feelings of the gods upon the subject, and hence to infer the probable issue of the enterprise. With them the whole system of divination was placed under the control of the College or Corporation of Augurs. [AUGUR.] The greatest reliance was placed upon the manifestations of the divine will by thunder and lightning, &c., and above all by the cries, the flight, and the feeding of birds; but there was scarcely any sign or sound connected with animate or inanimate nature which might not, under certain circumstances, be regarded as yielding an omen.

* **di-vin-a-tôr**, s. [Lat.] A diviner; one who practises or pretends to divination.

"Enthusiasts, diviners, prophets, sectaries, and schismatics."—*Burton: Anal. of Melancholy*, p. 641.

* **di-vin-a-tôr-y**, a. [Fr. *divinatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *divinatorio*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of divination.

"Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly asserts, that this intercourse was properly *divinatory*."—*Bibbels: Bibl.* (x. 179), on Gen. xv. 9.

* **di-vin-a-trice**, s. [Lat. *divinatrix*.] Divination.

"False astrology and *divinatrice*."—*Sir T. More: A Woful Lamentation*.

di-vine, * **de-vine**, * **de-vyn**, * **de-vyne**, a. & s. [Fr. *divin* = divine, *devin* = a diviner, from Lat. *divinus*, from the same root as *divus* and *deus*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to God or the Deity.

2. Pertaining to any deity or deified person.

3. Partaking of the nature of a god; god-like.

"No more was seen the human form *divine*."

Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, l. 277.

4. Proceeding from God; as, *Divine* revelation or judgment.

"You gave me once a *divine* responsibility."

That I should be the door of love in Troya."

Chaucer: *Test of Greed*.

5. Appropriated to or proper for the Deity: as, *Divine* service or worship.

II. Figuratively:

1. Excellent, above the nature of man; god-like, heavenly.

(1) *Of persons*:

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song."

The *divine* Milton.

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

(2) *Of things*:

"A *diviner* creed

Is living in the life the lead."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Interl.)

* 2. Pertaining to divinity or theology.

"Church history and other *divine* learning."—*South*.

* 3. Pious, holy, religious.

"I know him for a man *divine* and holy."

Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

* 4. Divining, presaging, foreboding; feeling a presentiment.

"Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 846, 847.

B. As substantive:

* 1. Divination, prophecy.

"Merlin in his *divyn* of him has said."

Langtoft: p. 282.

* 2. A diviner, an augur, a presager or predictor.

"Dere Daniel also that was *divine* noble."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems: *Cleanness*, 1, 302.

* 3. Divinity, theology.

"I laugh hisophs bolde and bachelers *divyn*."

M. S. in Wright's Ed. of *P. Plowman*, p. 308.

4. One who is learned in divinity or theology; a theologian; a writer on theology.

"Some of our most eminent *divinists* have made use of this Platonick notion."—*Spectator*, No. 50.

5. A clergyman, a priest, a minister of the gospel; an ecclesiastic.

"Was this a man to be absolved by Christian *divines*!"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **Divine right of kings**: The claim of kings to hold their office by Divine appointment, and hence to govern absolutely without any interference on the part of their subjects, opposition to their will being considered in the light of a sin. The doctrine was supported by Hobbes, Salmasius, Filmer, and others, and opposed by Milton, Algernon Sidney, &c. It is a tenet eminently pleasing to rulers of despotic proclivities, and just as displeasing to the mass of their subjects, many of whom are accustomed to describe it neatly and antithetically, in the words of Pope:

"The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong."

Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 168.

divine service, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The worship of God according to established forms.

* 2. *Law*: A kind of tenure by which the tenant held his lands, &c., on condition of the due performance of certain religious services, as by the saying of a certain number of masses, or expending a certain sum in alms annually. This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands; and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations, held their at this day. It was an old Saxon tenure; and continued under the Norman revolution, through the great respect that was shown to religion and religions men in ancient times. If the service be neglected, the law gives no remedy by distress or otherwise to the lord of whom the lands are holden; but merely a complaint to the ordinary or visitor to correct it. (*Blackstone*.)

* **For the difference between divine and Godlike**, see **GODLIKE**; for that between *divine* and *holy*, see **HOLY**; and for that between *divine* and *ecclesiastic*, see **ECCLESIASTIC**.

di-vine, * **de-vyno**, * **de-vyn-en**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *diviner*, from Lat. *divino*, from *divinus* = divine, *holy*; Ital. *divinare*; Sp. *adivinar*; Port. *adivinhar*.] [DIVINE, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To prophesy, to presage, to utter prognostications or prophecies.

"Daniel of hire undoyngs

Dreyned and sold."

P. Plowman, 10,765.

2. To explain.

"What this metelles bemeneth,

Ye men that be merry, *divine* ye."

P. Plowman: [Fol.] 208.

3. To conjecture, to guess.

"The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly."

—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Medication.)

4. To feel a presentiment or presage.

"If secret powers

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,

This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss."

Shaksp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

5. To use or practise divination.

"Wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly

divine!"—*Gen.* xiv. 18.

B. Transitive:

1. To foretell, to presage, to prophesy.

2. To foreknow, to have a presentiment of.

"Atrides from the voice the storm *divind*,"

And thus explored his own unconquered mind."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, xvii. 99, 100.

* 3. To make divine or heavenly; to deify.

"Borne above the clouds to be *divined*."

Spenser: *Ruines of Time*.

* **For the difference between to divine and to guess**, see **GUESS**.

di-vi-ne-ly, adv. [Eng. *divine*; -ly.]

1. In a divine manner; in a manner befitting or denoting a deity.

"To walk with God, to be *divinely* free."

Cowper: *Task*, p. 722.

* 2. Holy, devoutly.

"*Divinely* bent to meditation."

Shaksp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

3. By divine agency or influence.

"Was he to be considered as *divinely* commissioned?"

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Preternaturally, in a manner resembling a god.

"The royal nymphs approach *divinely* bright."

Pope: *Thebais of Statius*, 624.

5. Excellently; in a supreme degree.

"He gave his own of gold *divinely* wrought."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, vi. 324.

* **di-vi-ne-ment**, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ment.] Divining, divination.

"Soothsayers, that did nothing but sacrifice and purify, and tend upon *divinements*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 689.

di-vi-ne-ness, * **di-vine-ness**, s. [Eng. *divine*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being divine or partaking of divine nature; divinity.

"He seconde person in *divineness* is,

Who vs assume, and bring vs to the bliss."

Hackluyt: *Voyages*, l. 207.

2. Excellence in a supreme degree, perfection.

"An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*

No silder than a boy."

Shaksp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

di-vin-ér, * **de-vin-or**, * **de-vin-our**, * **di-vin-our**, * **dy-vyn-our**, s. [O. Fr. *divineresse*, *divineor*, *devinor*; Ital. *divinatore*; Lat. *divinator*, from *divino* = to divine.]

1. One who practises or professes divination; one who pretends to foretell future events or to reveal occult things by supernatural means; an augur, a seer.

"The *diviners* have seen a lie, and have told false dreams."—*Zech.* ix. 2.

2. One who divines, guesses, or conjectures; a guesser, a conjecturer.

"If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking."—*Locke*.

* **di-vin-ér-ess**, * **di-vin-er-esse**, s. [Fr. *divineresse*.] A woman who practises or professes divination; a prophetess.

"The mad *divineress* had plainly writ."

Dryden: *Bind & Parlier*, iii. 490.

div-ing, pr. par. a., & s. [DIVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of plunging head foremost into water or other fluid; the act of making or taking a dive.

2. The act, practice, or art of descending and remaining for a certain period under water, by means of a diving-bell (q.v.). It is practised for various purposes, such as coral, pearl, or sponge fishing; examining the bottom of rivers, the sea, &c., for engineering purposes; the raising or removing of sunken vessels, or the recovery of valuable stores, &c., from them.

diving-bell, s. An apparatus, having some analogy in shape to a bell, in which

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

persons may descend and remain for a while in safety beneath the surface of the water. The analogue, in the natural world, of the diving-bell, is found in the contrivance of the diving-spider (q.v.), whose submerged habitation has been described by De Geer. The diving-bell is said to have been used in Phœnicia 320 B.C., about twelve years after the capture of insular Tyre by Alexander, and perhaps was used in the recovery of valuables thrown into the sea



DIVING-BELL.

to prevent capture by "Young Ammon." It is noticed in the *Novum Organum* of Sir Francis Bacon, published 1620; in which the device is referred to as being in use in his time. It is described as a machine used to assist persons labouring under water upon wrecks, by affording a reservoir of air to which they may resort whenever they require to take breath. The principle of the diving-bell may be illustrated by taking a tumbler, inverting it, and pressing it down into a vessel of water, when it will be seen that, although the water will rise in the tumbler to an extent proportioned to its degree of immersion, yet the upper part of the tumbler will remain perfectly dry, and if a lighted taper be placed within, it will not be extinguished, but will, on the contrary, burn with even increased energy, owing to the condensation of the air by pressure. Dr. Faraday relates the curious fact, that the lungs are, in their natural state, charged with a large quantity of impure air; this being a portion of the carbonic-acid gas which is formed during respiration, but which, after such expiration, remains lodged in the involved passages of the pulmonary vessels. By breathing hard for a short time, as a person does after violent exercise, this impure air is expelled, and its place is supplied by pure atmospheric air, by which a person will be enabled to hold his breath much longer than without such precaution. Dr. Faraday states that, although he could only hold his breath, after breathing in the ordinary way, for about three quarters of a minute, and that with great difficulty, he felt no inconvenience, after making eight or ten forced respirations to clear the lungs, until the mouth and nostrils had been closed more than a minute and a half; and that he continued to hold breath to the end of the second minute. A knowledge of this fact may enable a diver to remain under water at least twice as long as he otherwise could do. The artificial lung or air supply regulator consists of a strong metallic reservoir, preferably steel, capable of resisting great pressure, and surmounted by a chamber so constructed as to regulate the efflux of air. This is carried on the diver's back. A respiratory tube issues from the chamber, and is terminated by a mouthpiece of sheet caoutchouc, which is held between the lips and teeth of the diver. This pipe is furnished with a valve, which permits the expulsion of air, but opposes the entrance of water. The steel reservoir is separated from the air-chamber by a conical valve opening from the air-chamber toward the reservoir, so as to open only under the influence of an exterior pressure, the tendency of the pressure of the air in the reservoir being to keep it closed. The apparatus, when under water, works in the following manner: In the act of inhalation, the diver withdraws a certain amount of air from the chamber; exterior pressure is then exerted on the movable lid, which falls, causing the conical valve to open. Air passes in from the reservoir, reestablishing an equilibrium of pressure between the interior of the air-chamber and the surrounding water, and the conical valve returns to its

seat, intercepting the communication between the reservoir and chamber until another inspiration causes the operation to be repeated. As the air is expelled from the lungs, the valve of the respiratory tube before described permits its escape into the water. (Knight.)

* **Diving-bell pump:** A pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves. The chambers are kept partially filled with water, which, together with air, is admitted to each through the inwardly opening valves, and expelled through those opening outwardly, to supply the bell with fresh air. This is effected by the alternate reciprocations of a piston working in the open-ended cylinder, which, at each stroke, draws a portion of the water from one of the chambers into the cylinder, lowering its level in that chamber, and permitting the air to enter through the inwardly opening valve; the return-stroke causes the water to rise, forcing some of it, together with the air, into an exterior chamber, whence it is carried to a condenser, and thence, through a tube, to the bell. (Knight.)

diving-dress, s. A waterproof clothing and helmet for those who make submarine explorations. In the old forms of diving-dress the air filled the space between the body of the diver and his impervious clothing, the expired air escaping by a small valve in the helmet, through which any excess of air also escaped. Irregularity in the action of the pump caused also irregularities in the escape of the bubbles, and thus the assistants might for a long time unconsciously continue to send air to a corpse. In the new apparatus, the appearance of the bubbles indicates the safety of the diver, and the assistants on the watch are at any time warned of his danger by their non-appearance. (Knight.)

diving-spider, s.

Zool. A spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), which though fitted only for aerial respiration, yet constructs a dwelling shaped not unlike a diving-bell, at the bottom of shallow water, carrying down air by means of the hairs with which it is clothed. [ARGYRONETA.]

diving-stone, s. A name given to a variety of jasper.

* di-vin'-i-fied, pa. par. or a. [DIVINIFY.]

* **di-vin'-i-fy, v.t.** [Lat. *divinus*=divine, and *facio* (pass. *fi*) = to make.] To make divine, heavenly, or godly; to deify.

"My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand; white, for his blessed and divinified soul; red, for his precious flesh embued with his blood."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1638), p. 204.

di-vin'-ing, * de-vin-ing, * de-vin-yng.

* **dy-vyn-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [DIVINE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of foretelling, prognosticating, or presaging future or occult things; divination.

divining-rod, s. A forked rod or branch, generally, but not necessarily of hazel, by means of which it is pretended to the foolish and superstitious that the presence of water, minerals, &c., underground can be detected. When used, the rod, which is carried slowly along in suspension, will, as is affirmed, dip and point towards the ground when brought over the spot where the concealed water or mineral is to be found.

"Will you assist us with your triangular vial of May-dew, or with your divining-rod of witch-hazel?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.

* di-vin'-is-tre (tre as tēr), * dy-vyn-is-tre, s. [Eng. *divinate*], and fem. suff. *-estre, -stre*.] A diviner.

"Therefore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistrie*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 653.

di-vin'-i-ty, * de-vyn-y-te, * di-vin-i-te,

* **dy-vyn-i-te, s.** [O. Fr. *devinite*, *divinite*; Fr. *divinité*; Prov. *divinitat*; Sp. *divinidad*; Port. *divinidade*; Ital. *divinità*, from Low Lat. *divinitas*, from Lat. *divinus*=divine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality of being divine; divineness; divine qualities or nature; a participation in the nature of God.

"My sure divinity shall bear the shield."

And edge my sword to reap the glorious field."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 61, 62.

2. The Divine or Supreme Being; God. (With the definite article.)

"Tis the Divinity that stirs within us, Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man."

—*Addison: Cato*, v. 2.

3. A celestial or heavenly being; a deity.

"God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subsequent divinities."—*Chrysos*.

4. One of the deities of a polytheistic religion.

"Beastly divinities, and droves of gods."—*Prior*.

5. A supernatural or awe-inspiring power, influence, quality, or virtue.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, v. 1.

6. In the same sense as 11.

"But to have divinity preached there! did you ever dream of such a thing?"—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, iv. 5.

II. Theol. The science of divine things, that is, of those things which concern and declare the nature and character of God and of His government, the duties of man and the way of salvation; theology.

* **¶** For the difference between *divinity* and *deity*, see DEITY.

divinity hall, s. The name sometimes given, especially in Scotland, to the theological department of a university, or to a theological college.

* di-vi-nize, v.t. [Eug. *divine*], and *-ise*.] To make divine; to treat as divine.

"The predestinarian doctors have divinized cruelty, wrath, fury, &c."—*Ramsay: Nat. & Rev. Religion*, pt. ii, p. 401.

* di-vi-se, v.t. [O. Fr. *diviser*, *diviser*, from Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide.] To divide.

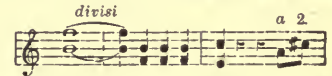
"This hnk . . . in seven partes divided es."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 248.

* di-vi-se, s. [Lat. *divisus*=divided, pa. par. of *divido*.] A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gift the *divisi*, methinks and merchis ar not namit and expremit in the summandis, and letteris of perambulation, the process is of name avail."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 438.

di-vis'-i, adv. [Ital.]

Music: A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and



play in two parts. The return of the parts into unison is directed by the words *a due*. (Stainer & Barrett.)

di-vis'-i-bil'-i-ty, s. [Fr. *divisibilité*, from Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q.v.).] The quality of being divisible or capable of division; the property of being capable of being separated or divided into an infinite number of parts.

"The most palpable absurdities will press the assertions of infinite divisibility."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

di-vis'-i-ble, a. & s. [Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*.]

A. As *adj.*: Capable of being divided or separated into parts; separable.

"When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impetentable, or *divisible* and *passive*."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

* **B.** As *subst.*: A body or substance capable of division or separation into parts.

"The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or *indivisibles*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

† di-vis'-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *divisible*; *-ness*.] The quality of being divisible; divisibility.

"Some of those fruits I can yet show you, which were made upon the account of the *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts."—*Boyle: Works*, L. 376.

* di-vis'-i-ble, adv. [Eng. *divisib(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a divisible manner.

"Besides body which is impetentable and *divisibly* extended."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 834.

di-vi'-sion, * de-vy-si-oun, * di-vi-si-oun, s. [Fr. *sp. division*; Port. *divisio*;

Ital. *divi-ione*, from Lat. *divisio*=a dividing, a division, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido*=to divide (q.v.).]

bôl, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

- (1) The act of dividing or separating into parts.
 (2) The act of sharing or distributing; distribution, partition.

"With treasure loaded and triumphant spoils,
 Whose just division crowned the soldier's toils."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, l. 480, 481.

- (3) In the same sense as II. 2.

- (4) That which divides or separates; that which keeps any two or more things apart; a partition.

- (5) The state of being divided or separated; separation.

"To make a division betwixt the waters."—*2 Esdras*, vi. 41.

- (6) A separate or distinct part, section, or segment of any body.

*** (7) A fraction.**

"The division of the twentieth part
 Of one poor scruple."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice iv. 1.

- (8) A separate body of men. [II. 6, 8.]
 "According to their divisions by their tribes."
Josh. xi. 23.

- (9) A distinct sect or body of men; an opposed party.

"His place was between the hostile divisions of the community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. ii.

- (10) A distinct or separate portion, branch, or heading of a subject, discourse, &c.

"In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter."—*Locke*.

- (11) A distinct or separate species, class, variety, or kind.

"In the divisions of each several crime."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

- (12) In the same sense as II. 5.

"They did not venture to demand a division."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

- (13) A distinction or difference.

"I will put a division between my people and thy people."—*Exod.* viii. 23.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) A difference or disagreement in opinion; discord, disunion, variance.

"There was a division among the people because of him."—*John* vii. 43.

- (2) Methodical arrangement, disposition.

"The division of a battle."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, I. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A separate part of an order. The general division of an order being into two parts, namely, the column and entablature, the column is subdivided into three unequal parts—viz., the base, the shaft, and the capital. The entablature consists also of three unequal parts—which are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. Each of these divisions consists of several smaller parts, which by their variety and peculiarity distinguish the orders from each other. (*Weale*.)

2. *Arith.*: The operation of finding from two quantities a third which when multiplied by the first shall produce the second. The first is called the Divisor, the second the Dividend, and the third the Quotient. (See these words.) The act or process of dividing any number into a given number of parts.

3. *Logic*: The separation or dividing of a genus into its constituent species.

4. *Music*: An elaborate variation for voices or instruments upon a single theme; a course of notes so connected that they form one series. Divisions for the voice are intended to be sung in one breath to one syllable. The performance of this style of music is called running a division. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"Our tongue will run divisions in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere."—*Glanvill*.

5. *Parl.*, &c.: The separation or dividing of members of a legislative assembly or body, in order to ascertain the number of votes for and against any proposition.

6. *Mil.*: Properly, a body or number of men, usually three brigades, under the command of a general officer; but also applied loosely to smaller bodies under a single command, as a brigade, a squadron, &c.

7. *Naval*: A portion of a fleet or a number of vessels under one command.

8. *Police*: A distinct body of police to which certain fixed districts are assigned.

9. *Law*: A branch of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

10. *Biol.*: A group forming part of a still larger group of genera or families.

division plate, *s.* The disc or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts.

di-vi-gion-al, *a.* [Eng. *division*; -al.]

- * 1. Pertaining to division or separation; dividing; forming or noting division: as, A *divisional* line.

2. Pertaining to a distinct division, branch, or district: as, A *divisional* court.

† **di-vi-gion-ar-ý**, *a.* [Fr. *divisionnaire*.]

The same as *Divisional* (q.v.).

* **di-vi-gion-áto**, *v.t.* [Eng. *division*; -ate.]

To divide.

"You must *divide* your point."—*Sidney: Winstead Play*, p. 622.

* **di-vi-gion-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *division*; -er.] One who makes division or distribution; a sharer, a distributor.

"The *divisor*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 181.

di-vis-ít, * **di-nis-ít**, *pa. par.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

1. Appointed.

"The lords *divide* on the secret counsels with the queen, grace, to create all matter."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 285.

2. The same as DEVISED (q.v.).

"And that honest writings in this matter be *divided* and sent (sent) to the king of France and the said duke."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 286.

* **di-vis-íve**, *a.* [Lat. *divisus*], *pa. par.* of *divido* = to divide, and Eng. adj. suff. -ive; Ital. & Sp. *divisivo*.]

1. *Lit.*: Forming or noting division or distribution; distributive.

"The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quinti, sexti, septimi, &c., which they most what supply by repetition."—*Mede: On Dign.*, p. 15.

2. *Fig.*: Causing or tending to cause division, difference, or discord.

"The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous."—*Burnet: History of his Own Time*.

* **di-vis-íve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *divisive*; -ly.]

So as to cause division, separation, or difference.

* **di-vis-íve-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *divisive*; -ness.]

A tendency to division or separation.

"So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. i.

di-vis-ór, *s.* [Lat.]

Arith.: That number by which a dividend is divided; the number which shows into how many parts the dividend is to be divided. [DIVIDEND, A. II. 1; DIVISION II. 2.]

di-vor-ce, * **de-vor-se**, * **di-vor-se**, *s.* [Fr.,

from Lat. *divortium* = a separating, a divorce, from *divorto* (*diverto*) = to turn away, to separate: *di* = dis = away, apart, and *vorto* (*verto*) = to turn; Sp. & Port. *divorcio*; Ital. *divorzio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Lit.**: In the same sense as II.*** 2. Figuratively:**

- (1) A separation, disuniting, or disunion of things closely connected or united.

"To make *divorce* of their incorporate league." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

- (2) That which causes a separation or disunion.

"As the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
 Make of my prayers one sweet sacrifice,
 And lift my soul to heaven." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, II. 1.

II. Technically:**1. Law:**

(1) The partial or total dissolution of a marriage previously contracted. In the former case this dissolution proceeds no further than the judicial separation of the parties; in the latter, the marriage itself comes to an end.

(2) In the United States the laws concerning divorce differ in the different states. In South Carolina, for instance, divorce was at one time entirely unknown. In others of the states, at the present time, it is granted on very slight grounds. In most of the states adultery, desertion, or ill-treatment are regarded as good causes for divorce; in some of them drunkenness, imprisonment, and even incompatibility

of temper are regarded as sufficient reasons for granting a divorce. There is in the United States no ecclesiastical or specially constituted matrimonial court, hence the civil courts have jurisdiction in divorce cases, though there may be an appeal to the Federal Courts from state court decision.

In England the power of granting divorce was formerly confined to the House of Lords, divorce being of two degrees, from board and bed, and from the marriage bond. In 1858 a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was established. A husband may now obtain divorce by proving adultery against his wife, and a wife for bigamy, aggravated adultery, and desertion for more than two years. But there must be no collusion between husband and wife when one of them seeks a divorce. [CO-RESPONDENT.]

2. History:

(1) *Among the classic nations of antiquity:* The Spartans rarely divorced their wives; the Athenians and other Greeks did so often for trivial causes. It has been stated that divorce scarcely if at all existed during the early period of Roman history; in the later period of the republic, and yet more under the empire, it was extensively practised, the power of divorce, and that for trivial causes, being vested in the wife as well as the husband.

(2) *Among the Jews:* The enactment of the Mosaic law was the following: "When a man hath taken a wife, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of the house" (Deut. xxiv. 1). Here, it will be perceived, impurity is the only assigned cause for such divorce. The woman sent away might marry another man, but if he, too, divorced her, it was not permitted her first husband to take her again. The word "uncleanness" in the passage now quoted is a free translation: the Hebrew words mean literally "the nakedness of a thing." The exact import of this expression was sharply contested in the immediately pre-Christian times, the school of Hillel giving it a general meaning, and holding that a man might divorce his wife for the most trivial cause; while that of Shammai considered that the doubtful phrase signified adultery, for which therefore alone a man could put away his wife.

(3) *Among the Christian nations:* Our Lord, replying to a question put to Him by the Pharisees, laid down the principle, whoever put away his wife for any cause except fornication (which we should now call adultery) and should marry another, committed adultery, as did any man who married the divorced wife (Matt. xix. 3-9). Wherever Christianity prevailed this tended to become the law, and when, in A.D. 1215, Pope Innocent III. elevated marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, the ecclesiastical courts claimed that it fell solely under their jurisdiction. They, as a rule, carried out the law of Christ, but in exceptional cases granted dispensations at a handsome pecuniary price for the dissolution of marriage.

(4) *Among the Mohammedans:* By the laws of the Koran, a Mussulman may dissolve the marriage union by saying to his wife three times, "Thou art divorced."

(5) *Among the modern Ethnic nations:* Among the Hindus, the Chinese, &c., divorce may be practised for the most trifling causes.

di-vör-çe, *v.t. & i.* [DIVORCE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Lit.**: In the same sense as II.

"Whoever shall marry her that is divorced com-mitteth adultery."—*Matt.* v. 32.

*** 2. Figuratively:**

- (1) To separate or disunite things closely united; to force asunder.

"So seemed her youthful soul not easily forced,
 Or from so fair, so sweet a seat divorced."
Walter: Thyrsis, Galatea, 33, 34.

- (2) To take or put away; to remove.

"I would thou wert the man
 That would divorce this terror from my heart."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 4.

- (3) To separate, to disconnect.

"Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained, and not, marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?"—*Hooker*.

âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Law: To dissolve the bonds of marriage between; to separate or remove from the condition of man and wife.

* **B. Intrans.:** To be divorced; to obtain a divorce.

"Discreting from the Church to wed the dame."
Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, li. 305.

* **di-vor-ge-a-ble, *di-vor-ci-ble, a.** [Eng. *divorce*; -able.] That may or can be divorced.

"It can be no human society, and so not without reason divorceable."—Milton: *Colasterion*.

di-vor-ced, pa. par. or a. [DIVORCE, v.]

* **di-vor-geē, s.** [Eng. *divorce(e)*; -ee.] One who has been divorced; a divorced person.

* **di-vor-ge-léss, a.** [Eng. *divorce*; -less.] That may not be divorced or separated.

* **di-vor-ge-mént, *dy-vo-ice-ment, s.** [Eng. *divorce*; -ment.] A divorce; a dissolution of the marriage contract.

"Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?"—Matt. xix. 7.

di-vor-çer, s. [Eng. *divorce(e)*; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who procures or obtains a divorce.

2. Fig.: One who or that which causes or produces separation or disunion.

"Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage."—Drummond: *Cypress Grove*.

II. Hist.: One of a sect who supported the granting of divorces from lesser grounds than adultery; e.g., for incompatibility of temper or disposition.

* **di-vorç-i-ble, a.** [DIVORCEABLE.]

di-vorç-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIVORCE, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of dissolving the marriage contract; a divorce; a dissolution of marriage.

* **di-vorç-îve, a.** [Eng. *divorce(e)*; -ive.]

1. Having power to produce or cause divorce.

"All the divorcing engines in heaven and earth."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. I, ch. viii.

2. Affording reason or grounds for divorce; deserving of divorce.

"Divorcing adultery is not limited by our Saviour to the utmost act."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. II, ch. xviii.

3. Pertaining or relating to divorce.

"To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discussed the grave and pious reasons of this divorcing law."—Milton: *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

div-ôt, s. [DIVET.] A thin sod for thatching. (Scotch.)

"With the right of yee and coble in the water of loch of Neolau—teinda, parsonage, and vicarage—annexed, annex—right of pasture—fuel, feal, and divot."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlii.

di-vô-tô, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Devoutly, devotedly; with devotion.

* **di-vour, s.** [DYVOUR.]

* **di-vour-y, s.** [DYVOURIE.]

* **di-vul-gate, *dy-vul-gate, v.t.** [DIVULGATE, a.] To spread or publish abroad; to make public.

"Which [thing] is divulged or spread abroad."—Hulot.

* **di-vul-gate, *dy-vul-gate, a.** [Lat. *divulgatus*, pa. par. of *divulgo* = to spread abroad, to divulge (q.v.).]

"The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly divulgate."—Bale: *Fet a Course* (1543), fol. 34 b.

* **di-vul-gât-ër, *di-vul-gat-or, s.** [Eng. *divulgate(e)*; -er, -or.] One who divulges, publishes, or makes public.

"To that great promulgator, And next divulger, Whom the cities admire, And the suburbs desire."

Harry White's *Humour* (1650).

* **di-vul-gā-tion, *de-vul-ga-tion, s.** [Lat. *divulgatio*, from *divulgo*, pa. par. of *divulgo* = to divulge (q.v.).] The act of spreading or publishing abroad; a divulging.

"Secrecy hath no less use than divulgation."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*, bk. iv.

di-vul'ge, v.t. & t. [Fr. *divulguer*, from Lat. *divulgo* = to publish abroad, to make common; *di* = *dis* = apart, and *vulgo* = to make common; *vulgo* = the common people.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make known or public; to publish, to reveal to the world, to disclose anything previously unknown or secret.

"Divulge not such a love as mine, Ah! hide the mystery divine."

Cowper: *Queen's Secret of Divine Love* (Trans.).

* 2. To make common, to communicate or impart.

"Think the same vouchsafed To cattle and each beast, which need not be To them made common and divulged."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 581-83.

* 3. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"This is true glory and renown, when God, Looking on the earth, with approbation marks The just man, and divulges him through heaven."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 60-62.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make known or public things previously unknown or secret.

* 2. To become known or public.

"But, like the owner of a foul disease, To keep it from divulging, let it feed Even on the pith of life."

Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

di-vul'ged, pa. par. or a. [DIVULGE.]

* **di-vul'ge-mént, s.** [Eng. *divulge*; -ment.] The act of divulging, publishing, or disclosing things previously unknown or secret.

di-vul'g-ër, s. [Eng. *divulge(e)*; -er.] One who or that which divulges, publishes, or reveals anything; a discloser, a revealer.

"I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infancy of the divulger."—King Charles: *Elton Basilike*.

di-vul'g-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIVULGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of publishing or making known things previously unknown or secret; revealing, disclosing.

"There is no such licentious divulging of these books."—*State Trials: Hampton Court Conference* (1604).

* **di-vul'sion, s.** [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divulus*, pa. par. of *divello* = to tear asunder or in pieces; *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vell* = to tear.] The act of tearing away or asunder; a rending asunder; laceration.

"There is a mixture and division or separation of elements."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 669.

* **di-vul'sive, a.** [Lat. *divulsivus*, pa. par. of *divello*, and Eng. *adju. suff. -ive*.] Tending to tear or pull asunder; distracting.

"Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea, divisive, thoughts of the world."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 49.

* **di-vulst', a.** [Lat. *divulsus*, pa. par. of *divello*.] Rent asunder.

"Values, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not? Burst and divulst with anguish of my griefe."

Marston: *Antonio and Melinda*, I.

di-wan', s. [DIVAN.]

di-x-yl-yl, s. [DITOLYL-ETHANE.]

* **di-zā-in', s.** [Fr.] A poem of ten decastiches or stanzas, each stanza containing ten lines.

"Strephon again began this dizain."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 217.

di-zen, *di-sen, *dy-syn, v.t. [From the same root as *distaff* (q.v.).]

1. To prepare flax on a distaff for spinning.

"I dyzen a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin."—*Palgrave*.

2. To dress.

"Come Doll, Doll, disen me."—*Beaum. & Flot. Monsieur Thomas*, iv. 6.

3. To dress or deck out gaudily or gaily.

"Your ladyship lifts up the ash to be seen; For sure I had dizzed you out like a queen."

Swift.

* **dizz, v.t.** [DIZZY.] To make dizzy, confused, or confounded.

"Now he [Rozinante] is dizzed with the continual circles of the stables."—Gynston: *Notes on Don Quixote*.

* **diz-zard, s.** [DISARD, DIZARD.] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a fool.

"Which mayas well beigned to foolies and dizzards as to wise and well-learned men."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 6).

* **diz-zard-ly, a.** [Eng. *dizzard*; -ly.] Like a dizzard or blockhead; foolish, stupid, silly.

"Where's this prating ass, this dizzardly fool?"—Wilson: *Captain's Prophecy*, A. 4.

diz-zen, a. & s. [DOZEN.]

1. A Dozen. (Scotch.)

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, i.e., a dozen of cuts.

† **diz'-ziod, a.** [Eng. *dizzy*; -ed.] Made dizzy or confused.

"When, dizzed with mine ecstasy, Nought past, or present, or to be, Could I or think on, hear, or see."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermairn*, lii. (Intro.)

diz'-zi-ness, *diz-i-ness, s. [Eng. *dizzy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dizzy or giddy; giddiness.

"Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth aching and dizziness in sounder heads."—Glanville.

diz-ye, *dys-y, *dus-i, *dus-ie, *dus-y, a. & s. [A.S. *dysig* = foolish, silly; *dysigian* = to be foolish or silly; cogn. with Dan. *dösig* = drowsy; *döse* = to doze; *dös* = drowsiness; O. Dut. *dusygh* = dizzy; Dut. *duszen* = to grow dizzy; O. H. Ger. *tüsic* = dull. (Skat.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Foolish, stupid, silly.

"Dust have last night longe."

Ouel & Nightingale, 1, 464.

* 2. Senseless, mad.

"Sucked in dizz madnes with his draught."

Cowper: *Lope*, 518.

3. Giddy; having a sensation of giddiness or vertigo in the head.

"Alas! his brain was dizzy."

Broyle: *Court of Fairy*.

4. Causing dizziness or giddiness.

"Now wound the path th' dizz ledge Around a precipice's side."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 21.

* 5. Confusing; confused.

"The rumbling stream, That turns the multitude of dizz wheels, Glares like a troabled spirit, in its bed."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

6. Giddy, thoughtless, reckless, heedless.

B. As subst.: A stupid, silly, or foolish person.

"Ira requiescit in sinu stult, that is, wreth the haffi wunne on this dusian boeme."—Old Eng. *Homilies*, p. 104.

* **diz-zý, v.t.** [DIZZY, a.] To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse, to stun, to confound.

"To divide him inventorially would dizz the arithmetic of memory."—Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

diz-zý-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [DIZZY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making dizzy or giddy.

dig'-gē-tai, dzig'-gē-tai, s. [A Central Asian word.]

Zool.: An animal (*Equus hemionus*) of the same genus as the horse and ass, and by some supposed to be the parent of the latter animal, though the more general opinion is that the ass is derived from the Onager (*Equus onager*), or wild ass of the desert.

dō (1), s. [Ital.]

Music: The first of the syllables used for the solfeggio of the scale. The note C, to which it is applied, was originally called Ut, and is still called so in France. Its introduction dates from the seventeenth century. Lorenzo Penna in his *Albori Musicali*, 1672, uses *dō* for *ut*, and speaks of it as a recent practice. When the sol-fa syllables, *dō, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, are only used for the actual notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, the method is called the Fixed *Dō*. But when the sol-fa syllables are used to denote the seven degrees of any scale, the key-note being always *dō*, regardless of its actual pitch, the system is called the *Movable Dō*.

dō (2), s. [Read *ditto*.] A contraction of *DITTO* (q.v.).

dō (3), s. [O. Fr. *dō*, pl. *dos*, a gift, a present; Lat. *donum*.] A piece of bread, a luncheon. (Scotch.)

dō, *doe, s. [Do, v.] [ADO.]

1. What has to be done; a deed, an act, a duty.

"He has done his doe." Butler: *Hudibras*.

2. Trouble.

"What a deal of *dō* I have to understand any part of them."—Pepys: *Diary*, March 31, 1665.

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ē
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cions, -tious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. A bustle, a tumult, a stir, a to-do, a fuss.
 "A great deal of do and formality in choosing of the council and officers."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 14, 1664.
 4. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud. (*Slang*).
 "I thought it was a do to get me out of the house."
 —*Dickens: Sketches by Bos; The Broker's Man*.

dō (1). ***doe**, ***don**, ***dōne**, ***donne**, ***doon**, v.t. & i. (pt. t. **dide*, *did*, **dude*; pa. par. **don*, *done*, **doon*, **don*, **do*, **i-do*, **i-don*, **i-dōne*, **i-doon*, **y-dōn*) [A.S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pa. par. *gedōn*; cogn. with Dut. *doen*, pt. t. *deed*, pa. par. *gedaan*; O. S. *dōn*, *duōn*, *duan*, *duān*, pt. t. *dēde*, pa. par. *giduan*; O. Fries. *dōn*, pt. t. *dele*, pa. par. *gedan*, *geden*; O. H. Ger. *tōn*, *toan*, *tuan*, M. H. Ger. *tuon*, *duon*; Ger. *thun*; Gr. *trōnēi* (*tithēmēi*)=to set, place; Sansc. *dā*=to place, put. (*Skeat*).] The past tense *did* (q.v.) is the only remaining instance of the old method of forming the preterite by reduplication.]

A. Transitive:

1. To execute, to perform, to carry out or complete.
 "Do this, and he doeth it."—*Matt. vii. 9*.
 2. To execute, to discharge, to fulfil.
 "Therefore shall ye keep my commandments, and do them."—*Lev. xxii. 31*.
 3. To practise, to act habitually.
 "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."—*James i. 17*.
 4. To perform to another.

"Pindarus is come
 To do you salutation from his master."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 2

5. To do or perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

- * 6. To convey, to transmit.

"Do a fair message to his kingly ear."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, i. 2

7. To achieve.

"He hath nothing done, who doth not all."
Daniel: Civil Wars

8. To effect, to accomplish.

"His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could do nothing with him."—*Bacon*.

9. To finish, to end.

"As tis ails the mee was done."
Seynyns, 3, 302

10. To bring to an end, to put an end to, to destroy.

"Mi loi eo don enerlik dele."
Cursor Mundi, 20, 319.

- * 11. To exert, to put forth, to make use of.
 "Do thy diligence to come quickly to me."—*Timothy iv. 9*.

- * 12. To bestow, to confer.

"Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee."—*Matt. vi. 2*.

- * 13. To satisfy, to fulfil, to discharge.

"The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences."—*Bacon*.

- * 14. To cause, to produce as a result or effect.
 "Then shoide don his leman shame."

Havelok, i. 191.

- * 15. To make, to construct.

"Quer Ahran is higgende de."
Genesis & Exodus, 761.

- * 16. To place, to put.

"That corn me deith into gerner."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 85.

- * 17. To place or cause to become in any state or condition.

"Why, Warwick, who should do the dnke to death?"
Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI, iii. 2

- * 18. To cause.

"Hane on him routh,
 For Godde's ioue, and doeth him nat die."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii.

19. To transact, perform, or execute by way of business.

"What have we to do with thee?"—*Matt. viii. 28*.

20. To prepare, to cook.

21. To defeat, to foil, to outdo.

"I have done the Jew and am in good health."—*Richard Humphreys*.

22. To cheat, to humbug, to swindle, to hoax, to get the better of. (*Slang*).

23. To explore, to visit and inspect the sights of interest in: as, To do France or Germany.

24. Used as a substitute for a preceding verb, to avoid repetition.

"The ymage he wedded with a ring, as man doth his wyf."—*St. Edmund Confessor*, 88.

- * B. Reflex: To place, to put.

"Anon so he dude him on the wel." *St. Swithun*, 119.

C. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To act, to execute, or carry out any act.
 "Als his men duuden wa the king hehte."
Layamon, i. 44.

2. To behave, to conduct oneself.

"Every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of doing as we would be done by."—*Temple*.

3. To manage, to shift, to contrive.

"How shall we do for money for these wars?"
Shakespeare: Richard II, ii. 2

4. To leave off; to cease to be concerned with.

"Having done with such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown."—*Pope*.

5. To deal, to be concerned.

"When truth and virtue have to do with thee,
 A thousand crosses keep them from thy aid."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 911, 912.

6. To fare; to be in a state with regard to health. [Do (2), v.]

"Good woman, how dost thou?"—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, i. 4

7. To make an end, to conclude. (Only used in the past participle.)

"You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have done, you will have hnt a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator*.

8. It is used as a substitute for a preceding verb, in order to avoid repetition.

"Wherupon the world mote stonde,
 And hadt done eithen it began."

Gower, i. 42.

9. It is used in the imperative to convey an earnest entreaty, request, or command.

II. As an auxiliary:

1. As a simple auxiliary.

"O thou that dost thy happy course prepare,
 With pure libations and with solemn prayer"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 282, 283.

2. Expressing an earnest request or command.

"If thou hast lost thy land, do not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet do not die impatiently."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

¶ In special phrases:

- * (1) To do at: To make an impression on; to take effect on.

"Schoe was ten foot thik within the walls of cutted rales of oak, so that no cannon could do at her."
Piscott: Cron., p. 287.

- (2) To do away: To do away with:

"To do put away; to put out of sight or mind."
"Do aweiht th maumetes."
Joseph of Arimathea, 102.

- (b) To make away with, to kill.

"The emperor, who rather than to become captiv to the base Tartar burnt his castle and did away himself, his thirty wives, and children."—*Bowell: Letters* (1650).

- (3) To do for:

(a) To suit, to be suitable to or adapted for.

- (b) To ruin, to settle. (*Slang*).

- (c) To attend to or on; to provide oract for.

* (4) To do of: To put off, to lay aside, to doff (q.v.).

"Do of the shoon of thi feet."—*Wycliffe: Deedii*, vit. 33. (*Pursey*).

* (5) To do on: To put or place on, to don (q.v.).

"Oure louerdes curtel he dude on."
Life of Pilate, 168.

* (6) To do one right, or reason (Fr. *Faire raison*): To pledge a person in drinking.

"Do me right,
 And dub me knight."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV, v. 2.

- * (7) To do out: To put out.

"Of his abbey he dude him out." *St. Dunstan*, 99.

- * (8) To do up:

* (a) To raise, to open. [DUP.]
 "Fp heo duuden heore castles yaten."
Layamon, i. 72.

(b) To make or tie up into a parcel; to put up.

- (c) To tire out, to exhaust.

- (9) To do over:

(a) To do or perform a second time; to repeat.

(b) To cover with a coating; to smear or paint over.

(10) * To do to death, * To do to dede, * To do to die: To put to or cause to be put to death; to kill.

"O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
 Which held the dede as his souls redemption,
 Is by the stern lord Clifford doth to death."
Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI, ii. 1.

- (11) To do with:

(a) To have business or concern with; to be concerned: as, To have nothing to do with a person.

(b) To dispose of, to employ: as, I do not know what to do with myself.

- (12) To-do: Bustle, confusion, fuss, ado.

(13) To have (or be) done with a person or thing: To cease to have any interest, concern, or transactions with.

(14) Well-to-do, a.: Well off; in good circumstances; prosperous in worldly matters.

¶ For the difference between to do and to make, see MAKE.

dō (2). ***dow**, ***dugh-en**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *dugan*=to be worth; O. Fris. *duga*; O. H. Ger. *tugan*; Icel. *duga*; O. Sw. *dughe*, *dogha*; Sw. *duga*; Dan. *due*; Ger. *dögen*.]

* A. Transitive:

1. To behave, to befit, to become.

"Bihuriede hire, as hit *deh* martir and ewen for to doune."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2, 237.

2. To avail, to be of use or benefit to, to advantage.

"What doves me the dedsyn, other despit make?"
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; *Faience*, 50.

B. Intransitive:

- * 1. To be worth.

"Al he soide that outh *doute* [douteht]."
Havelok, 708.

- * 2. To be of use or avail.

"On him thu maist the tretien yif is troythe *deghe*."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 132.

3. To succeed, to answer, to serve a purpose or end.

"Will it do well?"—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

4. To suit; to serve for or answer a purpose.

"You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown."—*Collier: On Duelling*.

¶ The use of *do* in such phrases as "How do you do?" may perhaps belong to this verb; but more probably, "How do you do?" is a translation of O. Fr. *Comment le faites vous?*

* do-little, s. & a.

A. As subst.: One who talks much but does little.

"Great talkers are commonly do-littles."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament* (1655), p. 231.

B. As adj.: Idle, lazy.

"What woman would be content with such a do-little husband?"—*Kennet: Trans. Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 45. (*Davies*).

dō-āb, dōō-āb, s. (Pers. *do* (in compos.)=two; and *āb, āb*=water; two waters, i.e., rivers.) A name given in India to a tract of country lying between the confluence of two rivers. It is specially applied to the tract of country in Upper India situated between the Ganges and the Jumna.

* **dō-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *do*; -able.] Possible to be done; feasible.

"He... does whatever is doable here and elsewhere."—*Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 163.

doach, dough, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A wear or cruvie.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works termed *doachs*, erected across the river, excepting in very high floods."—*P. Tongland: Kirkcub. Statist. Acc.* ix. 320.

* **dō-and**, pr. par. [Do (1), v.]

dō-ās-tā, s. [Hind.] A kind of inferior spirit sold in low houses in many of the Indian ports. It is often drugged.

dob, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The razor-fish, *Solen ensis*. (*Seotch*).

dōb-bēr, s. [DAP, v., DIP] A float to a fishing-line. (*American*).

dōb-bīn, s. [A variant or dimin. of the proper name *Dob*, *Dobb*, these being variants of *Rob*, *Robin*, dimin. of *Robert*.] A common name for a cart or plough horse; a cart or plough horse.

dōb'-chick, s. [DABCHICK.]

dōb'-ēe, s. [Hind. *dhobi*, *dhobee*.] In the East Indies a native washer-man.

Dōb'-ēr-ein-ēr, prop. name. [The name of a professor in the University of Jena.]

Dobereiner's lamp, s. An instrument invented by Professor Dobereiner, in Jena, in 1824, for obtaining light by the projection of a jet of hydrogen upon a piece of spongy platinum. His self-lighting lamp was long in favour, and known as the Hydrogen-lamp (q.v.). Spongy platinum very readily absorbs gases, and more especially oxygen, and the hydrogen being brought into close contact with oxygen derived from the air, a chemical union, accompanied with light, takes place.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pēt, ʼer, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dō-bhāsh, *s.* [Hind. *dobhashiya*, from *do* = two, and *bhashi* = languages.] In the East Indies, one who speaks two languages; an interpreter.

dōb-lē, dōb-blē, *s.* [Mæso. Goth. *daubs* = deaf, stupid.]

1. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.
2. An awkward fellow; a clown.
3. A spirit.

"He needed not to care for ghast or barghaist, devil or dōble."—Scott: *Rob Roy*.

***doble**, *a. & v.* [DOUBLE.]

***dob-lēr**, ***dob-el-er**, ***doub-ler**, *s.* [O.Fr. *doublier*; Prov. *dobler, dobreir*.] A large plate or dish.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghyn ones served."—Early Eng. All. Poems: Cleanliness, 1, 145.

***dob-lēt**, *s.* [DOUBLET.]

dōb-ūle, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *dob* (q.v.).] A species of fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus dobula*, found in Britain. It is allied to the roach.

***dō-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *docens*, pr. par. of *docere* = to teach.] Teaching, instructing. [PRIVAT DOCENT.]

"The Church as it is *docent* and *regent*, as it teaches and governs."—Archbp. Laud: *Against Fisher*, § 33.

dō-qē-tāo, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δοκέω* (*dokēō*) = to seem, to appear.]

Ch. Hist.: A name applied to those heretics in the early ages of the Church who maintained that Christ, during his life on earth, had not a real or natural, but only an apparent or phantom-like body. The bolder Docetæ assumed the position that Christ was born without any participation of matter; they denied accordingly the resurrection and the ascent into heaven. The milder school of Docetæ attributed to Christ an ethereal and heavenly, instead of a truly human body. Among the Gnostics and Manichæans this opinion existed in its worst type, and it has been held since the Reformation by a small fraction of the Anabaptists.

† **dō-qē-tic**, *a.* [Eng. *Docetic* (-ic); -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Docetæ; held by the Docetæ.

"Docetic tendencies have also been developed in later periods of the history of the Church."—*Staunton*: *Eccles. Dict.*

dōch-an-dōr-rōch, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an dorais*.] [DEUCH-AN-DORACH.] A stirrup-cup, a parting cup.

"You must have *dōch-an-doroch*, or you will be unable to travel."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xl.

dōch-mī-āc, *a.* [Lat. *dochnius*.] Of or pertaining to a dochnius (q.v.).

dōch-mī-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δόχμιος* (*dochnios*).]

Pros.: A metrical foot consisting of five syllables—viz., one short, two long, one short, and one long: — — — — —.

dōch-tēr, ***douch-tyr** (*ch* silent or guttural), *s.* [DAUGHTER.] A daughter.

"He repudiat his nobil queane Agnais the kyng of Britonias *dochter*."—*Bellend.*: *Cron.*, fol. 19 a.

***dochter**—**dochter**, ***douchtyr**—**douchtyr**, *s.* A grand-daughter.

"In-till Scotland to bring that May,—
The *douchtyr* *douchtyr* of our Kyng
Alysandrye of gud memoure."

Wynntown, viii. 80.

dōch-tēr-lý, ***dōch-tēr-lie** (*ch* silent or guttural), *a.* [DAUGHTERLY.] Becoming a daughter.

† **dōch-i-bīl-i-ty**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *docibilitas*, from *docibilis* = docible (q.v.).] The quality of being docible or ready to learn; docibleness, teachableness.

dōch-i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis* = that can learn easily, from *docilis* = docile; *docere* = to teach.] [DOCILE.]

*1. Able to be learned. (See example under *DOCILE*, 1.)

2. Tractable, docile; easy to be taught; ready to learn.

"The food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age."—*Milton*: *On Education*.

dōch-i-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *docible*; -ness.] Docibility.

"I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general."—*Watson*: *Angl.*, pt. l, ch. i.

dō-čid-i-ām, *s.* [Gr. *δοκίδιον* (*dokidion*), dimin. of *δοκός* (*dokos*) = a beam, a shaft.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, having single, straight, linear, elongated cells, sometimes attenuated towards the ends, constricted at the middle, ends truncated; segments usually inflated at the base; vesicles either scattered or arranged in a single longitudinal row. There are several species. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

dō-pīle, or **dōp-īle**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *docilis*, from *docere* = to teach.]

1. Able to learn.

"Whom nature hath made *docile*, it is ungracious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docile*."—*Blacket*: *Life of Williams*, pt. i, p. 28.

2. Willing or ready to learn; easily taught.

"The *docile* mind may soon thy precepts know
And hold them faithfully."

Ben Jonson: *Horace*; *Art Poetica*.

¶ It was sometimes followed by to:

"Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill."

Prior: *Solomon*; *Power*.

3. (Of the lower animals): Tractable, easily managed.

"Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful."—*Ellis*: *Voyage*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *docility*, *tractability*, and *docility*: "The idea of submitting to the directions of another is comprehended in the signification of all these terms: *docility* marks the disposition to conform our actions in all particulars to the will of another, and lies altogether in the will; *tractability* and *docility* are modes of *docility*, the former in regard to the conduct, the latter in regard to the principles and sentiments: *docility* is in general applied to the ordinary actions of the life, where simply the will is concerned; *tractability* is applicable to points of conduct in which the judgment is concerned; *docility* to matters in which the character is formed: a child ought to be *docile* with his parents at all times; it ought to be *tractable* when acting under the direction of its superiors; it ought to be *docile* to imbibe good principles: the want of *docility* may spring from a defect in the disposition; the want of *tractableness* may spring either from a defect in the temper or from self conceit; the want of *docility* lies altogether in a natural stubbornness of character: *docility* being altogether independent of the judgment is applicable to the brutes as well as to men; *tractableness* and *docility* is applicable mostly to thinking and rational objects only, though sometimes extended to inanimate or moral objects: the ox is a *docile* animal; the humble are *tractable*; youth is *docile*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dō-čīl-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *docilité*, from Lat. *docilitas*, from *docilis* = easily taught; *docere* = to teach.] Aptness or readiness to learn or to be taught; docibleness.

"But tact and *docility* made no part of the character of Clarendon."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dō-čī-mā-čy, ***dō-cl-mā-sy**, ***dō-cl-mā-sī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *δοκιμασία* (*dokimasia*) = a trial, an essay; *δοκιμάζω* (*dokimazō*) = to try, to essay; *δοκίμος* (*dokimos*) = tried, proved.]

1. *Metal.*: The act or process of assaying metals, or of freeing them from foreign substances, and ascertaining the nature and quantity of pure metal in any ore; metallurgy.

2. *Phys.*: The act or process of determining the nature and qualities of medicines, &c.

dō-čī-mās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *δοκιμαστικός* (*dokimastikos*) = pertaining to examination; *δοκιμάζω* (*dokimazō*) = to try, to essay.] Pertaining to the assaying of metals, &c.; metallurgical.

"In the *docimastic* art... to determine proportions with accuracy is the most difficult operation of analytic chemistry."—*Trans. of Royal Soc.*, xci, p. 209.

dō-čī-mōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *δοκίμος* (*dokimos*) = tried, essayed, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals, &c.

***dō-čī-ty**, *s.* [Lat. *docere* = to teach.] Docility; readiness to be taught or to learn.

dōck (1), ***docke**, ***doke**, **docken**, **dockin**, *s.* [A.S. *docce*, prob. borrowed from Gael. *doga* = burdock. Cf. Gr. *δαῦκος*, *δαῦκον* (*daukos*, *daukon*) = a kind of parsnip or carrot. (*Skeat*.)]

Botany:

1. A common name for various species of *Rumex*. They are perennial herbs, most of them being troublesome weeds. The roots

are strong, stems erect, leaves not hastate. Natural order, Polygonaceæ. [RUMEX.]

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burns,
Losing both beauty and utility."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

¶ **Malva sylvestris**. (Britten & Holland.)

¶ **In dock**, *out nettle*: A singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period. It alludes to the fact that the dock is used to take out the sting of the nettle.

"Now then that we be not, all our life long, thus off and on, fast or loose, in docks, out nettles, and in nettles, out docks, it will behave us once more yet to look back."—*Bishop Andrews*: *Sermons* (fol.), p. 391. (Mares.)

dock bistort, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (Britten & Holland.)

dock-cross, *s.*

Bot.: *Lapsana communis*. Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cross. (Britten & Holland.)

¶ (1) **Fiddle dock**:

Bot.: A book-name for *Rumex pulcher*, from the shape of the leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) **Flutter dock**:

Bot.: Many large-leaved plants are called generically docks; *flatter* probably refers to the floating leaf. (Britten & Holland.) (a) *Nymphæa alba*, (b) *Nuphar lutea*, (c) The water form of *Polygonum amphibium*, (d) *Potamogeton natans*.

(3) **Flea dock**:

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

(4) **Gentle dock**:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. (Britten & Holland.)

(5) **Kadle dock**:

Bot.: (a) *Senecio Jacobæa*, (b) *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (Britten & Holland.)

(6) **Mullein dock**:

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*.

(7) **Patience dock**, **Patient dock**:

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*, from the old name *Passions*, because eaten about Passion-tide. (Britten & Holland.)

(8) **Pop dock**:

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea*; dock from its large coarse leaves, and *pop* from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. (Britten & Holland.)

(9) **Round dock**:

Bot.: *Malva sylvestris*.

(10) **Sharp dock**:

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(11) **Smear dock**:

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. (Britten & Holland.)

(12) **Sour dock**, ***Sower docks**:

Bot.: (a) *Rumex acetosa*, (b) *Rumex acetosella*. (Britten & Holland.)

"Sorel, which in the North is called *sower docks*."—*Bullein*: *Book of Simples*, fol. 7.

(13) **Velvet dock**:

Bot.: (a) *Inula Helenium*, (b) *Verbascum thapsus*, from its soft leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

(14) **Water dock**:

Bot.: *Rumex Hydrolapathum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōck (2), *s.* [O. Icel. *dockr* = a tail; Ger. *doche* = a short piece, a branch.] [DOCK (1), v.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The tail of any beast cut short or clipped; a stump of a tail.

2. The solid part of the tail of an animal.

"The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bonitus. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula."—*Grew*: *Museum*.

3. A case or cover of leather for the docked tail of an animal.

4. The tail, the back.

"Some call the bishops weather-cocks.
Who where their heads were turn their docks."

Collier: *Mock Poem*, p. 72.

*5. The stern of a ship, as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great basins, two behind in her dock, and one before."—*Piscottie*, pp. 107, 108.

II. **Harness**:

1. The crupper of a saddle.

2. The divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bēnç**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. **ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

dock (3), *s.* [O. Dut. *dolke* = a harbour; Low Lat. *doga* = a canal, a ditch; cf. Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dokke*; Sw. *docka* = a dock, from Gr. *δοχῆ* (*dochē*) = a receptacle; *δεχόμεναι* (*dechomai*) = to receive.]

1. *Hydraul. Engin.*: An artificial excavation or structure for containing a vessel for repairs, loading, or unloading. Docks are of various kinds, as, for instance: Wet-dock, dry-dock, graving-dock, screw-dock, sectional-dock, floating-dock, hydraulic-dock, slip-dock, and shipbuilding-dock. (See these words.)

† Of the docks of London, Pitt laid the foundation-stone of the West-India, August 15, 1800. The other London docks and those of Liverpool and other cities were made later. The ports of the United States rarely need enclosed docks. One of the best examples is at Brooklyn, which has an excellently appointed dock.

2. *Law*: The compartment or place where a prisoner stands in court.

"Bethink you
Of some course suddenly to scape the dock."
Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, v. 5.

dock-dues, *s. pl.* Charges made for the use of docks; dockage.

dock-master, *s.* The official who has charge and superintendence of a dock.

dock-rent, *s.* The charge made for warehousing or storing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant, *s.*

Comm.: A kind of receipt given by the owner of a dock in return for goods deposited with him. It passes freely from hand to hand like a bill of exchange, but differs from it in this respect, that no exchange is implied in the transaction. A dock-warrant refers to certain goods, goes with those goods, and is of no value apart from them. It gives the holder a claim to those specific goods, and not merely to something of equal value, as a bill of exchange does. Dock-warrants are often deposited with bankers as security for money advanced by way of loan. (*Bithell*.)

dock-yard, *s.* A yard or enclosed magazine near a harbour, in which are deposited all kinds of necessary stores and materials for vessels.

"I suggested that he might go to a dock-yard, and work, as Peter the Great did."—*Boswell*: *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 301.

dock (4), *s.* [Prob. a contr. of *docket* (q.v.).] *Print.*: A weekly bill which a compositor who is paid by piece-work sends to the overseer of the department.

dock (1), * **dock-en**, * **dok-kyn**, *v.t.* [*Dock* (2), *s.* Or perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Wel. *tocio* = to clip, to dock. (*Skeat*.)]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To cut off or away the tail, to cut short.

"Dokkyn, or smytyn away the tayle. *Decaudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To cut anything short, to curtail, to abridge.

"One or two stood constant centry, who docked all favours handed down."—*Swift*: *Examiner*.

(2) To cut down, to deduct a part from: as, To dock an account.

† (3) To deprive of a part of: as, To dock a person of his liberty, state, honours, &c.

"We know they [fishes] hate to be docked and clipped."—*Milton*: *Reformation in England*, bk. i.

(4) To flog, to beat. (*Scotch*.)

† II. *Law*: To cut off, to destroy, to bar: as, To dock an entail.

dock (2), *v.t.* [*Dock* (3), *s.*]

1. *Gen.*: To bring into dock or harbour.

2. *Specif.*: To place, as a vessel, in a dry-dock, supporting her with blocks and shores in an upright position for purposes of repair.

dock-age, *s.* [*Eng. dock*; *age*.]

1. Accommodation in docks.

2. The same as *DOCK-DUES* (q.v.).

docked (1), * **docket**, * **dockyd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*Dock* (1), *v.*]

docked (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [*Dock* (2), *v.*]

dock-en, *s.* [*Dock* (1), *s.*] The plant Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, &c. (*Scotch*.)

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no use scant of clath as to sole my hose wi' a docken."—*Saxon and Gael*, li. 76.

¶ (1) *Eldin Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex aquaticus*. (*Jamieson*.)

(2) *Flowery Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Probably floury is meant, from the meanness of its leaves. (*Britten & Holland*.)

(3) *Mercury Docken*.

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

(4) *Sour Docken*.

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa*.

(5) *Water Docken*.

Bot.: *Petasites vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dock-ër, *s.* [*Eng. dock* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] A stamp for cutting and piercing dough in making crackers or sea-biscuit.

dock-ët, dock-quët (qu as k), *s.* [*Dock* (1), *v.*; dimin. suff. -*ët*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A ticket, a label, or bill attached to goods, containing directions as to their owner, destination, &c.

2. A similar ticket, containing the particulars of the measurement of the goods to which it is attached.

3. A summary or digest of a paper. [II. 1.]

"Several proportions of arms mentioned in a docket, the sent inclosed in our said letters."—*Clarendon*: *Civil War*, II. 423.

4. A summary or list of business to be done at any meeting.

II. *Law*:

1. A summary or digest of a long paper or papers; a small piece of paper or parchment containing an abstract or the heads of any writing.

2. A register of judgments.

3. An alphabetical list of cases for trial in a court, or of the names of the parties to such cases.

4. A copy of a decree in chancery prepared and left with the record and writ clerk, previous to enrolment.

¶ To strike a docket:

Law: Said of a creditor who enters into a bond with the Lord Chancellor engaging to prove that the debtor is a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor.

dock-ët, dock-quët (qu as k), *v.t.* [*DOCKET*, *s.*]

1. To make an abstract, digest, or summary of the heads of a writing, paper, or document, and enter it in a book.

2. To make an abstract or note of the contents of a paper on the back.

"Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

3. To mark with a docket.

dock-ët-ëd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DOCKET*, *v.*]

dock-ing (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [*Dock* (1), *v.*]

* **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting short, curtailing, or abridging.

dock-ing (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [*Dock* (2), *v.*]

* **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of placing or putting into a dock.

dock-mack-ie, *s.* The *Viburnum acerifolium* of the United States and Canada, sometimes applied medicinally to tumors.

dock-tör, * **doo-tour**, * **doo-tur**, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *doctus*, *pa. par.* of *doceo* = to teach; Fr. *docteur*; Prov. & Sp. *doctor*; Port. *doutor*; Ital. *dottore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A man skilled or learned in any profession; a teacher, a professor, an instructor.

"They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors."—*Luke* II. 46.

2. A learned, able, or skillful man.

"Of such doctrine never was there school,
But the heart of the fool,
And no man therein doctor but himself."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 297-99.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"So lived our sire ere doctors learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs the weekly bill."
Irriden: *To my Honoured Kinsman*, 71, 72.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A physician; one who is duly licensed and qualified to practise medicine; one whose profession is the treatment and cure of diseases.

2. *Univ.*: One who has taken the highest degree in a faculty, as of Divinity (D.D.), of Law (LL.D.), of Medicine (M.D.), of Science (D.Sc.), of Philosophy (Ph.D.), of Music (Mus. Doc.), of Literature (D.Lit.), &c. The degree of Doctor is frequently conferred as an honorary distinction, except in the case of Doctor of Medicine, which is the professional degree of a physician.

3. *Law*: The assumption of the title of Doctor of Medicine by an unqualified person is punishable by fine.

4. *Mach.*: A part in a machine for regulating quantity, adjusting, or feeding:

(1) *Paper-making*: A steel edge on the pressure-roll of a paper-machine to remove any adhering fibres.

(2) *Steam-engine*: A donkey-engine. An auxiliary steam-engine to feed the boiler.

(3) *Calico-print*: A scraper to remove superfluous colouring-matter from the cylinder. The colour-doctor of a calico-printing machine, which wipes superfluous colour from the face of the engraved roller. The lint-doctor, which removes fluff and loose threads from the said roller. The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. [*DOCTOR*.]

5. *Wines*: A name given to brown sherry, from its being concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled musto stock. The syrup when added to fresh musto ferments, and the product is used for doctoring up inferior wines. [*Mostro*.]

* 6. *Gaming* (Pl.): False dice.

"Here are the little doctors, which cure the distempers of the purse."—*Fielding*: *Tom Jones*, bk. viii, ch. xii.

7. *Ichthy.*: The same as DOCTOR-FISH (q.v.).

¶ To put the doctor on or upon one: To cheat. [*DOCTOR*, *s.* II. 6.]

"Perhaps ways and means may be found to put the doctor upon the old prig."—*T. Browne*: *Works*, I. 236.

doctor-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name given to the species of fishes belonging to the genus *Acanthurus*, from the sharp, lancet-like spines on each side of the tail, which will extract blood from the hands of these who handle them incautiously. They are also called Surgeon-fish (q.v.). [*ACANTHURUS*.]

doctor's stuff, *s.* Physic, medicine.

"I've got to take my doctor's stuff."—*G. Elliot*: *MAD on the Floor*, bk. I, ch. 12.

dock-tör, *v.t. & i.* [*DOCTOR*, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To treat as a doctor; to administer medicines, &c., to.

"They carried him in there to doctor him."—*M. Twain*: *Innocents Abroad*, p. 100.

* 2. To make a doctor; to confer the degree of doctor on.

"No man who deliberates is likely to be doctorated."—*Southey*: *Letters*, III. 196.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To patch up, to mend.

2. To adulterate; to make up so as to assume a false appearance or character; as, To doctor wine, &c. [*DOCTOR*, *s.* II. 5.]

"She doctor'd the punch and she doctor'd the negus."—*Barham*: *Ing. Legends*; *A Housewarming*.

3. To cook, to falsify, as: To doctor accounts.

4. To kill a person. (*Scotch*.)

* B. *Intrans.*: To practise medicine as a physician.

† **dock-tör-al**, *a.* [*Fr.*] Relating or pertaining to the degree of a doctor.

"The doctoral title which he pretended to have received from the University of Salamanca."—*Maccusley*: *Lit. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **dock-tör-al-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. doctoral*; -*ly*.] In manner of a doctor; like a doctor.

"The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease doctorally at their departure."—*Hakewell*.

* **dock-tör-ato**, *s.* [*Fr. doctorat*.] The degree, rank, or title of a doctor; doctorship.

"I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate."—*Hurd*: *Letters*, lett. 206.

fäte, fät, fäken, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wët, here, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, er, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, öüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trj, sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

***dōc-tōr-āte, v.t. & i.** [DOCTORATE, s.]

A. Trans.: To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor.

"The person was master of arts; but whether doctorate by degrees or not, because of his profession, I know not."—*Lilly: Life, &c.*, p. 77.

B. Intrans.: To take or receive the degree of doctor.

"Advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterwards doctorated in medicine at Oxford."—*Watson: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 395.

dōc-tōred, pa. par. or a. [DOCTOR, v.]

dōc-tōr-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DOCTOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* The act or profession of practising medicine.

2. *Fig.:* The act of hatching, adulterating, cooking, or falsifying.

"This pacifier's doctoring were a good profe."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 215.

***dōc-tōr-ly, *doc-tour-ly, a.** [Eng. doctor; -ly.]

1. Of or pertaining to a doctor or learned man.

"Come in, at last, with a doctorly wipe of 'Adducit non possum ut equar;' I cannot go with them."—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of Marr. Clergy*, l. 5.

2. Scholarly, learned.

"The doctorly prelates were no more so often called to the house."—*Fox: Life of Tyndall*.

dōc-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. doctor; -ship.] The rank, title, or degree of a doctor; doctorate.

"From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the grades and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 199.

Doctors'-Commons, s.

Law, &c.: The house or houses occupied by an association of Doctors of Civil Law, who agreed to take food at a common table. It came into existence in 1509, and was formed by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. Where they first met has not been recorded, but in 1568 Dr. Henry Herive procured a place for them near St. Paul's Cathedral, which being burnt in the Great Fire of London, was again rebuilt and was occupied till quite recently for its original purpose. In 1768, the Society was incorporated under the name of "the College of Doctors of Laws exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." The Doctors of Laws referred to were those who had received the academic degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford or from that of Cambridge. Doctors' Commons consisted of five Courts—viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The official residences of the Judges in the Courts were within the precincts of Doctors' Commons. Recent legal changes, and other causes, having removed the necessity for its continuance, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 17, § 116, 117, gave the Society power to sell their property, surrender their charter of incorporation, and dissolve the college.

"You told me that a dignity of our Church, in friendship to the gentleman's father, had been at Doctors'-Commons; and 'ere feed one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 365.

***dōc-trēss, *dōc-tōr-ēss, s.** [Eng. doctor; -ess.]

1. A female teacher or instructor.

"Glorious in nothing more than to be called the doctors of all nations."—*Tr. of Boccassini* (1626), p. 71.

2. A female physician.

"Should you say an ague were a fever, the doctors would have a shaking fit of laughter!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 47.

***dōc-trīce, s.** [As if from a Lat. *doctriz*, fem. of *doctor*.] The same as DOCTRESS, (q.v.).

"Ones the Jewish tongue kepe silence, being the doctor and aunwer of carnal obseruances, the euangelicall tongue hath no power to speke."—*Udal: Luke*, l.

***dōc-trīn-a-ble, a.** [Eng. (*doctrin(e)*); -able.] Containing doctrine.

"Then certainly is more *doctrinable* the fained Cyrus in Xenophon than the true Cyrus in Justine."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry*, (Narcus).

dōc-trīn-ā-ire, dōc-trīn-ā-ire, s. [Fr., as if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina* = teaching, instruction.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who theorizes in politics without regard to practical considerations; a theorizer, an ideologist.

"A few crotchets-mongers, Positivists, and doctrinaires."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1882.

2. One of the party or class of politicians described in II.

II. French Hist. (Pl.): ["Doctrinaire: terme politique introduit sous la Restauration (1814-30). Homme politique dont les idées subordonnées à un ensemble de doctrines étaient semi-libérales et semi-conservatrices." (*Littré*).] A name given in 1814 to a class or section of politicians in France, who held moderately liberal views. They supported constitutional principles (that is, a limited monarchy with representative government) as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power on the one hand, and republicanism on the other. They derived their name from their being looked upon by the members of both extreme parties as mere theorizers or visionaries without any practical knowledge or consideration of politics.

dōc-trīn-ā-l, a. & s. [Low Lat. *doctrinalis*, from *doctrina* = teaching, instruction; Fr. & Sp. *doctrinal*; Port. *doctrinal*; Ital. *doctrinale*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to the act, art, or practice of teaching or affording instruction.

"What special property or quality is that, which being nowhere found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaue all other doctrinal means besides destitute of vital efficacy."—*Hooker*.

2. Pertaining to doctrine; of the nature of or containing a doctrine.

"Most of the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***B. As subst.:** Something that is or forms a part of doctrine; that which partakes of the nature of doctrine.

"To teach you the doctrinals of salvations and of the Son; . . . to teach you the doctrinals only in a doctrinal way."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. IV., pt. I., p. 126.

dōc-trīn-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *doctrinal*; -ly.] In the form of or by way of doctrine; as a doctrine.

"Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning these points."—*Roy*.

***dōc-trīn-ār-i-an, s.** [As if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist.

dōc-trīn-ār-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *doctrinarian*; -ism.] The principles or doctrines of the Doctrinaires; theorizing as regards politics.

***dōc-trīn-ār-i-t-y, s.** [Fr. *doctrinaire*.] Stiff pedantry or dogmatism.

"Excess in doctrinarity and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 256.

dōc-trīne, *doc-tryne, s. [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina* = instruction, learning, from *doceo* = to teach; Port. *doctrina*; Ital. *dottrina*; Sp. *doctrina*.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of teaching or instructing; instruction.

"Of Blyssyd Benyt to Johnne the doctryne."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 257.

2. The act of learning.

"I haue hit translated in myn english only for the doctrine."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 2.

*3. Learning, knowledge.

"And they were astonished at his doctrine."—*Luke* iv. 32.

4. That which is taught; a principle or position of any sect, master, or teacher.

"That great principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

5. The principles, tenets, or dogma of any party or sect.

"This seditious, unconstitutional doctrine of electing kings is now publicly taught, avowed, and printed."—*Burke*.

II. Relig.: The principles and revealed truths which form the basis of the system.

¶ (1) Crabth thus discriminates between doctrine, precept, and principle: "The doctrine requires a teacher; the precept requires a superior with authority; the principle requires only an illustrator. The doctrine is always framed by some one, the precept is enjoined or laid down by some one; the principle lies

in the thing itself. The doctrine is composed of principles; the precept rests upon principles or doctrines. Pythagoras taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and enjoined many precepts on his disciples for the regulation of their conduct. We are said to believe in doctrines; to obey precepts; to imbibed or hold principles. The doctrine is that which constitutes our faith; the precept is that which directs the practice; both are the subjects of rational assent, and suited only to the matured understanding: principles are often admitted without exultation, and imbibed as frequently from observation and circumstances as from any direct personal efforts; children as well as men get principles."

(2) He thus discriminates between doctrine, dogma, and tenet: "The doctrine rests on the authority of the individual by whom it is framed; the dogma on the authority of the body by whom it is maintained; the tenet rests on its own intrinsic merits. Many of the doctrines of our blessed Saviour are held by faith in Him; they are subjects of persuasion by the exercise of our rational powers; the dogmas of the Roman Church are admitted by none but such as admit its authority; the tenets of republicans, levellers, and freethinkers have been unblushingly maintained both in public and private." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dōc-u-mēnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *documentum* = a proof, from *doceo* = to teach; Sp., Port., and Ital. *documento*.]

*1. A proof, an evidence, a moral lesson, an example.

"They were forthwith stoned to death, as a document unto others."—*Kalevala: History of the World*, bk. v., ch. II., § 3.

*2. That which is taught; a precept, a dogma, a doctrine.

"Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

3. A written or printed paper, evidence, or proof; any paper containing information relating to any matter.

***dōc-u-mēnt, v.t.** [DOCUMENT, s.]

1. To furnish or supply with documents, proofs, or papers necessary to establish any fact or point.

2. To teach, to instruct, to school, to educate.

"I am finely documented by my own daughter."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, v. 1.

3. To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented."—*Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

***dōc-u-mēnt-ā-l, a.** [Eng. document; -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching or instruction.

"Documental sentences."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1630), p. 263.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; documentary.

dōc-u-mēnt-tar-y, a. [Eng. document; -ary.] Pertaining to or consisting of documents or written evidence.

"The Romans had no full narrative history of the first war founded upon authentic documentary evidence."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7.

***dōc-u-mēnt-tion, s.** [Lat. *documentum*.] Instruction, advice.

"Not another word of your documentations."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

dōc-u-mēnt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [DOCUMENT, v.]

***dōc-u-mēnt-ize, v.t.** [Eng. document; -ize.] To teach, instruct, school.

"I am to be closeted and to be documented."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

docus, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A stupid fellow.

"Ye maun be an unco docus."—*Saint Patrick*, li. 242.

dōd, *dodd, *dod-dyn (1), v.t. [Probably a variant of Dock (1), v.]

1. To lop or cut off, to dock.

"Hne doddeth of hner hevedes."—*Polittical Songs*, p. 192.

2. To shave, to cut or clip the hair.

"The more that he doddeth the heeris, so myob more the wexen."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xiv. 24.

3. (See extract.)

"Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and *threshing* of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have doddeth the sheriffs of several counties, insinuating only on their most memorable actions."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

dōl, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, qhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dōd (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wag or shake about, to jog. (Scotch.)

dōd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Tile-making: A piece affording an annular throat through which clay is forced, to make drain-pipe. [TILE-MACHINE.]

dōd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Reed-mace. (Britten & Holland.)
 "Dods, water-seeds (commonly called by children Cat's-tails) growing thereabouts."—*Puller: Worthies; Northampton*, li. 170.

dōd (3), *s.* [Gael. *sdod*, *sdoid*.] A fit of ill-humour, a pet. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ To take the dods: To be seized with the sultans. (Jamieson.)

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then."—*The Entail*, li. 143

dōdd-ard, *a.* [DODDERED.]

dōdd-art, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *dod* (1), *v.* (q.v.); with suff. *-art*.]

1. A game played by two sides with bent sticks or clubs and a ball, similar to Hockey (q.v.).

2. The bent stick or club used in the game.

dōdd-ēd, ***dōdd-yd**, *pa. par. or s.* [DOD, *v.*]

1. Cut short, dooked.

"Doddys as trees. *Decomatus, mutilus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Having the hair cut or clipped; shaven, shorn.

"Alle that ben doddid in the her."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xxv. 23.

3. Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. (Scotch.)

"Doddid. *Decornatus, incornutus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dōd-dēr, ***dōd-er**, ***dōd-ir**, *s.* [Dan. *dodder*; Ger. *dolter*; Sw. *dodra*.]

Botany:

1. The common name for plants of the genus *Cuscuta* (q.v.). There are several species; they are slender, thread-like, twining, leafless parasites, involving and destroying the whole plants on which they grow. The Dodder is widely distributed, occurring alike in the

dodder-laurels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order *Cassythaceae* (q.v.).

dōd-dēr, *v.i.* [Ger. *dotterlen*.] [DIDDER, DITHER.] To shake, to tremble.

"The sailor hugs thee to the doddering mast."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iv.

dodder-grass (2), *s.*

Bot.: *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

***dōd-dēr**, *a.* [DODDED.] Without horns.

"The dodder sheep the best breeders."—*Obadiah Blagrove* (1683).

dōd-dēred, **dōd-dard**, *a.* [Eng. *dodder*; -ed.] Overgrown with dodder or other super-crescent plants.

"He passes now the doddered oak."—*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 3.

dōd-dēr-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DODDER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or state of shaking, shivering, or trembling.

¶ *Doddering Dickies, Doddering Dillies, Doddering Jockies, and Doddering Nancy* are all popular names for *Briza media*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōd-dīe (1), **dōd-dy** (1), **dōd-dit**, *a. & s.*

[DOD, *v.*]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Without horns.

"Sax an' thretty dōddi yowes."—*Hogg: Mountain Bard*, p. 193.

2. Bald, without hair.

B. As *substantive*:

1. A cow without horns.

* 2. A blockhead.

"Nick this pretty dōddy, And make him a nōddy."—*Marriage of Wit & Wisdom*. (Nares.)

doddie mittens, *s. pl.* Worsted gloves without fingers. (Scotch.)

dōd-dīe (2), **dōd-dy** (2), *a.* [Eng. *dod* (3), *s.*]

-y.] Peevish, pettish, ill-humoured.

"Colley is as dōddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was his adversary."—*The Entail*, l. 166.

dōd-dīe, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent of *dod* (2), *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To walk unsteadily; to shake or wag about.

* **B.** *Trans.*: To shake.

"Nodding and dōdding his head."—*Urguhart: Rabelais*, bk. i, ch. xxii. (Davies.)

***dōd-dy-pōle**, ***dōd-dy-poule**, *s.* [DODI-POLL.]

dō-dēc-a-dēc-tīl-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Anat.: The upper extremity of the small intestines; the duodenum, so called because it is about twelve finger-breadths long. [DUODENUM.]

dō-dēc-a-chor-dōn. [Gr.]

Music: An instrument with twelve strings. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dō-dēc-a-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of twelve equal angles and sides.

dō-dēc-a-gyn, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *γυνή* (*gynē*) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: A plant having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-gyn-i-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnaean system of classification, the eleventh order of plants, containing those having from twelve to nineteen free styles.

dō-dēc-a-gyn-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as DODECAGYNOUS (q.v.).

dō-dēc-āg-ŷ-nōus, *a.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve separate styles.

dō-dēc-a-hē-dral, *a.* [Eng. *dodecahedron*; adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; containing twelve equal sides; of the form of a dodecahedron.

"Consisting of dodecahedral cells."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 8.

dō-dēc-a-hē-drōn, ***dō-dēc-a-ē-drōn**, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *ἑδρα* (*hedra*) = a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure comprehended under twelve equal sides, each of which is a regular pentagon.

dō-dēc-cān-dēr, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve; *ἀνδρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the class *Dodecandria*; a plant having twelve stamens.

dō-dēc-cān-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve; *ἀνδρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Bot.: In the Linnaean system of classification, the eleventh class of plants, comprehending those having twelve to nineteen free stamens.

dō-dēc-cān-dri-an, *a.* [Eng. *dodecander*; -ian.]

Bot.: The same as DODECANDROUS (q.v.).

dō-dēc-cān-drōus, *a.* [Eng. *dodecander*; -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve to nineteen free stamens; of or pertaining to the *Dodecandria* (q.v.).

dō-dēc-āne, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve; Eng. suff. -ane.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}$, a paraffin hydrocarbon, boiling between 196° and 200°. Obtained by distilling petroleum; also by the action of sodium and normal hexylic iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$.

dō-dēc-a-pēt-a-lōus, *a.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve; *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, a petal, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having twelve petals.

dō-dēc-a-stylē, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *στύλος* (*stulus*) = a column.]

Arch.: A colonnade or portico having twelve columns in front.

dō-dēc-a-syl-la-ble, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of twelve syllables.

dō-dēc-a-syl-lāb-ic, *a.* [Gr. *dōdeka* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Containing or consisting of twelve syllables.

***dō-dēc-cāt-ē-mōr-i-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *dōdeka-τημόριον* (*dōdekatemorion*) = the twelfth part; *δωδεκάτος* (*dōdekatos*) = twelfth; *δωδεκα* (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and *μόριον* (*morion*) = a part, a piece.] The twelfth part; a dodecatemory.

"The dodecatemory thus described."—*Creech*.

***dō-dēc-cāt-ēm-ōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον* (*dōdekatemorion*).] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

"The dodecatemories, or constellations; a moon's mansion, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 238.

dōdge, *v.i. & t.* [According to Prof. Skeat, the base is that which appears in the provincial *dod* or *dod* = to jog, to shake; cf. *dodder* *v.*, *didder*, and *dither*. The orig. seems to be, to move unsteadily, or to shift from place to place.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To start aside suddenly; to change one's place by a sudden start or movement.

"It was admirable to see with what dexterity St. Jago dodged behind the boat."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1879), ch. ix., p. 190.

2. To change from place to place rapidly.

"For he had, any time this ten years full, Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull."—*Milton: On the University Carrier*.

* 3. To use craft; to act trickily.

"Send humble treaties, dodge And palter in the shifts of lowness."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 11.

* 4. To quibble, to be evasive, to play fast and loose.

"They so long dodged with him about trifles."—*Hobbes: Behemoth*.

5. To jog or trudge along. (Scotch.)

B. Transitive:

1. To escape by suddenly shifting one's position; to evade by starting aside.

"It seemed next worth while To dodge the sharp sword set against my life."—*E. B. Browning*.

2. To escape from, to evade by craft.

"To dodge and draw off dogs from pursuing their young."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 3, note 63.



DODDER.

1. Flower. 2. Flower laid open. 3. Ovary.

United States and in Europe and Asia. It grows on a considerable variety of plants, and is often very injurious, particularly in Germany, where it does great damage to flax, clover, and lucerne. The Flax Dodder (*Cuscuta trifolia*) destroys whole fields of flax, and the Clover Dodder (*C. Epilinum*) preys to a great extent on clover, both plants being the cause of great losses to the agriculturist. In India some species are very large and powerful, involving trees of considerable size in their grasp. (Smith.)

"Dodder is lyke a great red harpe stryng; and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and bath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space."—*Turner: Herball*, p. 90.

2. *Spergularia arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

3. *Polygonum convolvulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

4. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the order *Cuscutaceae* (q.v.).

dodder-cake, *s.* An oil-cake made from the refuse of a cruciferous plant, *Camelina sativa*. (Treas. of Bot.)

dodder-grass (1), *s.*

Bot.: *Poa subcærulea*. (Britten & Holland.)

dōtē, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē: ev = ā. qu = kw.

3. To act with craft or trickery towards; to play fast and loose with; to cheat, to baffle.

"He dodged me with a long and loose account."
Tennyson: *Sea Dreams*, 148.

4. To follow the footsteps of any person; to dog.

"As if it dodged a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered."
Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner*, III.

dodge (1), *s.* [DODGE, *v.*]

1. A sudden start or movement to one side.
2. A trick, an artifice.

¶ To have the *dodge*: To be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

"Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath to have the *dodge*."—Willy Be-guided (*Orig. of Drama*), III. 319.

dodge (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps from *dod* (1), *v.*] A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food.

dodged, *pa. par. or a.* [DODGE, *v.*]

dodge-el, *s.* [DODGE (2), *s.*] A large cut, piece, or lump.

dodge-el, *v.i.* [DODDLE, *v.*; TODDLE.]

1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling manner, either from infirmity or grossness of body.
2. To jog along, to trudge on.

dodgel-hem, *s.* The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a Splay. (*Scotch.*)

dodge-er, *s.* [Eng. *dodge*(e); -*er*.]

1. One who escapes or evades anything by a sudden start or movement to one side.
2. An artful cunning fellow; a trickster.

"I am no *dodger*," replied the boatswain."—*Maryat: Mahipatman Easy*, II. 2.

* **dodge-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *dodger*; -*y*.] A dodge, a trick, an artifice; trickery.

"When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that had hoped for the vacancy."—*Backet: Life of Wil-hams*, p. 88.

dodge-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DODGE, *v.*]

- A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
- B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Starting suddenly to one side; evading, tricking.
2. *Wheelwright*: Said of mortises, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, *dodging* on each side of a median line alternately, the wheel is stiffened against lateral strain. The wheel is said to be staggered. (*Knight*.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of escaping by a sudden start; evasion, trickery.

dodge-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *dodge*(e) -*y*.] Full of dodges or skilful and rapid movements; crafty, artful, tricky.

"While the game was in this position . . . by a good *dodge* run, got through."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

* **dodge-ÿ-pâte**, * **dodge-ÿ-pôle**, * **dodge-ÿ-poll**, * **dodge-ÿ-pole**, *s.* [Prob. from *dod* (1), *v.* (q.v.), and Eng. *pâte*, *poll* = the head, i.e., shaven head, shaveling, in reference to the tonsure.] A blockhead, a numskull, a thickhead.

"Ye noddy *pekes*, ye *dodgepoules*, doe ye believe him?"—*Lattimer: Sermon* III.

* **dodge-kîn**, *s.* [Dut. *duitkin*, dimin. from *duit* = a doit (q.v.).] A little doot; a small coin, value the eighth part of a stiver.

"Well, without halfpence, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*."—*Lytly: Mother Bombe*, II. 2.

dodge-man, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. A snail.

"Oh what a *dodmans* heart we here, oh what a *lawnce* courage."—*Pasenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

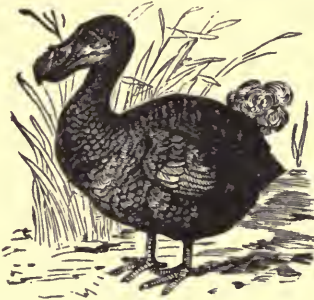
2. Some kind of animal which casts its shell; as the lobster and crab.

"Fish that cast their shells are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hoshmanded or *dodman*, and the tortoise."—*Bacon*.

dodge-dô, *s.* [Port. *duodo* = silly, foolish.]

Ornith.: A large bird, belonging to the order Columbidae, or Pigeons, that inhabited Mauritius in great numbers when that island was first colonised in 1644 by the Dutch, but which was totally exterminated within fifty years from that date, the last record of its occurrence being in the year 1681. The *Dodo*, *Didus ineptus*, was a heavy bird, bigger than a turkey, incapable of flight, and entirely unlike the pigeons in general appearance. The

wings were rudimentary, the legs short and stout, and the tail a tuft of soft plumes. The beak was strongly arched towards the end, and the upper mandible had a hooked point



DODO.

like that of a bird of prey. The *Dodo* owed its extermination to the fact that it was good to eat and was unable to fly.

"The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eersen*; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulence."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 382.

dodge-næ-a, *s.* [Named after *Dodonæus*, i.e., after Rembert Dodonæus, a Belgian botanist and physician, who died A.D. 1585.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dodonæe (q.v.). The flowers are apetalous, unisexual, or polygamous; the leaves various; the whole plant viscidous and aromatic. Locality: Australia without the tropics, and more rarely other hot countries. The leaves of *Dodonæa viscosa* are used in baths and fomentations, the wood of *D. dioica* is carminative, and *D. Thunbergiana* is slightly purgative and febrifugal.

dodge-næ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dodonæa*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æa*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are alternate, the ovules two or three in each cell, the embryo rolled spirally. (*Lindley*.)

* **dodge-drans**, *s.* [Lat. *dequadrans* = (lit., less by one-fourth) three-fourths: *de* = away, from, and *quadrans* = a fourth part; *quatuor* = four.]

Roman Antiquities:

1. Nine-twelfths or three-quarters of a Roman as.
2. Three-quarters of a foot; nine inches, or about a span.

dodge-rûm, *s.* [DOD (3), *s.*] A whim, a maggot. (*Scotch.*)

"Beelme, my ledgy, ne'er fash your head w' your father's *dodrums*."—*The Entail*, III. 21.

dodge (1) * **da**, * **do**, * **doo**, *s.* [A.S. *dā*; cogn. with Dan. *dau*.]

1. A she-deer; the female of a buck or fallow-deer.

"A doe most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright!"
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, VII.

2. The female of the rabbit, hare, or goat.

dodge (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

dodge-lic (**doeg** as **dûg**), *a.* [Scan. *dögl*(ing) = a whale, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.]

doeglic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}CO_2OH$. An acid belonging to the oleic series, obtained from doegling train oil (q.v.). It can be obtained by saponifying the oil with oxide of lead, and dissolving in ether, and separating by acids. Doeglic acid is a clear yellow liquid, which solidifies at 0°. It reddens litmus, and forms a crystalline barium salt which dissolves in boiling alcohol.

doeg-ling (**doeg** as **dûg**), *a.* [For etym. and definition see compound.]

doegling train-oil, *s.*

Comm.: The oil obtained from the Bottlenosed Whale, *Balæna rostrata*, called *dögling* in the Faroe Isles, where it is caught. The oil becomes turbid at 8°, and deposits a crystalline fat at 0°. It contains 79.9 per cent. of carbon and 13.4 per cent. of hydrogen. When

exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen and *ries* up. It forms a better fuel for lamps than common train oil. It can be freed from its offensive smell by leaving it exposed to the sun in contact with water, by shaking it up with thin milk of lime, or by dissolving it in boiling alcohol. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dodge-ër, * **do-ar**, * **do-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *do*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who does or performs any act; an actor, an agent.

"Doar, or workare. Factor, actor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. An active, busy, or zealous person.

"Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate; Talkers are no good doers."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, I. 2.

3. One who fulfils, keeps, or observes that which is ordered or commanded.

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."—*James I.*, 22.

II. Scots Law:

1. A steward, a factor, an agent.

"I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff."—*Order of Lord Lewis Gordon*, Dec. 12, 1745.

2. An attorney, an agent.

"Factor and doare for the said vmquiblie Alex in hying & selling."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (A. 1594), p. 370.

doeg, 3rd pers. sing. pr. ind. of *v.* [DO, *v.*]

dodge-skin, *s.* [Eng. *dodge*, and *skin* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The skin of a doe.

"He was dressed in skirt of *doeskin*.
White and soft, and fringed with ermine."—*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, XI.

2. *Fabric*: A single-width fine woollen cloth for men's wear; not twilled.

dodge, * **doff**, *v.t. & i.* [A contr. of *do off* = put off. Cf. *don*, *v.*] [DO, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

- I. *Lit.*: To put off; to take off, as clothes.

"Oh, shame to knighthood, strange and foul!
Go, *doff* the bonnet from thy brow."—*Scott: Glenfinlas*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To lay aside. "Romeo, *doff* thy name; And for that name, which is no part of thee, Take all myself." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 2.

2. To strip or divest of anything.

"Heaven's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love."—*Crashaw*.

3. To put away or aside; to divert; to get rid of; to avert.

"Make women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, IV. 2.

4. To put off, to delay, to refer to a future time.

"Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, IV. 2. (*Quarto*).

B. Intransitive:

1. To put off or lay aside one's clothes; to undress.

2. To take off the hat as a mark of respect.

"Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*."
Tennyson: The Goose.

dodge, *pa. par. or a.* [DOFF, *v.*]

dodge-ër, *s.* [Eng. *dodge*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which doffs.

2. *Carding*: A comb or revolving card-covered cylinder in a carding-machine, which strips the fleece or sliver of fibre off the main card-wheel after the filaments have passed the series of smaller carding-rollers and the flat cards. It is usually a comb with very fine teeth, which penetrate slightly between the wire teeth of the card as the comb moves downward. (*Knight*.)

dodge-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOFF, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of putting off, or laying aside, as clothes, &c.

doffing-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder clothed with cards which are presented in such direction and at such a rate of motion to the main card-cylinder as to remove the fibres from the teeth of the latter. The doffing-cylinder assumes one of three forms: (1) Continuous clothing: removing a perfect fleece of the width of the machine. Such is the doffer of the scribbling-machine, which yields a continuous lap or fleece. (2) Longitudinal bands of card clothing: removing slivers of a width determined by the breadth of the bauds and

of a length equal to that of the doffer. (3) Circumferential bands or rings of card-clothing: removing narrow, continuous slivers, which pass to the condenser, whereby they are compacted and brought to the condition of slubs. [SLUBBER-MACHINE.] (Knight.)

doffing-knife, *s.* A blade of steel toothed at its edge like a fine comb, and vertically reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer in a carding-machine, in order to remove therefrom a fine fleece of carded wool which is gathered into a sliver. [DOFFER.] (Knight.)

dōg, ***doge**, ***dogg**, ***dogge**, *s.* & *a.* [O. H. Ger. *dog*; Dut. *dog*; Sw. *dogg* = a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*; Icel. *doggr*; O. Fr. *dogue*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The flesh of the animal described under II. 1.

II. 1. "A viand which the hosts called mutton, but which the guests strongly suspected to be dog."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Used as a term of contempt, scorn, or reproach.

"Another time you called me dog."

Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 2.

(2) A gay young fellow; a spark, a brick.

(3) A name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of these meteors at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather. (Jamieson.)

II. Technically:

1. Zool. A well-known animal, belonging to the genus *Canis* (q.v.). The Common Dog, *Canis familiaris*, in all its numerous varieties is essentially a domestic animal, and as such has been man's companion from remote periods; for there is reason to suppose that the bones of a canine animal found in the Danish Kitchen Middens, and consequently of Neolithic period, were those of a dog. "The dog," says Cuvier, "is the most useful conquest that man has made. The whole species is become our property; each individual is devoted to his master, adopts his manners, distinguishes and defends his property, and remains attached to him even unto death; and all this springs not from mere necessity, but from a true friendship. The swiftness, the strength, and the highly developed power of smelling of the dog have made him a powerful ally of man against the other animals, and were perhaps necessary to the establishment of society." It was formerly believed that all dogs were descended from a common ancestor, but the more careful researches made of late years have led to the conclusion that they have sprung from several different species of wolves and jackals. Well-marked varieties resembling those of to-day (BULL-DOG, GREYHOUND), were known to the ancients. Thus, a mastiff occurs on an Assyrian monument; whilst on the Egyptian sculptures the prototypes of the greyhound, the Arab boarhound, with its tightly-curled tail, and the short-legged turnspit are represented. Though principally employed in the chase, dogs have been put to various uses at different times and in different places. The Esquimaux, who believe themselves descended from dogs, employ them to draw their sledges. For purposes of light draught they were at one time largely resorted to in Great Britain, an employment for which others are still called into requisition on the continent. With some of the aborigines of the New World the dog was an object of worship, and by the Japanese it is held in great respect. On the other hand, the Greeks, Romans, and the old Celtic inhabitants of Scandinavia were accustomed to sacrifice dogs to certain of their deities; whilst, *per contra*, dogs have also been employed as executioners and even as living tombs. There are several kinds of feral or wild dogs inhabiting several parts of the world, such as the Dingo in Australia, the

Indian Wild-dog or Dhole, the Pariah dogs, &c. (q.v.), all of which are merely domestic varieties that have run wild.

2. Astron. A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, the Greater Dog, *Canis Major*, and the Lesser Dog, *Canis Minor*. [CANICULA.]

"Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the dog; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon or Anticanus."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. Mech. A name given to various mechanical contrivances acting as holdfasts; a device with a tooth which penetrates or grips an object and detains it. The analogy and inference of the name is that the device has a tooth and bites.

(1) **Pile-driving:** A grappling-iron or grab, usually with jaws, and adapted to raise the monkey of a pile-driver. When the jaws open the object is dropped or released. [PILE-DRIVER.]

(2) **Well-boring:** A grab for clutching well-tubes or tools, in withdrawing them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. [GRAB.]

(3) **Turning:** A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centres of a lathe, and by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned.

(4) A click or pallet adapted to engage the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, to restrain the back action; a click or pawl. [RATCHET, WIND-LASS.]

(5) **Machinery:**

(a) The converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch.

(b) A contrivance for holding the staff to the rest, chuck, or carriage, while being cut, sawed, planed, or drilled.

(c) An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion, as in the case of feed-motion, or in jacking, shaping, or planing-machines.

(6) **Hoisting & Hauling:**

(a) A grappling-iron with a fang which is driven into an object to be raised or moved. In the continuous system of feed in saw-mills, the chain has a number of dogs attached to different portions of its length. Dogs are also used for securing and towing floating logs and in shifting or loading logs on the ground or carriage.

(b) A ring-dog or span-dog: two dogs shackled together by a ring, and used for hauling or hoisting.

(c) Sling-dogs: two dogs at the end of a rope, and used in hoisting barrels; a span-shackle.

(7) **Joinery:** A bench-dog is a clamp, and holds the timber by its task.

(8) **Sawing:** A rod on the head or tail block of a saw-mill carriage, by which the log is secured in position. The dog is pivoted to the block, and its tooth is driven into the log. It varies in form on the head and tail blocks respectively.

(9) **Ship-build.** The last detent or support knocked away at the launching of a ship; a dog-shore.

(10) **Locksmith.** A projection, tooth, tusk, or jag in a lock, acting as a detent. Especially used in tumbler-locks.

(11) **Domestic:** An andiron.

"The iron dogs bear the burden of the fuel."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ch. ix.

(12) **Smith.** A lever used by blacksmiths in shoeing—i.e., hooping—cart-wheels.

(13) **Gunnery:** The hammer of a pistol or fire-lock; called also Dog-head (q.v.).

"He lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off, and his wife is killed with it."—Law: *Memorials*, p. 225.

B. As adjective:

1. Used to express degeneracy, worthlessness, poorness, or meanness: as, dog-rose, dog-latin.

2. Used to express the male of an animal: as, dog-fox, dog-otter, &c.

¶ (1) A dead dog: A thing of no worth.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea."—1 Sam. xxiv. 14.



DOG.

(2) To go to the dogs: To be utterly ruined; especially when the ruin is the result of one's own conduct.

(3) To give or throw to the dogs: To throw away as useless.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 2.

(4) A dog in the manger: A churlish, selfish person, who will neither make use of a thing himself, nor allow any one else to have the benefit of it.

dog-and-driver chuck, *s.* A chuck having two parts. The dog slips upon and is fastened by a set screw to the object to be turned. The driver is attached to the lathe-mandrel, and has a projecting arm which comes in contact with the dog, and causes it and the work to revolve with the mandrel. (Knight.)

dog-ape, *s.* A male ape.

"That they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 4.

dog-bane, *s.* [DOGBANE.]

dog-banner, *s.*

Bot. The wild Camomile, probably *Anthemis cotula*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-being, *s.* A fabulous being, either dreaded as a portend of impending evil or worshipped as a divinity.

"On these dog-beings Bryant has some remarks in which we are disposed to concur. 'When I read of the brazen dog of Vulcan (he says), of the dogs of Erigone, of Orion, of Geryon [a two-headed dog] . . . I cannot but suppose they were titles of so many deities, or else of their priests, who were denominated from their office.'"—F. M. Lennan, in *Fortnightly Review*, VI. (new series), 579.

dog-berry, *s.* [DOGBERRY.]

dog-binder, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*

dog-bobbins, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-bolt (1), *s.*

1. The bolt of the cap-square over the truncheon of a gun.

2. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang.

"Bolts not unlike our dog-bolts."—Archæologia, XX. 555 (1824). (Davies.)

* **dog-bolt** (2), *s.* & *a.*

A. As substantive:

1. The coarser part of flour; meal for dogs.

2. An expression of reproach, scorn, or contempt; a low rector or villain.

"To have your own turn served, and to your friend to be a dog-bolt."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wit without Money*, III. 1.

B. As adj.: Mean, base, degraded.

"His dog-bolt fortune was so low,

That either it must quickly end,

Or turn about again, and mend."

Butler: *Hudibras*, II. l. 39-41.

dog-briar, dog-brier, *s.* The Dog-rose (q.v.).

dog-cabbage, dog's-cabbage, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or herb belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ. It is used as a pot-herb; it is slightly purgative and acrid. It is a native of the south of Europe.

dog-cart, *s.* A sportsman's vehicle having shafts and two wheels, with a box beneath the seat for setters or pointers.

dog-cheap, *a.* [DOGCHEAP.]

dog-cherry, *s.* [DOGCHEWPE.]

dog-chowp, *s.* The fruit of *Rosa canina*.

dog-cole, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Dogbane (q.v.).

* **dog-cook**, *s.* A man cook.

"A first-rate dog-cook and assistant."—T. Hook: *Man of Many Friends*. (Davies.)

dog-daisy, *s.* [DAISY.]

dog-days, *s. pl.* [CANICULAR DAYS.]

"Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the hottest dog-days, and remain without warmth."—Clarendon.

* **dog-drave** (1), *s.* An unidentified sea-fish.

* **dog-draw**. [DOGDRAW.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dog-drive, dog-drove (2), *s.* A state of ruin.

dog-drug, s. Ruin; ruinous circumstances.

dog-eared, a. [DOGEARED.]

dog-eller, s.

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fancier, s. One who keeps and breeds dogs for sale.

dog-fennel, * dog-fenell, s.

Botany:

1. *Anthemis cotula*. It is also called Stinking Mayweed. The leaves somewhat resemble Fennel, and its smell is strong and disagreeable. It has acrid emetic qualities.

2. *Peucedanum palustre*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fingers, s. pl.

Bot.: *Digitatis purpurea*.

dog-finkle, s.

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*.

dog-fish, s. [DOGFISH.]

dog-flower, s.

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-fox, s.

1. *Lit.*: A male fox.

"Seldom lovers long for sleep,
Till sung his midnight hymn the owl,
Answered the dog-fox with his howl."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 28.

2. *Fig.*: A crafty, cunning fellow.

"That same dog-fox, Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry."—*Shakespeare*: *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 4.

dog-gowan, s.

Bot.: The weak-scented Feverfew. (Jamieson.) Probably *Muticaria inodora*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-grass, s.

Bot.: *Triticum repens*.

*** dog-head, s.** The hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint.
"And you, ye deil'd dotard, ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dog-headed, a. Having a head like that of a dog.

Dog-headed Baboons: The various species of the genus *Cynocephalus*. They are called also the Dog-headed Monkeys, and the Howling Monkeys of the Old World. [CYNOCEPHALUS.]

Dog-headed Monkeys: The same as Dog-headed Baboons (q.v.).

dog-heather, s.

Bot.: *Calluna vulgaris*. (Scotch.)

dog-hip, dog's hippens, s. The fruit or hip of *Rosa canina*. (Scotch.)

dog-hook, s.

1. A bar of iron with a bent prong to drive into a log. [Dog.]

2. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of iron boring-rods. A spanner.

dog-job, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-keeper, s. One who has the charge of dogs.

"I have had it by me some time, it was written by a dog-keeper of my grandfather's."—*Swift*: *Tale of a Tub*.

*** dog-killer, s.** An officer appointed to kill dogs in the hot months, when it was supposed that they were apt to run mad.

"The habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the dog-killer, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes."—*B. Jonson*: *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

"In a note in *loc. cit.* Gifford says: "This is the first mention which I have found in our old writers of a practice very common on the Continent. The public officers, whenever an epidemic madness of these animals is suspected, patrol the streets with poisoned balls of flour or meat in their pockets, to fling down before them on the first symptoms of danger."

dog-latin, s. Barbarous, ungrammatical Latin.

"It was much if the secretary to whom was entrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of dog-latin to make himself understood."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*** dog-leach, * dog-leech, s.** A dog doctor: used as a term of reproach or contempt.

"Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. Dog-leeches!"—*Ford*: *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

dog-leg, a. (See the compound.)

Dog-leg chisel: A crooked-shanked chisel used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves.

dog-legged, a. (See the compounds.)

Dog-legged fence: A peculiar kind of fence used by squatters in Australia.

Dog-legged stairs: A flight of stairs without any well-hole, and used in confined situations. The flight goes up, winds in a semicircle, and then mounts again in a direction parallel to the first. The steps are fixed to strings, newels, and carriages; and the ends of the steps in the inferior kind only terminate on the side of the string, without any housing.

*** dog-letter, dog's-letter, s.** The letter R, from its sound; also called Canine letter.

dog-lichen, s.

Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina*.

*** dog-logick, s.** Barbarous logic. [DOG-LATIN.]

"You have proved it by dog-logick."—*Swift*: *Horrid Plot discovered by Harlequin*.

*** dog-looked, a.** With a disreputable, hang-dog look.

"A wretched kind of a dog-looked fellow."—*L'Estrange*: *Visions of Quevedo*, ch. 1. (Davies.)

dog-mad, a. Like a dog affected with hydrophobia; quite mad, rabid.

"He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run dog-mad, at the noise of music, especially a pair of bag-pipes."—*Swift*: *Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

dog-mercury, s. [DOG'S-MERCURY.]

dog-muzzle, s. A wire cage over the nose and jaws of a dog to keep it from biting, or a strap around the jaws to keep them shut.

dog-nail, s. A large nail with a projecting tooth or lug on one side; used under certain circumstances by locksmiths and carpenters.

dog-name, s. A name applied to a people or tribe on account of their having a dog or a dog-being (q.v.) of their divinity. (See extract under DOG-TRIBE.)

dog-nettle, s.

Bot.: (1) *Lamium purpureum*, (2) *Galeopsis tetrahit*, (3) *Urtica urens*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-nose vice, s.

Locksmith: A hand-vice with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also Pig-nose vice.

dog-oak, s.

Bot.: *Acer campestre*.

dog-of-the-marsh, s.

Palæont.: A small fox-like animal found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen.

dog-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Aethusa cynapium*; a common weed belonging to the order Umbelliferae. It is a strong poison. Also called Dog-poison and Fool's-parsley.

*** dog-pig, s.** A sucking-pig.

"Sold for as good Westminster dog-pigs."—*Ford*: *Witch of Edmonton*, v. 2.

dog-poison, s.

Bot.: The same as DOG-PARSLEY (q.v.).

*** dog-power, s.** A machine by which the weight of a dog in travelling in a drum or on an endless track is made to rotate a spit, or drive the dasher of a churn. The turnspits of the last and previous centuries ran on the inside of a hollow tread-wheel, which rotated with their weight and communicated motion by a band to the spit. [ROASTING-JACK.] In the modern dog-powers the animal

walks on an endless chain-track, which slips to the rear, rotating a drum which oscillates an arm, and vertical reciprocation is given to a lever and the churn-dasher. (Knight.)

*** dog-ray, * dog-reie, s.** The Dog-fish. (Harrison: *Descript. of England*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

dog-rose, s.

Bot.: [DOGROSE.]

dog-rung, s. One of the spars which connect the stilt of a plough.

dog-saint, s. A saint credited with the special protection and patronage of dogs.

"What I venture to suggest is that our story of Mother Hubbard, with her care for her dog, is derived from the legend of the dog-saint Hubert."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 24, 1883, p. 245.

dog-shore, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the two struts which hold the cradle of the ship from sliding on the slip-ways when the keel-blocks are taken out. The lower end of each dog-shore abuts against the upper end of the rib-band of the slip-way, and the upper end against the dog-cleat, which is bolted to the side of the bilge-way. Beneath each dog-shore is a small block called a trigger. In launching, the triggers are removed, the dog-shores knocked down, and the ship-cradle freed, so that, carrying the vessel, it slides down the slip-ways. The signal for launching is, "Down dog-shores." [LAUNCH.]

"The subterranean forest of dog-shores and stays that hold her up."—*Dickens*: *Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

*** dog-sick, * dog-sicke, a.** Exceedingly sick; vomiting.

"He that seith he is dog-sicke, or sick as a dog, meaneeth, doubleasse, a sick dog."—*Dyot*: *Dry Dinner* (1599).

*** dog-sleep, s.**

1. A pretended or counterfeit sleep.

"What the common people call dog-sleep."—*Addison*.

2. A very light, fitful sleep, easily disturbed by the slightest sound.

"My sleep was never more than what is called dog-sleep."—*De Quincey*: *Opium-eater*, p. 35.

dog-standard, dog-stander, s.

Bot.: The plant Ragwort.

dog-star, s.

1. *Astron.*: Sirius, the principal star in the constellation Canis Major. [CANICULA.]

2. *Fig.*: One who occupies the chief place, or takes a prominent position in any company or society.

"The female dog-star of her little sky,
Where all beneath her influence droop or die."
Byron: *A Sketch*.

dog-stealing, s.

Law: The offence of stealing a dog, aiding and abetting others in doing so, or corruptly taking money for the animal's recovery. It is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

dog-stopper, s.

Naut.: A stopper put on to the cable to enable it to be bitten, or to permit the messenger to be fletted.

*** dog-thick, a.** Very intimate.

dog-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carduus arvensis*.

dog-tick, s. A tick that infests dogs. The common English dog-tick is *Ixodes ricinus*.

dog-tired, a. Very tired; tired out, exhausted. [DOG-WEARY.]

"Dog-tired and surfeited with pleasure."—*T. Hughes*: *Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. 1, ch. ii.

dog-tooth, s. [DOOTOOTH.]

dog-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cornus sanguinea*, (2) *Euonymus europæus*, (3) *Sambucus nigra*, (4) *Alnus glutinosa*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog-tribe, s. (For definition see extract.)

"There were dog-tribes as a matter of course. Such we must assume the Cynocephali in Lybia to have been, whom Herodotus mentions as a race of men with the heads of dogs, and the Cynoodontes, both named, as Bryant observes, from their god-fable adding in each case the physical peculiarity in explanation of the name."—*J. S. Leeman*, in *Fortnightly Review*, vi. (new series), 560. [DOG-NAME.]

*** dog-trick, * dog-tricke, s.** [DOGTRICK.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dog-trot, *s.* [DOGTROT.]

dog-vane, *s.* [DOGVANE.]

dog-violet, *s.*

Bot.: *Viola sylvatica* or *canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

* **dog-weary**, *a.* Tired out; dead tired, exhausted.

"O master, master, I have watched so long,
That I'm dog-weary."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1

dog-wheat, *s.* [DOG-GRASS.]

dog-whelk, *s.* A common name for *Nassa reticulata*, a species of univalve shells frequently found on the coasts of Britain.

* **dog-whipper**, *s.* A beadle or person appointed to keep stray dogs away from churches.

"It were verie good the dog-whipper in Paulus would have a care of this in his usuaverie visitation everie Saturday."—*Nash: Pierce Penitence*, 1592. (Nares.)

dog's-bane, *s.* [DOGBANE.]

dog's-berry tree, *s.* *Cornus sanguinea*. [DOGWOOD.]

dog's-cabbage, *s.* [DOG-CABBAGE.]

dog's-camomile, *s.* [CAMOMILE.]

dog's-camovynne, *s.* [CAMOVYNE.]

dog's-cods, dog's-cullions, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various species of Orchis.

dog's-cole, *s.*

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*. (Britten & Holland.)

dog's-dogger, *s.*

Bot.: *Orchis mascula*.

dog's-ear, *s.* A corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's-ear.

"With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the dog's-ear throughout our great Bible."
Arbutnot & Pope: Mem. of P. P.

dog's-ear, *v.t.* To turn the corners of the leaves of a book by careless handling.

dog's-eared, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down.

"Let reverend churis his ignorance rebuke,
Who starve upon a dog's-eared Pentateuch."
Cosper: Tirocinium, 401, 402.

* **dog's-face**, *s.* A term of reproach.

"Quoth he, thou drunken, dog's-face coward."
Homier a la Mode (1665).

dog's-fennel, *s.* [DOG-FENNEL.]

dog's-grass, *s.* [DOG-GRASS.]

dog's-meat, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Coarse meat given as food to dogs.

2. *Fig.*: Refuse, rubbish.

"His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but dog's-meat to 'em."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, I, 2.

dog's-lug, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: The same as DOG'S-EAR (q.v.).

2. *Pl. (Bot.)*: Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

dog's-mercury, dog-mercury, *s.*
Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*, a herb belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is common on roadsides and in woods. A spurious kind of mercury, so called to distinguish it from the French mercury, *M. annua*, which was formerly used in medicine. (Britten & Holland.) It is an active poison, tending to produce vomiting, diarrhoea, burning headache, convulsions, and death.

dog's-nose, *s.* A mixture of gin and beer.

"Dog's-nose, which your committee find upon enquiry to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxiii.

dog's-rue, *s.*

Bot.: *Scrophularia canina*, a kind of Fig-wort.

dog's-tail, *s.* The constellation *Ursa Minor*.

dog's-tail grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*. [CYNOSURUS.]

dog's-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: *Potentilla anserina*.

dog's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: *Cynoglossum officinale*, also called Hound's-tongue.

"Borage, spikenard, dog's-tongue, our lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith."—*Charles Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlv. (Davies.)

dog's-tooth, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A dog-tooth, a canine tooth. [DOG-TOOTH.]

II. *Technically*:

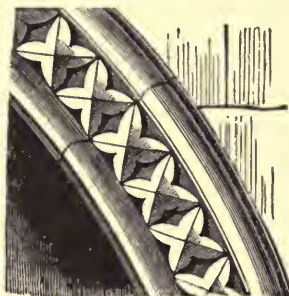
1. *Arch.*: [DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.]

2. *Masonry*: A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers.

B. As *adj.*: (See the compounds).

dog's-tooth ornament, *s.*

Arch.: A species of ornament or moulding commonly used in First Pointed or Early



DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.

English work. Mr. Wigley assigns its origin to the Holy Land. Its use in Western architecture corresponds with the period of the first crusades.

dog's-tooth grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Triticum caninum*.

2. *Cynodon dactylon*, a perennial plant, found on the sandy shores of Cornwall, Dorset, and Devon. It flowers in July and August. The flowering branches are about six inches high, each bearing four or five linear spikes. The root is creeping and rough; the glumes smooth; leaves tapering, hairy, with long, smooth sheaths.

dog's-tooth spar, dog-tooth spar, *s.*

Min.: The scalenohedral form of calc-spar, so called from the form of the crystals, which remotely resemble the teeth of a dog.

dog's-tooth violet, *s.*

Bot.: A bulbous plant, *Erythronium dens canis*, a native of the southern parts of Europe. It is cultivated as a garden plant in Britain. It bears a single large, lily-like, purple flower. The leaves, two in number, are smooth, and spotted with purple.

dog, *v.t.* [Dog, *s.*]

1. To follow or hunt after insidiously, like a dog; to track the footsteps or movements of.

"I have dogged him like his murderer."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, III, 2.

2. To follow or attend closely.

"I fear the dread events that dog them both."
Milton: Comus, 406.

* 3. To furnish with dogs.

"Instead of manning, they dogged their capital."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somerset*, II, 276. (Davies.)

* 4. To bind, fasten, or tie together.

"P4 for lilij4 of leade to dog the stones together of ye steeple wyndowe."—*Records of St. Michael's, Bishop* (Stortford, 1591 (ed. 1882), p. 65.

* **dog'-al**, *a.* [Low Lat. *dogalis*, for *ducalis*, from *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader, a ruler.] Pertaining or relating to a Doge (q.v.).

dō-ga'-na, *s.* [Ital.] A custom-house. [DOUANE.]

dog'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *dog(e)*; -ate.] The position, office, or rank of a doge.

dog'-bāne, dog'-āne, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *bane*, from its being considered poisonous to dogs.]

1. *Singular*:

(1) (Of both forms): The genus *Apocynum* (q.v.).

(2) (Of the form *dog'sbane*): *Aconitum Cynoctonum*, a ranunculaceous plant.

2. *Pl. (Dogbanes)*: The name given by Lindley to the order Apocynaceæ (q.v.).

dog'-bee, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *bee*.]

1. A fly troublesome to dogs.

2. A male bee.

dog'-bēlt, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *belt*.]

Coal-mining: A term applied to a belt of strong, broad leather, worn round the waist, to which a chain is attached for the purpose of drawing the duns or sledges in the lower workings. The chain passes between the legs of the men.

dog'-bēr-rŷ (1), *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *berry*.]

Botany:

1. *Cornus sanguinea*, "because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dog." (Park; Britten & Holland.)

2. *Viburnum opulus*.

3. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

4. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

dogberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Dogwood (q.v.).

Dog'-bēr-rŷ (2), *s.* [For derivation see def.] An ignorant, conceited, but good-natured constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, whose great ambition consisted in wishing to be "writ down an ass" (iv. 2). From Dogberry's propensity to meddle, the name is often given to officious policemen; whilst his ignorance and conceit have caused it to be applied to incapable and overbearing magistrates.

dog'-chēap, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *cheap*. According to Prof. Skeat, *dog* represents Sw. dial. *dog* = very.] Extremely cheap, dirt-cheap.

"Good store of harlots, say you, and dogcheap!"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, I, 1.

* **dog'-drāw, *dogge-drawe**, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *draw*.]

Old Law: A term in old forest law (see example.)

"Dogge-drawe is, where any man hath stricken or wounded a wild beast, by shooting at him either with cross bow or long bow, and is found with a bound or other dogge drawing after him, to recover the same: this the old foresters do call dogge-drawe."—*Manswood: Treatise of the Lawes of the Forest* (1558).

dōge, *s.* [Ital. *doge*, *dogio* = a captain, a doge, a provincial form of *duce*, *duca*; Lat. *duem*, accus. of *dux* = a general; *duco* = to lead.] The chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The first doge of Venice was Anastaso Paulilio, elected 697; of the last Luigi Maiani, in 1797. The first doge of Genoa was Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.

"The long file

Of her dead doges are declined to dust."

Byron: Childe Harold, IV, 16.

dog'-ēared, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *eared*.] A term applied to a book of which the corners of the leaves are turned down by careless handling; dog's-eared.

"He might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve dogeared volumes on his shelves."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. III.

dōge'-āte, *s.* [DOGATE.]

dōge'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *doge*, and *less*.] Without or deprived of a doge or governor.

"Mighty shadows, whose dim forms despond
Above the dogeless city vanished away."
Byron: Childe Harold, IV, 4.

dog'-fīsh, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *fish*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Sing.*): The name given to any species of the genus *Scyllium*, the type of the family Scylliidae. Dogfish are like small sharks, but have the anal fin nearer the head than the second dorsal one. They are, moreover, oviparous. The flesh, though coarse, is sometimes eaten, and the eggs are said to be appreciated. The livers yield oil. The Picked Dogfish (*Acanthias vulgaris*) is caught in large numbers. The egg cases are curious bodies, like purses, barrows, or cradles, rectangular in form, and furnished at each angle with long filamentous processes. They are popularly known as Mermaids' purses, Sea purses, &c.

2. (*Pl.*): The name given to the family Scylliidae (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; -trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dōg-fish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *fisher*.] The same as DOGFISH (q.v.).

"The dogfisher is good against the falling sickness."—*Walton*.

dōg-flī, *s.* [Eug. *dog*, and *fly*.] *Gr.*

1. Literally:

Entom.: A species of fly infesting woods and bushes. It is extremely voracious, and its bite is very sharp and especially troublesome to dogs.

* 2. *Fig.*: An epithet of contempt or scorn.

"Thou dogfly, what's the cause
Thou makest gods fight thus?"
—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*.

dōgged, *pa. par.* [Doe, *v.*]

dōg-gēd, *dog-et, *dog-gīd, *dog-gyd,

*dog-gyde, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -ed.]

I. *Lit.*: Like or resembling a dog.

"Doggyd. Caninus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

"He was a consistent, dogged, and rancorous party man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. II.*

2. Obstinate, sullenly persistent.

"You are so dogged now, you think no man's mistress handsome but your own."—*Dryden: Marriage à la mode*, II. 1.

dōg-gēd-lī, *dog-get-ly, *adv.* [Eng. dogged, *a.*; -ly.]

1. In a sullen, sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner; gloomily, sullenly.

"To abuse me and use me as doggedly as before."—*State Trials: Murderers of Sir T. Overbury* (1615).

2. Obstinate, with sullen persistence.

"A man may always write well, when he will set himself doggedly to it."—*Boswell: Johnson*.

dōg-gēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. dogged, *a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being dogged; sourness, moroseness, ill-humour, gloominess.

"Your doggedness and nigardize flung from ye."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate*, IV. 1.

2. Obstinate, sullen persistency.

dōg-gēr (1), *s.* [Dut. *dogger-boot* = a fishing-boat: *dogger* = a cod, and *boot* = a boat.]

Naut.: A two-masted fishing-vessel with bluff bows, used on the Dogger Bank, an ex-



DOGGER.

tensive shoal in the centre of the North Sea. It is about eighty tons burden, and has a well in the middle to bring fish alive to shore.

* **dogger-fish**, *s.* Fish brought in ships. (*Wharton*.)

dōg-gēr (2), **dog-gar**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

A kind of coarse ironstone mixed with silica and alum, found in mines with alum-rock.

"The most uncommon variety of tin is incumbent on a coarse ironstone, or doggar."—*Ure: Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 253.

dōg-gēr-el, *dog-er-el, dog-grel, *a. & s.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. *As adj.*: An epithet originally applied to verses of a loose, irregular measure, such as those in *Hudibras*; now applied generally to loose, mean verses, destitute alike of meaning and rhythm; mean, worthless.

"It was turned into doggerel rhymes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *As subst.*: Verses written without regard to measure in rhythm or rhyme; mean, worthless, wretched poetry.

"His doggerel is consequently not without historical value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

* **dōg-gēr-el**, *dog-grel, *v.t. & i.* [DOGGEREL, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To repeat frequently and in poor language.

"Were I disposed to doggerel it."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 43. (*Davies*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To write doggerel rhymes; to doggerelize. (*C. Reade*.)

* **dōg-gēr-el-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *doggerel*; -ist.]

A writer of doggerel verses; a mean, wretched poet.

"The greatest modern doggerelist was John Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar."—*W. T. Chambers*.

* **dōg-gēr-el-ize**, *dōg-grēl-ize, *v.i.*

[Eng. *doggerel*; -ize.] To write doggerel poetry.

* **dōg-gēr-el-iz-ēr**, *dōg-grēl-iz-ēr, *s.*

[Eng. *doggerel*(ize); -er.] One who writes doggerel poetry.

"Then follows something which will divert you, concerning some true doggerelizers."—*Southey: Letters*, IV. 259.

dōg-gēr-lōne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Wreck or ruin: as, He's aw gane to doggerlone.

(*Scotch*.)

dōg-gēr-mān, *s.* [Eng. *dogger* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] A sailor employed on board a dogger.

dōg-gēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dog*; -ery: as, quackery from quack.]

1. A low drinking place or other questionable resort. (*U. S. Slang*.)

2. Quackery, humbug, deceit, charlatanism.

3. Anything mean, low or doggish.

"Doggeries never so diplomated, befuddled, gaslighted, continue doggeries."—*Carlyle*.

* **dōg-gēt**, *s.* [DOCKET.]

dōg-gīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Doe, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of following closely, or tracking the footsteps or movements of another.

dōg-gīsh, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -ish.]

† 1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to a dog.

"Nor did you kill that you might eat,
And ease a dogfish pain."
—*Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau*.

* 2. *Fig.*: Churlish, snappish, morose, sour, ill-humoured.

"So doggish and curish one to another."—*Foote: Martyrs*, p. 17.

* **dōg-gīsh-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *doggish*; -ly.] In a doggish, churlish, sour, or morose manner.

* **dōg-gīsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *doggish*; -ness.]

The quality of being doggish; churlishness, moroseness.

dōg-grēl, *a. & s.* [DOGGEREL.]

* **dōg-gŷ**, *dog-gye, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -y.]

Like dogs; curish.

"Pack hence, doggye rakshels."
—*Shakespeare: Virgil: Æneid* I. 145.

* **dōg-heart-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *dog*, and *hearted*.]

Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, malicious.

"Gave her dear rights
To his dog-hearted daughters."
—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV. 2.

dōg-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *hole*.]

1. *Lit. & Min.*: A small proving-hole or airway, usually less than five feet high.

* 2. *Fig.*: A mean, vile hole, fit only for a dog to live in.

"France is a dog-hole, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot."
—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, II. 2.

dōg-house, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *house*.] A dog-kennel.

* **dōgh-tēr**, *s.* [DAUGHTER.]

* **dōg-ion**, *s.* [DUDGEON.]

"Hardly taking any thing in dogion, except they be greatly moved, with disgrace especially."—*Optick Glass of Humors* (1639).

dōg-kēn-nel, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *kennel*.] A little house or hut for dogs.

"I am desired to recommend a dogkennel to any that shall want a pack."—*Tatler*.

dōg-lōuse, *s.* [Eng. *dog*, and *louse*.]

Entom.: *Harmotopinus piliferus*, a parasitical insect that harbours on dogs. It is of an ashy-grey colour.

* **dōg-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *dog*; -ly.] Like a dog;

having the nature or manners of a dog; churlish.

"Dyogenes, otherwise called dogge, because he had some condycuous of a dogge."—*Lord Rivers: Dictes*.

dōg-mā (*pl.* *dōg-mā-tā, dōg-mas) *a.*

[Gr. = that which appears good or right to one, from *doxai* (*dokēō*) to seem, perf. pass. *ēdōxmai* (*dedōgmai*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An established principle, maxim, tenet, or doctrine, put forward to be received on the authority of the propounder, as opposed to one deduced from experience or demonstration.

"The dogmata and tenets of the Sadducees."—*Sp. Bull.: Works*, ser. 2.

II. *Religion*:

1. A doctrine of religion stated in a formal or scientific manner.

2. The corpus of Roman dogmatic theology; chiefly used in seminaries, in such expressions as: Dr. B. is our Professor of dogma; I have just finished my dogma.

¶ For the difference between dogma and doctrine, see DOCTRINE.

dōg-māt-ic, *dōg-māt-ick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dogmaticus*, from Gr. *δογματικός* (*dogmatikos*), from *dogma* (*dogma*) = an opinion, principle; Fr. *dogmatique*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Pertaining to a dogma or formal doctrine.

"Points of dogmatic theology."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*: Asserting or disposed to assert principles in an authoritative, arrogant, or overbearing manner; magisterial, positive, obtrusive.

"He was a dogmatic and hearty theist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 434.

2. *Of things*:

(1) Asserted in a positive, authoritative, or magisterial manner.

(2) Characterized by dogmatism; magisterial, arrogant, positive.

"He expresses himself in the most dogmatic way."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. III, ser. 3.

* B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A dogmatic, magisterial, or positive person.

"The fault lieth altogether in the dogmatics, that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass every where for truth, without any evident demonstration."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Singular*:

(1) *Eccles. Hist.*: One belonging to one of the three orders of theologians before the Reformation. These orders were thus classed:

1. The Dogmatics, so called because they based their systems or dogmas on the authority of Scripture, and the judgment of the Fathers.

2. The Mystics, who, in disparagement of Scripture, framed their opinions according to the dictates of spiritual intuition.

3. The Scholastics, who paid an almost sacred deference to the Aristotelian philosophy.

(2) *Old Med.*: One of a sect of physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their rules of practice on general principles or conclusions deduced from theoretical influences. They were opposed to the Empirics and Methodists (q.v.).

"Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and Dogmatists."—*Bacon: On Providence*, p. 241.

2. (*Pl.*): Doctrinal theology; that science which deals with the definition and statement of Christian doctrines.

dōg-māt-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dogmatic*; -al.] The same as DOGMATIC (q.v.).

dōg-māt-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *dogmatical*; -ly.] In a dogmatical, magisterial, positive, or dictatorial manner.

"I mean not . . . to assert anything dogmatically, but only to propose in order to further examination."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. II, *On a Doubting Conscience*.

* **dōg-māt-i-cal-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dogmatical*; -ness.] The quality of being dogmatical or dictatorial; positiveness.

"In this were to be considered the nature of scepticism, dogmatism, enthusiasm, superstition, &c."—*Burd: Life of Warburton*.

dōg-māt-ics, *s.* [DOGMATIC, B. II. 2.]

dōg-mā-tism, *s.* [Gr. *δογμα* (*dogma*), stem of *dogma* (*dogma*). Eng. suff. -ism.] The quality of being dogmatic; dogmaticness, arrogance, or positiveness in assertion.

"A freedom equally offensive as his dogmatism as a theologian, and to his pride as a king."—*Robertson: Hist. of Scotland*, II. 171.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tjon, -şion = şhün. -tious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

dōg-ma-tist, s. [Gr. *dogmatistēs* (dogmatistēs); Fr. *dogmatiste*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dogmatic or positive assertor; an arrogant advancer of principles.
“A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor.”—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.
2. *Old Med.*: The same as DOGMATIC B. II., 1 (2) (q.v.).

dōg-ma-tize, v.t. & i. [Gr. *dogmatizō* (dogmatizō).]

A. Intrans.: To make dogmatic or positive assertions; to assert or lay down principles dogmatically or positively.

“He had the confidence to dogmatize on the same subjects.”—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. II., ch. III.

B. Trans.: To assert or lay down as a dogma.

“They would not endure persons that would dogmatize anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.”—*Jen. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*.

dōg-ma-tiz-ēr, s. [Eng. *dogmatiz(e)*; -er.] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatic assertor, or advancer of principles; a dogmatist.

“Then is my censor the guilty person, the very dogmatizer.”—*Edmondson: Works*, vol. II., pt. IV., p. 139.

dōg-ma-tiz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DOGMATIZE-]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of asserting or advancing principles dogmatically; dogmatism.

“We shall . . . enplume dogmatizing.”—*Glanvill: Scenopæia Scientiæ*, ch. II.

dōg-ma-tōr-ŷ, a. [Gr. *dogmatōr* (dogmatōr), stem of *dogma* (dogma), and Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Dogmatic.

dōg-rose, s. [Eng. *dog* and *rose* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Rosa canina*, a common British plant in hedges and thickets. It is also called the



DOG-ROSE.

Wild Brier. The fruit is known as the *hep* or *hép*.

“Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the brier, or dogrose, are a good instance.”—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

2. The flower of 1.

Phar.: The ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* is used to prepare Confection or Conserve of hips (*Confectio rose caninæ*), which is used in the preparation of certain kinds of pills.

dōg-ship, s. [A word formed on the analogy of *lordship*, *ladyship*, &c.] The individuality or character of a dog.

dōg-skin, s. & a. [Eng. *dog* and *skin*.]

A. As subst.: The skin of a dog tanned and used for gloves.

B. As adj.: Made of the tanned skin of a dog.

“Three pair of oiled dogskin gloves.”—*Tatler*, No. 245.

dōg-stōnes, s. pl. [Eng. *dog* and *stones*.]

Bot.: A popular name for *Orchis mascula*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dōg-tōoth, s. & a. [Eng. *dog* and *tooth*.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: One of the teeth in the human jaw placed between the incisors and grinders. They are sharp-pointed, and somewhat resemble the teeth of a dog. They are also called Canines or Canine teeth (q.v.).

“The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth.”—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

B. As adjective:

Arch.: The same as DOG'S-TOOTH, a. (q.v.).

***dōg-trick**, s. [Eng. *dog* and *trick*.]

1. An ill-turn, an ill-natured practical joke.
“Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick.”—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, I. 2.
2. A foolish, silly action; silliness.
“Puling sonnets, whining elegies, the dog-trickes of love.”—*Taylor: Works* (1630).

dōg-trōt, s. [Eng. *dog* and *trot*.] A gentle, easy trot, like that of a dog; a jog-trot.

“This said, they both advanced, and rode A dogtrot through the bawling crowd.”—*Bulwer: Hudibras*.

dōg-vāne, s. [Eng. *dog* and *vane*.]

Naut.: A small vane, made of cork and feathers, placed on the weather-rail as a guide to the man at the wheel when the ship is sailing on a wind.

dōg-wāch, s. [Eng. *dog* and *watch*.]

Naut.: A name given to each of two watches of two hours each instead of four, adopted for the purpose of varying the hours of watches kept by each part of the crew during the twenty-four hours, otherwise the same watch would invariably fall to the same men. In order to obviate this the watches are arranged thus:—8 to 12 p.m. (a), 12 to 4 a.m. (b), 4 to 8 a.m. (a), 8 to 12 a.m. (b), 12 to 4 p.m. (a), 4 to 6 p.m. (b), dog-watch, 6 to 8 p.m. (a), dog-watch, 8 to 12 p.m. (b), and so on.

dōg-wood, s. [Eng. *dog* and *wood*.]

Botany:

1. A common name for plants of the genus *Cornus*, but more especially applied to *Cornus sanguinea*. [CORNUS.] Dr. Prior says that it is “not so named from the animal, but from skewers being made of it,” while Loudon thinks the name alludes to the employment of a wash, prepared from the leaves and branches, for dogs afflicted with mange. (*Britten & Holland*.) The wood is hard, and is sometimes used for butchers' skewers, toothpicks, &c. The fruit is black, about the size of a currant, very bitter, and yields an oil used in France for burning in lamps and for soapmaking.

2. *Euonymus europæus*: By analogy with its other names, such as Skewer-wood, the meaning here seems the same as in 1. But Loudon says, “It is called dogwood because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs to free them from vermin;” and this derivation receives some support from another of its synonyms, Louse-berry Tree. (*Britten & Holland*.)

3. *Rhamnus frangula*: The dogwood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. (*Britten & Holland*.)

4. *Prunus padus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

5. *Viburnum opulus*.

6. *Solanum dulcamara*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ (1) *Black Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Prunus padus*.

(2) *White Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

dogwood-tree, s.

Botany:

1. The same as DOGWOOD 1.

2. *Piscidia erythrina*, a papilionaceous tree, a native of the West Indies.

¶ *Tasmanian Dogwood*:

Bot.: *Bedfordia solida*, a small tree of the Composite family, seldom exceeding 15 feet in height. Its wood is hard, of a beautiful grain, and used for cabinet work. (*Smith*.)

dohl, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Comm.: A kind of pulse resembling dried pease.

dōled, a. [Prob. connected with A.S. *doel* = stupid.] [DULL.]

1. Dazed, stupid, doting. (*Scotch*.)

“And you, ye dōit'd dotard,” replied his gentle helpmate.—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. XXI.

2. Crazy, mad.

dōi-lŷ, ***dōi-lŷ**, s. & a. [Dut. *dwaal* = a towe (q.v.).] (*Scot.*) From the name of the first maker, a Mr. Doyle, “a very respectable warehouseman whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodson's, the banker, from the time of Queen Anne.” (*Notes & Queries*.)

A. As substantive:

1. A species of woollen stuff.

2. A small napkin used at dessert to place glasses, &c., on.

***B. As adj.**: Made of the woollen stuff so called.

“Some doiley petticoats and manteaus we have.”—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, iv. 1.

dō-īng, ***dō-yng**, pr. par., a., & s. [Do, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Singular:

1. The executing or performing of any action, deed, or duty.

“An ability of doing all such things, the doing of which may argue perfection.”—*Watkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. I., ch. XI.

2. Conduct, behaviour, actions.

“Thou takest witness of God that He approve thī doynge.”—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 174.

II. Plural.

1. Things done, performed, or carried out; transactions, events.

2. Behaviour, actions, conduct.

“Because of the wickedness of thī doings, whereby thou hast forsaken me.”—*Deut.* xxviii. 20.

3. Dispensation, providence.

“Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the doings of the Most High.”—*Hooker*.

4. Stir, bustle, fuss.

“Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings?”—*Hooker*.

5. Festivity, merriment.

***dō-īng-less**, a. [Eng. *doing*; -less.] Without action; destitute of exertion; powerless, inactive.

dōit (1), s. [Dut. *duit*, the origin of which is unknown. Wedgwood would derive it from Venetian *daoto* = (a piece) of eight (soldi); Mahn from Fr. *d'hui* = of eight.]

I. Literally:

1. A small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver, or the 160th part of a guilder, equal to about half a farthing English money.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots, or half a bodle.

“The famous Hector did na care A dōit for a' your dir.”

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

3. A Hindostan copper coin, value 120th part of a rupee, or about the sixth part of a penny English.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. Any small piece of money.

“A single dōit would overpay The expenditure of every day.”

Copper: Sparrows Self-Domesticated. (Trans.)

2. The least trifles.

“Friends now fast sworn Unseparable, shall within this hour, On a dissolution of a dōit, break out To bitterest enmity.”

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

dōit (2), s. [Dort, v.]

1. A stupid creature, a fool, a blockhead.

2. A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass.

“Beside the common, there are two other species of rye-grass—viz., *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard, and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called daniel or dōit.”—*Agr. Surv. Agres*, p. 287.

3. A disease; most probably stupor.

“They bad that Balch said not be but The Dōit, and the Dismal, ludicrously deit.”

Watson: Collection of Poems, iii. 14.

dōit, ***doyt**, ***doytt**, v.i. [DOTE.]

1. To dote.

“Quhair he shaw bene, fals ladroune lown? Dōitand, and drunkand in the town?”

Lyndens: Pinkertons's S. P. R., II. 8.

2. To move in a stupid or tottering manner.

“Hughoe he cam dōytin by.”

Burns: Poor Mollie.

dōit-ēd, ***dōit-it**, ***doyt-it**, a. [Eng. *dote*]; *Scotch* *dōit*, v.; -ēd.] Turned to dotage; stupid, confused. (*Scotch*.)

“Old dōit-ed glae, aie's as deaf as a poet.”—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. I.

¶ *To fall dōited*: To become stupid or be infatuated.

“Even the godly folk may fall dōited in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land.”—*M. Bruce: Lectures*, p. 11.

dōit-ēr, v.i. [A freq. from *dōit*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence.

ŭte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, ūnite, ūir, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit I was up wi' a warrie, an' fan' I could doiter o'er the steeners ne'er bethe."—*St. Patrick*, l. 164.

doit-ért, *a.* [Scotch *doiter*; -t = ed.] In a state of dotage or stupor. (*Scotch.*)

doit-kin, *s.* [Eng. *doit*, and dimin. suff. -kin.] A very small or insignificant coin.

doit-rie, doit-trie, *s.* [Scotch *doit*; -rie = ry.] Stupidity, dotage.

"Is it not doittie hea you drevin Haiknays to seek for halst to heaven?"
Philot: Pinkerton's *S. P. R.*, III. 30.

doit-ri-fied, *a.* [As if from a verb *doitrify*, from *doiter*, with suff. -fy = Lat. *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make.] Stupefied. (Used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction.)

"Ben [being] doitrified with thilke drinke I tint ilks spunk of etting qnhair the dog lay."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, II. 41.

***doek-are**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *doke* = *druck*; -are = er-] A dachlick.

"*Hic mercurius, a dokare.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 253.

dō-kō, *s.* [See def.] The native name of the African mudfolk, *Protopterus armerticus*.

***dōk-i-mās-tic**, *a.* [DOCIMASTIC.]

dōl-a-bēl-lā, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *dolabra* = a hatchet.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate Mollusca, natives of the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. They are so called from the shells somewhat resembling a little hatchet.

dō-lā-brā (pl. **dō-lā-bræ**), *s.* [Lat., from *dolo* = to hew, to hack, to cut.]

Antiq.: An instrument used by the ancient Romans for cutting or digging. Examples are seen depicted on the Columns of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome. They are usually formed



DOLABRÆ.

of bronze and of flint or other hard stone. Some of these implements were used for gardening, others for erecting and destroying earthworks, while highly ornamented forms were employed by the priests for sacrificial purposes.

dō-lā-brāte, *a.* [Eng., &c., *dolabr(a)*; -ate.] The same as *dolabriform*.

***dō-lā-bre** (bre as *ber*), *s.* [Lat. *dolabra*.] An axe. (*Caxton*.)

dō-lā-brī-form, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra* = an axe, a hatchet, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having the form or appearance of a hatchet.

2. **Bot.**: Applied to leaves in which there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a succulent leaf, which is straight in the front, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned at the upper end, and taper at the back.

3. **Zool.**: Applied to the feet of certain bivalves.

***dō-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dolatam*, sup. of *dolo* = to cnt, to hew.] The act of smoothing. (*Asch.*)

dōl-ee, dōl-ee-mēn-tē (ce as *chā*), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With softness and sweetness; softly, sweetly.

dōl-ce (ce as *chā*), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A soft-toned 8-ft. organ-stop.

Dōl'-cīn-ite, *s. pl.* [From Dolcino, their founder. See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Piedmont in A.D. 1304, under the leadership of Dolcino, who was opposed to the Papacy, and otherwise held tenets like those of the spiritual Franciscans and the Patarines of Lombardy. At the instance of the Inquisition troops were sent against them in 1307. After making a brave resistance and suffering heavy loss, Dolcino and a number of his followers were captured. Their treatment was disgracefully cruel: they were first tortured and then burnt alive. (*Milman*.)

dōl-cis-sim-ō (cis as *chis*), *adv.* [Ital.] With the utmost degree of sweetness.

dōl'-drūms, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Low spirits; the dumps.

2. **Spec. Naut.**: A name given to that part of the ocean near the equator where calms, squalls, and light, fickle, baffling winds abound; belts where vessels are often detained for weeks by baffling calms, storms, and rains; the Horse-latitudes.

dōle (1), ***dale**, ***dael**, **dal**, *s.* [A.S. *dāl*, *geddā*, a variant of *dol*. Thus *dole* is a doublet of *dol* (q.v.).] (*Skeat*.)

1. The act of distributing, dealing, or sharing out.

"It was your presumise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop."
Shaksp.: *A Henry IV.*, I. 1.

2. That which is distributed, dealt, or shared out; a share, a portion.

"He all in all, and all in every part,
Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart."
Fletcher: *Purple Island*, VI. 32.

3. An appointed or appropriate portion.
"Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
The teacher's office, and dispense at large
Their weekly *dole* of edifying strains,
Attend to their own music?" *Cowper*: *Task*, v. 648.

4. **Spec.**: Alms; provisions or money distributed in charity.

"Now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at the outward door."
Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. 1.

*5. The fortune or lot assigned to each. (¶)
*6. That which serves to mark out or divide; a boundary, a landmark.

"Accused be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's
*dol*es or marks."—*Homilies*: *Exhortation for Rogation Week*.

*7. A void or unploughed space left in tilling; a balk.

*8. A part of a field in which several persons have a share.

¶ **Happy man be his *dole***: May his share or lot be that of a happy or fortunate man.

"Wherein, happy man be his *dole*, I trust that I
Shall not speede worse, and that very quickly."
Damon & Pithias (Dodgey, l. 177).

***dole-beer**, ***dole-beere**, *s.* Beer given in charity.

"Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua vita men."
Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, I. 1.

***dole-bread**, *s.* Bread distributed in alms.
"Pain d'aumône. *Dole-bread*."—*Nomenclator*.

dole-fish, *s.* That share or portion of the fish caught which falls to the lot of each fisherman engaged.

dole-meadow, *s.* A meadow or field in which several persons have a share.

dole-moor, *s.* A large unenclosed common. (*Provincial*.)

dole-stone, *s.* A landmark.

***dōle** (2), ***del**, ***deol**, ***diole**, ***doel**, ***dool**, ***doole**, ***duel**, ***dule**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel*, *duel*, *deol*, *dol* dual; Fr. *deuil* = grief, *douloir* = to grieve; Lat. *doleo*; Sp. *duelo*; Ital. *duolo*.]

1. Grief, sorrow.

"Swiche drede and *dol* drough to his bert."
William of Paternie, 781.

2. That which causes grief or sorrow.

"Greta *dole* it is to sene."
Chaucer: *Court of Love*, I. 1098.

3. Lamentation, mourning.

"The poor old man, their father, making such pitiful
dole over them, that all the beholders take his part
with weeping."—*Shaksp.*: *As You Like It*, I. 2.

***dōle** (3), *s.* [Fr. *dol*; Lat. *dolus* = deceit, fraud.]

Scots Law:

1. Fraud; a design to circumvent.

"All bargains which discover an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbor's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion, without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor."—*Erskine*: *Inst.*, bk. IV., vol. I., § 27.

2. Criminal intention; spec. malice. (Also used in this sense in courts of law.)

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*—i.e., without a wilful intention in the actor."—*Erskine*: *Inst.*, bk. IV., vol. IV., § 6.

¶ ***Dole* of faces**: A grimace. (See example under *Drug-lecture*.)

dōle, *v.t.* [DOLF, *s.* Originally, to deal and to *dole* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench*: *English Past and Present*.)] [DEAL, *v.*]

1. **Orig.**: To distribute, without its being implied that there is any scantiness of supply.

2. **Now**: To distribute or deal out slowly and carefully.

"This sum . . . he was instructed to *dole* out cautiously."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

***dōle-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A grievance, a complaint.

"In any other articles conteinginge . . . *dolence* against the said Laodemoniana."—*Nicola*: *Thaeg-dides*, fol. 138.

dōled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOLF, *v.*]

dōle-fūl, ***del-fūl**, ***del-vol**, ***deol-fūl**, ***deol-fulle**, ***dole-fulle**, ***dol-fūl**, ***dul-fūl**, ***dul-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *dole* (2), *s.*; *fūl*(l).]

1. Expressive of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, sad.

"The north wind sings a *doleful* song."
Wordsworth: *Cottage of the Infant*.

2. Full of sorrow or grief; grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, afflicted.

"How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, Tarry, son,
When first he say'd I my love!" *Sidney*.

3. Causing grief or sorrow; sad, lamentable, pitiable.

"Hit was a *doleful* thing." *Layamon*, l. 294.

4. Dispiriting, dismal, gloomy.

"When griping grief the heart doth wound,
And *doleful* dumps the mind oppress."
Shaksp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, IV. 5.

dōle-fūl-lŷ, ***del-fūl-liche**, ***deol-fūl-liche**, ***deole-fūl-ly**, ***dol-fūl-li**, ***dul-fūl-li**, ***dul-fūl-liche**, ***duel-fūl-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *doleful*, &c.; -ly.] In a *doleful*, sad, or dismal manner; sadly, dismally, mournfully.

"Pilateus cride so *dulfulliche*." *Life of Pilate*, 218.

dōle-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *doleful*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being *doleful*; sorrow, sadness, dismalness.

"The music wrought indeed a *dolefulness*, but it was a *dolefulness* to be in his power."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. III.

dōl-ent, *a.* [Lat. *dolens*, pr. par. of *doleo* = to grieve.] Grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, sad.

"The Lorde Ferrels and other capitaines unche were *dolent* of this chaunce."—*Holl*: *Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

dōl-ēr-ite, **dol-er-yte**, *s.* (Gr. *δολερός* (*doleros*) = deceptive, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*). So called from the difficulty of discriminating the compounds.)

Geol.: A variety of trap-rock, consisting of labradorite and pyroxene, with generally some magnetite. It may be either light-coloured, crystalline, or granitoid, or dark-coloured, compact, massive; either porphyritic or not, sometimes crypto-crystalline, and also a cellular lava. It includes much of the so-called trap, greenstone, and amygdaloid. (*Dana*.)

***dōle-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *dole*, &c. (2), *s.*, and suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Doleful, dismal, gloomy, cheerless, dispiriting.

"The *doleosome* realms of darkness and of death."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, XI. 191.

***dōle-sōme-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *doleosome*; -ly] In a *doleosome* manner; dolefully.

***dōle-sōme-nēss**, ***dōle-sōm-nēsse**, *a.* [Eng. *doleosome*; -ness.] The quality of being *doleosome*; dolefulness, gloom, dismalness, cheerlessness.

"If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot counter-
vail the *doleousness* of the grave."—*Sp. Hall*: *Meditation of Death*.

***dō-less**, ***dow-less**, *a.* [Eng. *dol*, *v.*; -less.] Without action, destitute of exertion, powerless.

"While *dowless* elid, in poortith cauld
Is lanely left to stan the stairs."
Tannakill: *Poems*, p. 97.

dōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

- * **dōl**, *a.* [Dowr.] Weak, feeble, spiritless.
 * **dōl'-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *dolf*; -ness.] Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

"How huge *dolfulness* and shameful cowardise
 Has vntset your minds apon sic wyse."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 394, 15.

- dōl'-ī**, *s.* [Lat., gen. sing. of *dolus* = deceit, fraud.] (See the compound.)

dōl capax, *phr.*

Law: Capable of criminal deceit or fraud; hence, of the years of discretion; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

- dōl-ī-chō-gē-phāl'-ic**, **dōl-ī-chō-kē-phāl'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

Ethnol.: Long-headed; an epithet applied to those human skulls in which the transverse diameter or width from side to side bears a



DOLICHOCEPHALIC SKULL

less proportion to the longitudinal diameter, or width from front to back, than 8 to 10. Such are the skulls of the West African negroes.

- dōl-ī-chō-gēph'-al-ism**, **dōl-ī-chō-kēph'-al-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Ethnol.: The quality or condition of being dolichocephalic.

- dōl-ī-chō-gēph'-a-loūs**, **dōl-ī-chō-kēph'-a-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Ethnol.: The same as DOLICHOCEPHALIC (q.v.).

- dōl-ī-chō-gēph'-a-lŷ**, **dōl-ī-chō-kēph'-a-lŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. -y.]

Ethnol.: The same as DOLICHOCEPHALISM (q.v.).

- dōl-ī-chō-pōd'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long; *πούς* (*pus*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A numerous family of small Dipterous flies, belonging to the tribe Tanytoma. They are remarkable for the length of their legs and the brilliant metallic colours with which they are adorned. The antennæ are short, three-jointed, and prominent. The proboscis is short, thick, fleshy, and contains only one bristle. The head is of moderate size, and the eyes are usually separate. The abdomen in the male exhibits a marked peculiarity, its extremity being bent under and furnished with an extraordinary number of appendages. The Dolichopodidæ frequent trees, walls, &c., and exhibit wonderful activity in the pursuit of their prey.

- dōl-īch'-ō-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long, and *πούς* (*pus*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the typical one of the family Dolichopodidæ.

- dōl-ī-chōs**, *s.* [Gr. = long.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ, sub-tribe Euphaseoleæ. As founded by Linnæus it included many species now transferred to other genera; it is now limited to those which have a linear legume, with incomplete cellular dissepiments, and ovate seeds with a small oval hilum. Even when thus restricted it contains about seventy known species, which are from the tropics of both hemispheres. The legumes of *Dolichos sesquipedalis* are eaten in the south of Europe. *D. ignosus* is one of the most common kidney

beans in India. *D. unifloris* is the Horse Gram of the same country. The tuberous root of *D. tuberosus* is eaten in Martinique. The legumes of various species now removed to other genera are eaten.

- dōl-ī-chō-sāu'-rūs**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A small snake-like Lacertilian reptile, between one and two feet long, whose remains have been found in the chalk formation. It was remarkable for possessing a very small head and long slender neck, but in other respects its affinities were truly Lacertilian. Its abdomen was deep and narrow, like that of the water snakes (Hydrophilæ), which it also resembled in habits, being aquatic, and swimming by undulatory lateral movements of its long body.

- dōl-ī-chō-spēr'-mūm**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostocaceæ, established by Thwaites for five British species, having elongated and mostly cylindrical spermatocells, which are invariably truncated at the ends. They are all freshwater algæ. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

- dōl-ī-chūr'-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *δολιχός* (*dolichos*) = long, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Pros.*: A verse having a redundant foot or syllable.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Fossoræ.

- dōl-ī-man**, *s.* [DOLMAN.]

- dōl-ī'-ō-lūm**, *s.* [Lat. = a small cask; dimin. of *dolum* = a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming Tunicates of cask-like form, allied to *Salpa* (q.v.). In both these genera the phenomenon of alternation of generations takes place.

- dōl-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. = a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: The tun, a genus of gasteropodous mollusca, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, spirally furrowed, with a small spire and very large aperture, the outer lip crenated, and no operculum. Known species, 14 recent, from the Mediterranean, the India and China Seas, and the Pacific. Fossil species from the Tertiary, if not even commencing with the Chalk. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate*.)

- dōl** (1), *a.* A word of doubtful etymology: Maht, following Johnson, takes it to be a corruption of *Dorothy*; according to Skeat, it properly means a plaything, from *O. Dut. dol* = a whipping-top. In the opinion of Archbishop Trench (*Select Glossary*, p. 16), the word *dol* was not introduced into the English language until after the time of Dryden.]

1. A contraction or corruption of *Dorothy*.

2. A child's toy-baby, made of stuffed cloth, wood, india-rubber, &c. The jointed wooden dolls are a marvel of cheapness, and are made by the peasantry of Central Europe. [*Toy*.]

"They can scarcely rank higher than a painted *doll*."
Knox: *Essays*, vol. I., No. 36.

3. A little, childish-featured girl or woman.

- dōl** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dung, generally that of pigeons. (*Scotch*.)

- dōl-lar**, *s.* [An adaptation of Ger. *thaler*, which is itself an "abbreviation of Joachims-thaler, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained from mines in Joachims-thal (i.e., Joachim's dale), in Bohemia, about A.D. 1518; they were sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because first coined by the counts of Schlick" (*Skeat*); *Dan.* & *Sw. daler*; *Dut. daalder*; *Low Ger. dahler*.]

1. A favourite coin, found under different names in almost every part of the globe. The following are the principal dollars in circulation:—

(1) A gold coin of the United States; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; value, 100 cents. The gold dollar is no longer coined, the gold coinage being now confined to coins of larger denomination.

(2) A silver coin of the United States; weight, 412.5 grains, or 26.7295 grammes; fineness, .900. It is divided on the decimal principle into dimes, cents, and mills, decreasing by tenths, though coins of intermediate value are made. [*TRADE DOLLAR*.]

(3) A silver coin current in Mexico; fineness, .900; weight, 27.067 grammes, or 417.7 grains.

(4) The unit of value in Canada, represented by paper only, Canada having no coinage of its own, and fixed at a par value of 4s. 2d. sterling.

(5) The English name of a silver coin in circulation in many other countries, as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In many cases the name is different, but the value is the same; thus, the Spanish dollar is also called *piastre*, or *duro*; that of Peru, the *sol*; that of Chili, the *peso*, &c.

2. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

3. An English crown-piece.

¶ The sign \$, now generally used to signify a dollar, is commonly supposed to date from the time of the celebrated Pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar was known as the Piece of Eight (meaning eight reals), and the curved portion of the sign is a rude representation of the figure 8. The two vertical strokes are thought to be emblematical of the Pillars of Hercules, which were stamped upon the coin itself. (*Bitheil*.) [*PILLAR DOLLAR*.]

- * **dōl-lar-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *dollar*; -less.] Without money; penniless.

"A *dollarless* and unknown man."—*Dickens*: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

- dōl'-man**, *s.* [DOLMAN.]

- dōl'-lōp**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lump, a piece. (*Vulgar*.)

"Slaps and scratches are poor things compared with a *dollop* of wet soap."—*Bessant & Rice*: *By Celia's Arrow*, vol. ii., ch. xlii., p. 210.

- * **dōl'-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *doll*; -ship.] A contemptuous title given to women, implying that they are puppets to be fondled and played with.

"Who should dare to say half I have written of our *dollships*?"—*Richardson*: *Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 102.

- dōl-lŷ** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Metal.*: A perforated board placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.

2. *Pile-driving*: An extension-piece on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the latter is beyond the reach of the monkey. Otherwise called a punch.

3. A hoisting-platform.

4. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head.

dolly-bar. A block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement.

dolly-tub.

Metal.: A vertical tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. It has a vertical shaft and vanes turned by a crank-handle, like some kinds of churns. (*Knight*.)

- dōl-lŷ** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from Eng. *doll* (1), *a.* (q.v.).]

1. A little doll.

* 2. A mistress.

"Kisse our *dollies* night and day."

Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 88.

dolly-shop, *s.* A shop where rags, bones, old metal, &c., are bought and sold; an unlicensed pawnshop; so called from the little black doll formerly hung out as a sign.

- * **dōl-lŷ**, * **dul-lŷ**, *a.* [DULL, DOLE.]

1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful.

"End his *dolly* days, and dea."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 478, 8.

2. Cheerless, dispiriting, spiritless.

- dōl'-man**, *s.* [Fr. & Ger. *dolman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *dolmān*.]

1. A long robe or caressock, open in front, and with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

2. A kind of loose jacket worn by ladies.

- dōl'-mēn**, *s.* [Celt. = table-stone.]

Archæol.: A large unhewn stone or stones resting on others so as to constitute a table. The same as CROMLECH (q.v.).

- dōl'-ō-mīte**, *s.* [Named after D. Dolomieu, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. -ite.]

Mineralogy:—

1. A brittle subtransparent or translucent mineral, of a white, reddish, or greenish-

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ex, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

white, brown, grey, or black colour, with a vitreous lustre. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr., 2·8 to 2·9. Normal dolomite is composed of carbonate of lime, 54·85; carbonate of magnesia, 45·65. There are numerous varieties. Dolomite constitutes extensive strata, with limestone strata, in various regions. It was selected as the best material for the construction of the English Houses of Parliament. M. Dolomieu in 1791 announced its marked characteristics—viz., its not effervescing with acids while burning like limestone, and soluble after heating in acids. (Dana.)

2. The same as ANKERITE (q.v.).

dolomite marble, s. A variety of dolomite of a white colour.

dolomite sinter, s.

Min.: [HYDRODOLomite].

dōl-ē-mīt-ic, a. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ic.] Containing or consisting of dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

dolomitic conglomerate.

Geol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles of the older rocks are cemented together by a red or yellow paste of dolomite or magnesian limestone. It occurs in patches over the whole of the Downs near Bristol. Teeth of two genera of Saurians—viz., Thecodontosaurus and Palaeosaurus, occur in it, with some other fossils. (Lyell.)

dōl-lōm-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ation.] The process of forming into dolomite. (Dana.)

dōl-ē-mize, v.t. [Eng. *dolomit(e)*; -ize.] To form into dolomite. (Dana.)

dō-lōr, s. [Lat.] [DOLOR.]

1. Pain, suffering, pang.

"He drew the *dolor* from the wounded part; And breathed a spirit in his rising heart."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 649, 650.

2. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

dō-lōr-īf-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *dolor* = pain, grief, and *fero* = to bear.] Causing or bringing on pain or suffering; dolorific.

"Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape, p. 74.*

dō-lōr-īf-ic, *dō-lōr-īf-ick, *dō-lōr-īf-ic-al, a. [Lat. *dolorificus*, from *dolor* = pain, grief, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing or producing pain or suffering; doloriferous.

"This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorific*.—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

dō-lōr-ite, s. [DOLERITE.]

dō-lō-rō-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: In a plaintive, sorrowful style; with sadness.

dōl-ōr-ōus, a. [O. Fr. *doloureux*; Lat. *dolorosus*, from *dolor* = pain, grief.]

1. Full of pain or grief; sorrowful, dismal, doleful.

"You take me in too *dolorous* a sense: I speak 't you for your comfort."

Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. Expressive of pain, grief, or suffering.

"Fitting to his *dolorous* discourses of their own and other folk's misfortunes."—*Sidney.*

3. Causing pain, grief, or suffering; painful.

"Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion."—*Mare: Antidote against Atheism.*

dōl-ōr-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *dolorous*; -ly.] In a dolorous, dismal, sorrowful, or painful manner.

"It provoketh us also, with Christ and His apostles, *dolorously* to lament the sore decay of the wicked."—*Bate: On the Revelation (1850), p. 1, L 3 b.*

dōl-ōr-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *dolorous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, dismalness.

dō-lōs-ī-tŷ, s. [Formed from Lat. *dolorosus*, from *dolus* = fraud, trickery.] Deceitfulness. (Ash.)

dōl-ōur, s. [Lat. *dolor* = pain, grief; *doleo* = to grieve.]

1. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"The graces for his merits due,
Being all to *dolours* tuned."
Shaksp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Pain, suffering, pang.

"A mind averted and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth exert the *dolours* of death."—*Bacon.*

¶ Our Lady of Dolours: In the Roman Catholic Church, the Virgin Mary, so called in allusion to the prophecy of Simeon (Luke ii. 35). In Christian art Our Lady of Dolours is represented with her heart pierced with seven swords, typical of the seven great dolours of her life.

***dolpe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed.

"Of his *E dolpe* the froward blinde and stir
He wosche away all with the salt watir."

Douglas: Virgil, 90, 45.

dōl-phīn, *dōl-phynē, s. [O. Fr. *dau-phīn*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus*, from Gr. *δελφίς* (*delphis*), genit. *δελφίνος* (*delphinos*) = a dolphin; Sp. *delfín*; Ital. *delfino*; Dut. *dolfin*; Ger. *dolphin*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 10 (1) (a).

"The boats are darting o'er the curly bay,
And sporting dolphins bend them through the spray."
Byron: Corsair, lib. 18.

2. In the same sense as II. 10 (2).

* 3. The Dauphin of France. [DAUPHIN.]

"The title of *Dolphin* was purchased to the eldest son of the king of France, by Philip of Valois, who began his reign in France, anno 1288. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of Dauphiné and Viennois, who was called the *Dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c.—*Coryat, vol. 1, p. 45.*

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A constellation.

2. *Arch.*: An emblem of love or kindly feeling used as an ornament to coronas in churches.

3. *Entom.*: A name given by gardeners to insects which infest beans, &c.; the *dolphin-fly*.

4. *Her.*: This fish is borne as a charge in coats of arms, either as extended and naiant, or springing and tongued.

5. *Hydraul.*: The induction-pipe of a water-main, and its cover, placed at the source of supply.

6. *Nautical*:

(1) A bollard post on a quay to make hawsers fast to.

(2) An anchored spar with rings, serving as a mooring-buoy.

(3) A strap of plaited cordage acting as a preventer on a yard, to sustain it in case the slings are shot away.

7. *Ordnance*: One of the handles of an old-fashioned brass gun, nearly over the trunnions, and by which it is lifted.

* 8. *Numis.*: The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland, so called from having been first struck by Charles V., who bore the title of Dauphin of Vienne, in addition to that of the King of France.

"The crown of France haund a crownit flower-de-luce on lik side of the shield, that runis now in France for counsell payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, lik ane of thaim haund couns for vi s. viii d."—*Acts Juss. II, v. 1551, c. 34* (ed. 1566.)

* 9. *Old War*: A ponderous mass of metal let fall suddenly from the yard-arm of a vessel upon an enemy's ship.

10. *Zoology*:

(1) *Properly*:

(a) *Sing.*: The English name of the mammals ranked under the genus *Delphinus*. The best known species is the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) to which the example in Byron, under I. 1, refers.

(b) *Pl.*: The family of *Delphinidae*, of which *Delphinus* is the type, but which contains also the Porpoises (*Phocæna*), and the Narwhal (*Monodon*). The word *dolphin* is used in this more extended sense in the name Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*).

(2) *Less properly*: The genus of fishes called *Coryphæna*, and specially the Dorado, *Coryphæna hippuris*. When the varied tints of morning or of evening are compared to the ever-changing but ever-beautiful tints of a dying dolphin, the reference is to the Dorado, and not to the mammal described under (1), (a).

"Parting day,
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour as it gasps away."

Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 25.

¶ *Dolphin of the mist*:

Naut.: A particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards in case of the rigging or chains by which those yards are suspended being shot away in time of battle.

dolphin-flower, s.

Bot.: A book-name given by Withering to *Delphinium consolida*. It is simply a translation of the generic name. (Brütten & Holland.)

dolphin-fly, s.

Entom.: *Aphis fabæ*, an insect which infests and destroys the leaves of bean-plants. It is also called, from its colour, the Collier *Aphis*.

dolphin-like, a. Like a dolphin, which swims with its back above the surface.

"His delights

Were *dolphin-like*; they showed his back above
The element they lived in."

Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

dolphin-striker, s.

Naut.: A spar depending from the end of the bowsprit. It affords a strut for the maringales of the jib-boom and flying-jib-boom.

* **dōl-phīn-ate, s.** [Eng. *dolphin*; -ate.] Dauphiny.

One Bruno first founded them in the *Dolpinate* in France, anno 1080.—*Fuller: Church History, vi. 269.*

* **dōl-phīn-ēt, s.** [A dimin. from *dolphin* (q.v.).] A female dolphin.

"The lion chose his mate, the turtle dove
Her deare, the *dolphin* his owne *dolphinet*."

Spenser: Colin Clout's come home again.

dōlt, *dult, s. [An extension, with suffixed -t, of Mid. Eng. *dul* = dull: the suffixed -t being = -d = -ed, and *dolt* or *dult* standing for *dulled* = blunted. (Skat.)] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a nunsull, a thickskull.

"O gull i o dolt!"

As ignorant as dirt.

Shaksp.: Othello, v. 2.

* **dōlt, v.i.** [DOLT, s.] To waste time foolishly; to act as a dolt.

"In these trifles to have *dolted* so much."—*New Custom, i. 2.*

* **dōlt-ī-fŷ, *dōlt-ē-fŷ, v.t.** [Eng. *dolt*, and suff. -fy, from Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make doltish, dull, or stupid.

"In euery wise *doltified* with the dugges of the Devil's dounge hill."—*Aylmer: Harborough for Faithful Subjects (1559), sig. G 3.*

dōlt-īsh, a. [Eng. *dolt*; -ish.] Stupid, foolish, thickheaded.

"*Damelas*, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble."—*Sidney.*

dōlt-īsh-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *doltish*; -ly.] In a doltish, stupid, or foolish manner; like a dolt or blockhead.

dōlt-īsh-nēss, s. [Eng. *doltish*; -ness.] The actions, behaviour, or character of a dolt; stupidity, thickheadedness.

"I am in great hopes that the ministers will contrive, by their incomparable *doltishness*, their manifold blunders, and bad faith, to disgust the people."—*Southey: Letters, iv. 237.*

* **dōlv-en, pa. pr. or a.** [DELVE.]

* **dōl-y, *dōl-ye, a.** [Prob. from *dull* (q.v.).] Gloomy, dismal, cheerless.

"This *doly* chance gild us."

Shaksp.: Virgil's Æneid II. 451.

dōm, s. [Lat. *dominus* = a master, a lord.]

1. A title given to ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries. Benedictine and Carthusian monks are called *Dom*, whether they be priests or simply in minor orders. The title is assumed after profession.

2. The title given in Portugal and Brazil to a member of the upper classes.

-dōm, s. [Doom.] A termination used originally to denote jurisdiction, property, &c., as a kingdom, the jurisdiction or territory of a king; earldom, that of an earl, &c.; afterwards, and now, used to express simple condition, state, or quality.

"Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterwards applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as freedom."—*Walker: Eym. Magn., p. 210.*

* **dōm-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *domabilis*, from *domo* = to tame; Sp. *domable*; Ital. *domabile*.] That may or can be tamed; tameable.

* **dōm-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *domable*; -ness.] The quality or capability of being tamed.

* **dōm-āge, s.** [Fr. *dommage*.] Damage, hurt, injury.

"What delight hath heaven

That lives unharmed itself, to suffer given
Up to all damage those poor few that strive
To imitate it." *Chapman: Odyssey, xli. 455-58.*

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dō-māin, *s.* [O. Fr. *domaine*, *demaïne*; Fr. *domaine*, from Lat. *dominium* = a lordship, from *dominus* = a lord. *Domain* is a doublet of *demesne* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Lordship, authority, jurisdiction, control.

2. The territory, district, or space over which authority, jurisdiction, or control is or may be exercised.

"A glittering ship, that hath the plain Of ocean for her own domain."
Wond'rous: White Doe of Rylstone, l.

3. An estate in land; landed property.

"Then he withdrew, in poverty and pain. To this small farm, the last of his domain."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

4. A *demesne*; the land attached to a mansion of a lord.

"Their chiefs have seats in the legislature, wide domains, stately palaces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Law: In the same sense as DEMESNE.

* Right of *eminent domain*: The paramount control or jurisdiction of the sovereign authority over all property within the state, by right of which it is entitled to appropriate by legal and constitutional means any part or parts necessary for the public good, due compensation being made for that which is taken.

* **dōm'-al**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *domalis*, from *domus* = a house.]

Astrol.: Pertaining to a house in astrology.

"Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his domal dignities."—*Addison: Drummer*.

* **dō-mān'-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *domain*; -*ial*.] Pertaining to or connected with a domain.

"In all domantal and fiscal causes."—*Hallam*.

dōm'-ba, *s.* [East Indian name.]

domba oil, *s.* A fragrant oil obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **dombo**, *a.* [DUMB.]

dōm-bē'y-a, *s.* [Named after M. J. Dombey, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees or shrubs belonging to the order Bythneriaceae. They are natives of the East Indies, Madagascar, Bourbon, and the Isle of France. In Madagascar the bark of *Dombeya speciatilis* is made into ropes.

dōm-bē'y-ē-æ, *s. pi.* [Mod. Lat. *dombey(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Bythneriaceae; type *Dombeya*.

dōme, *s.* [Fr. *dôme*, from Ital. *duomo* = a dome, from Lat. *domus* = a house; Gr. *domos* (domos); Ger. *dom* = a cathedral.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A house, a mansion, a building, a temple.

"Sleep frightened flies, and round the rocky dome For entrance eager, howls the savage blast."
Thomson: Winter, 189, 190.

2. In the same sense as II.

"Above all happy hearths and homes, On roofs of thatch, or golden domes."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

3. Any object, natural or artificial, resembling a dome in shape.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A term applied to a covering of the whole or part of a building; the word *dome* is strictly applied to the external part of the spherical or polygonal roof, and cupola to the internal part. The dome or cupola is a roof, the base of which is a circle, an ellipse, or a polygon, and its vertical section a curve line, concave towards the interior. Hence domes are called circular, elliptical, or polygonal, according to the figure of the base. The most usual form for a dome is the spherical, in which case its plan is a circle, and the section a segment of a circle. The top of a large dome is often finished with a lantern, which is supported by the framing of the dome. The interior and exterior forms of a dome are not often alike, and in the space between a staircase to the lantern is generally made. According to the space left between the external and internal domes, the framing must be designed. Sometimes the framing may be trussed with ties across the opening; but often the interior dome rises so high that ties cannot be inserted. Accordingly, the construction of domes may be divided into two cases—viz., domes with horizontal ties,

and those not having such ties. The oldest dome on record is that of the Pantheon at Rome, which was erected under Augustus, and is still perfect; the largest is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw, the diameter of which is 200 ft. The dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople is an oblate semi-spheroid 104 ft. in diameter, 201 ft. high. It was built in the sixth century. The dome in the Duomo of Florence was built by Brunelleschi, in 1417. It is of brick, octagonal in plan, 139 ft. in diameter, and 310 ft. in height. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, was built at the close of the sixteenth century, from designs left by Michael Angelo. It is 139 ft. in diameter, 330 ft. high. The dome of St. Paul's, in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, is not masonry, but a shell inclosing the brick cone which supports the lantern. It is 112 ft. in diameter, 215 ft. high. The dome of the Capitol, Washington, is 287 ft. 11 in. above the base-line of the east front. The greatest diameter of the dome at the springing is 135 ft. 5 in. The weight of iron in the dome and tholus is 8,009,200 lbs. The rotunda is 95.5 ft. in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180.25 ft. Domes are a common feature in the construction of Turkish and Arab buildings. The former are usually of a flattened, segmental character, being mostly derivatives of the dome of St. Sophia. The Arab domes are usually of the pointed form, such as are derived from the rotation of the Gothic arch, or bulbous, the section being a horse-shoe arch. A subraised or diminished dome is one that is segmental on its vertical section; a surmounted dome is one that is higher than the radius of its base. (*Weale, Guild, &c.*)



ST. PAUL'S DOME.

2. *Chem.*: The upper part of a furnace, of the shape of a dome. [REVERBERATING-FURNACE.]

3. *Crystallog.*: A termination of a prism by two planes, meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.

4. *Steam-eng.*: The steam-chamber above some forms of boilers, as the locomotive. It frequently has an arched crown.

5. *Rail.*: The elevated upper section of a passenger-car projecting above the general level of the roof, forming a space for ventilation, light, and ornament.



DOMES OF FLORENCE.

dome-cover, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The brass or copper cover over the dome of a locomotive, which serves to prevent the radiation of heat.

dome-shaped, *a.* Resembling a dome or cupola in shape.

* **dōme**, *s.* [DOOM.]

* **dome-book**, * **dom-boc**, *s.* [DOOM-BOOK.]

dōmed, *a.* [Eng. *dom(e)*; -*ed*.]

1. Furnished with a dome.

2. Shaped like a dome; dome-shaped.

"The males are brilliantly coloured, and the females obscure, and yet the latter hatch their eggs in domed nests."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii, ch. xv.

dōmes'-dāy, *s. & a.* [DOOMSDAY.]

* **dōmes'-mān**, *s.* [DOOMSMAN.]

dō-mēs'-tic, * **do-mes-tick**, * **do-mes-tyc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *domestique*, from Lat. *domesticus* = pertaining to a house or household; *domus* = a house; Ital., Sp., & Port. *domestico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the house or home; relating to or connected with one's own family.

"The practical knowledge of the domestic duties is the principal duty of a woman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

2. Done or performed at home or in private; not public.

"Domestic charities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Fond of or attached to home or home duties; domesticated.

"The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and domestic animal."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. Domesticated, tamed, not wild; used to the society of man; kept for the use or companionship of man.

"The frequently abnormal character of our domestic races."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i, p. 38.

5. Pertaining to a nation; not foreign, intestine.

"Holland he had delivered from foreign, and England from domestic foes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Pertaining or relating to the home or internal management of a nation.

"A vigorous foreign policy... implied a conciliatory domestic policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

7. Made at home, that is, in one's house or country; not foreign made.

8. Employed or kept in a family; indoor; as, a domestic servant.

B. As substantive:

*1. One who lives in the same house or family.

"A servant... lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof: a domestic, and yet a stranger too."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 43.

2. (*Spec.*): One who lives with a family as a private servant.

"The master labours and leads an anxious life to secure plenty and ease to the domestics."— *Knox: Duty of Servants*, ser. 16.

*3. A native of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

"It had given your wonder cause to last To see the vexed mistakes this summons wrought In all my maimed domestics by their haste."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i, ch. vi.

*4. A family, a private house, or home, a domicile.

"I found myself so unfit for courts that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own domestic."—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs*, p. 245.

*5. A carriage for general use.

6. (*Pl.*): Articles of domestic or home manufacture, more especially bleached and unbleached, unprinted and undyed cotton cloths of the ordinary grades for common use. (This use is chiefly American.)

domestic architecture.

1. *Ancient Greek & Roman*: In general all the rooms were grouped on the ground floor, round an atrium or court, and a peristyle or hall, which two portions of the house had the most importance attached to them, because they constituted the favorite spot in summer on account of the breeze, and in winter on account of the sun. By this arrangement, as well as by the embellishment of the rooms, the ancient house is essentially different from that of the Middle Ages or of modern times; but particularly in this respect, that whereas in both the last descriptions of houses great stress is laid on the appearance of the front, that part of the building was hardly taken into consideration at all by the Romans, and their houses, except the open shops, generally presented a dead expanse of wall to the passer-by. An attempt was sometimes made in the cases of houses of persons of distinction, to give the entrance a more important appearance by the addition of a portico or vestibule, but a view into the street from the interior of the house, a point to which so much attention is paid nowadays, was never thought of: though in their villas windows were occasionally introduced in order to enjoy a beautiful view of landscape, mountains, or sea. Both the Roman and Greek houses consisted of two divisions, but the meaning and employment of these divisions did not coincide: for whereas in Greek houses the front part constituted the andronitis or men's apartments, in Roman houses it formed the public part of the building, in which clients used to wait upon their patron. The back part, on the contrary, was intended for the residence and real dwelling-rooms of the family: whilst in the Greek houses the back was the gynakonitis, or

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

apartments for the women and domestics. The atrium, or court, formed the central part of the front of the house and the peristyle, or hall, the central part of the back, both being open to the air. Round these the rooms were grouped, and from these principally they derived their light. Behind the peristyle were the cubicles, or sleeping-rooms, and the trichlinium, or dining-room, which was quite open to the peristyle. Of domestic habitations within towns during the Roman dominion in this country, we know but little. The method adopted appears to have been fully as substantial as that observed in Italy.

2. *Saxon*: From the Sagas, and other early records of the history and manners of the northern races, we find that the dwellings of their kings and chiefs in the countries adjacent to the Baltic consisted only of two apartments, and that sovereigns and their counselors are described as sleeping in the same room. The habitations of the mass of the people were wooden huts, rarely containing more than one room, in the centre of which the fire was kindled. To this method there was nothing repugnant in the houses erected on the Roman plan which the Saxons found on their arrival. When a new building was erected, the Saxon thegme built it from the woods on his demesne by the labour of his bondmen. It was thatched with reeds or straw, or roofed with wooden shingles. It consisted of but one large apartment or "hall," which formed at night the sleeping room of the dependants, and a small adjoining apartment for the accommodation of the lord. Style there was none; the only difference between one house and another lay in the size or ground-plan. There were no chimneys, the fire being kindled in the middle of the hall, and the smoke finding its way out through an opening in the roof immediately above the hearth, or by the door, windows, or eaves.

3. *Norman*: The towns and ordinary houses of the Normans were entirely built of wood. Their castles, having but one destination, that of defence, aimed at nothing but strength in their plan or construction. The principal feature was always the keep or donjon, which contained the apartments of the lord of the castle, and was also meant to be the last refuge of the garrison if the outer works were forced. The keep was usually raised on an artificial mound, or placed on the edge of a precipice. The windows were few, and little more than chinks, unless very high up, or turned to the court. The door of entrance could only be reached by a staircase. Under the keep were usually vaults, or dungeons. The keep was enclosed in two courts surrounded by walls flanked with towers. The tower at the entrance was called the barbican, and served for an outwork and post of observation. The whole fortress was defended by a moat. (Weale.) [Doxon.]

4. *English*: Like the Saxons the Normans had built almost entirely in wood or timber frame-work, houses of stone being the exception. The troubled state of the country, however, led to the erection of numerous strong stone buildings or fortresses. Gradually, as civilization improved, the necessity for defence decreased, and the efforts of Edward I. to introduce and encourage the arts in England by bringing over choice workmen and artists from France led to a marked change in the style of architecture. Simultaneously with the rapid development of Ecclesiastical Architecture, similar progress was made in domestic buildings; not only were the halls enriched by the introduction of the new style of windows, with their tracery in geometrical forms, but the plans of the houses themselves were improved and enlarged, and the number of offices increased. This advance in domestic architecture continued during the reigns of the second and third Edwards, during which period the Decorated Style of architecture prevailed. [DECORATED.] This was followed by the Perpendicular Style, one admirably adapted for domestic buildings, though a decline from the perfection of that which preceded it. Many houses of the fourteenth century are of large extent and great magnificence, and testify to the wealth and prosperity of their owners. Examples are seen in the Bishops' palaces at Wells, Lincoln, St. David's, Southwell, and Norwich, and at Penshurst in Kent. The troubled state of the country in the middle of the fifteenth century led to a temporary resumption of the practice of fortifying buildings, but at the termination of the York and Lancaster Wars, the fortified

style was gradually and finally abandoned in England. The Tudor Style, with its square mouldings over porches and doors, its richly decorated roofs, and heavy ornamentation, prevailed for nearly two hundred years. The ordinary dwelling-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished principally by their half-timber construction, the numerous gates, the broad low windows, divided by simple wooden or stone mullions, in the gable-ends, the ornamentation of the inclined sides of the gable-ends, and the plain or embattled parapets. This was followed in the seventeenth century by the "Queen Anne" Style, a combination of the Tudor and the Classical, of solid and heavy character.

5. *American*: The United States has no essentially characteristic architectural style. All of the various styles above indicated have been from time to time attempted in this country, from the Classic down to the modern British, which equally lacks distinctive character. The numerous great edifices erected in this country follow more ancient examples, with an occasional special feature. Despite this, however, the United States has the credit of having made the most magnificent architectural display the world has yet seen, in the grand group of buildings at the Columbian World's Fair, at Chicago. These were largely Classical in style, while the buildings of the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair were Moorish. Domestic architecture in the United States has greatly improved of late years, and its future is promising.

domestic boiler, *s.* One for heating water on a somewhat large scale for the household. Such are made of sheet-metal, to set upon the top of a stove occupying two of the stove-holes; or made of cast iron, they form reservoirs as a permanent attachment to the stove. [WASH-BOILER, RESERVOIR-STOVE.]

domestic economy, *s.* The science of the economical management of household affairs.

domestic medicine, *s.* The practice or use of medicine by unprofessional persons in their own households.

domestic press, *s.* One for household use for pressing honey, lard, tallow, cheese, sausage, or fruit.

***dō-mēs-tīc-āl**, *a. & s.* [Eng. domestic; -al.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as DOMESTIC, *a.* (q.v.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. One of the same family or nation

"They were many his parentes and domesticals or householdes."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, t. 1, 41.

2. A servant. (Southwell: *A Hundred Medit.*)

***dō-mēs-tī-cāl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. domestic; -ly.]

1. In relation to domestic or family matters.

2. In a domestic or homely manner; in privacy.

"He lived domestically as usual."—*Orrery: On Swift.*

3. Privately, not openly.

"Is it not a miracle, that so many of your priests should be very domestically and privily conversant with ladies, and yet none of all these be scorched?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 135.

***dō-mēs-tī-cant**, *a.* [Low Lat. domesticans, *pa. par.* of *domesticus*, from Lat. *domesticus*.]

Forming part of the same family; domesticated.

"The power was virtually residing and domesticant in the plurality of his assessors."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 71.

dō-mēs-tī-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. domesticus, from Lat. *domesticus*; Fr. *domestiquer*; Ital. *domesticare*; Sp. *domestizar*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To accustom to live near houses; to make used to the society of man; to tame.

"But with domesticated sheep the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character."—*Burstein: Decent of Horn* (1871, pt. II, ch. VIII.)

2. To make accustomed to a domestic life and the management of domestic affairs.

"A young girl should grow up to be domesticated."—*E. J. Warhouse: State*, ch. XXX.

3. To make used or accustomed; to familiarize.

"Having the entry into your house, and being half domesticated by their situation."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

4. To introduce into cultivation in gardens, greenhouses, &c.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To live at home; to be domesticated.

"Some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her."—*B. Brooks: Fool of Quality*, l. 305.

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMESTICATE.]

dō-mēs-tī-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOMESTICATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of making domesticated; domestication.

dō-mēs-tī-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. domesticat(e); -ion.]

1. The act of making domesticated, or living much at home and in privacy.

2. The act of making accustomed to the society or presence of man; taming.

3. The act of bringing into cultivation from a wild state.

***dō-mēs-tī-cīse**, *v.t.* [Eng. domestic; -ise.]

To render domestic; to domesticate.

"That domesticating beverage."—*Southey: Doctor.*

***dō-mēs-tīc-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *domesticité*, from Low Lat. *domesticitas*, from Lat. *domesticus* = domestic (q.v.).]

1. The state or condition of being domestic.

"There is more domesticity and real substantial happiness."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 49.

2. A domestic or private matter, business, or habit.

"A glance into the domesticities again."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 157.

***dō-mēs-tīc-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. domestic; -ness.] The state of being domestic. (*ASH*.)

dō-mēs-tīcs, *s.* [DOMESTIC, B. 6.]

dōm-ēt, *s.* [Prob. from a proper name.]

Fabric: A plain cloth of open make, of which the warp is of cotton and the weft of wool. It is of a description of baize, and resembles a kind of white flannel made in Germany. It is manufactured both in white and black, the former of 28 inches in width, the latter of 36 inches, and there are forty-six yards in the piece. Both kinds are used as lining materials in articles of dress, and in America to line coffin caskets likewise.

dō-mēy-kite, *s.* [From the Chilian mineralogist Doneyko, who described it, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Mīn.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A reniform and also massive or disseminated mineral, of a tin-white to steel-grey colour. Hardness, 3-3.5; sp. gr., 7-7.50; lustre metallic, but dull on exposure. It occurs in Chili, North America, &c. (*Davies*.)

***dōm-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. dom(e); -ical.] Pertaining to a dome; shaped like a dome, dome-like.

"The lustre reflected from every part of the earth, and from the wide domical canopy above it."—*T. Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, vol. II, ch. VII., p. 86.

dōm-ī-cile, ***dōm-ī-cil**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium* = a house, a habitation, from *domus* = a house, and *cilum*, supposed to be connected with *celo* = to hide. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) Literally:

(1) A house.

"This famous domicile was brought with these apparitions in one night from Nazareth."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 393.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a home.

"When an alien has chosen his domicile in the seat of peace."—*Sir W. Jones: Comment on the Sīrīyyah*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A seat, an abiding place.

(2) A compartment, a part.

"One of the cells or domicils of the understanding which is memory."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. II, ch. XII.

II. *Law*:

1. The place of residence of an individual or a family; the place where one habitually resides, and which he looks upon as his home, as distinguished from places where one resides temporarily or occasionally. Domicile is of three sorts: (1) *Domicile of origin or nativity*, which is that of the parents at the time of the birth; (2) *Domicile of choice*, which is that place in which a person voluntarily chooses as his residence and home; (3) *Domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife acquired by marriage.

2. The length of time during which a party must have resided in a county in order to give jurisdiction in civil causes; as in Scotland, where a residence of forty days is necessary by the law.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph* = **f**
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

dōm-'ī-çile, *v.t.* [Fr. *domicilier*; Sp. *domiciliar*.] [DOMICILE, *s.*] To establish in a fixed place of residence; to provide with a domicile; to domiciliate.

"An Irishman by birth, but for many years domiciled in Denmark."—*Dr. Phillimore's Reports*, vol. II., p. 332.

dōm-'ī-çiled, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a domicile or fixed place of residence.

2. *Comm.*: Made payable at some specified house: said of loans, the interest coupons of which are payable at a certain house. The phrase is also used in reference to bills payable in a given country; as, bills domiciled in France, Germany, &c. (*Bithell*.)

dōm-'ī-çil-'ī-ar-ý, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire*, from Low Lat. *domiciliarius*, from *domicilium*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one's domicile, house, or residence.

"Domiciliary rights of the citizen."—*Motley*. (*Webster*.)

2. *Law*: Made under authority at a private house, for the purpose of searching for suspected persons or things.

"It could be levied only by means of domiciliary visita."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

dōm-'ī-çil-'ī-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *domiciliūm*], and Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

1. The same as DOMICILE (*q.v.*).

2. To domesticate.

"The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the domesticated animals."—*Fowall*: *On Antiquities* (1782), p. 61.

dōm-'ī-çil-'ī-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMICILIATE, *v.*]

dōm-'ī-çil-'ī-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *domiciliat(e)*; *-ion*.] A permanent residence in a place; the occupation of a domicile.

dōm-'ī-çil-'ī-āt-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as DOMICILING, *s.* (*q.v.*)

2. The act of making domestic or tame; domestication.

dōm-'ī-çil-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [DOMICILE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The establishing in, or occupation of, a domicile; domiciliation.

dōm-'ī-cūl-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *domus* = a house, and *cultura* = cultivation, culture (*q.v.*).] The management of domestic affairs; household management, domestic economy.

dōm-'ī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *domify* (2), *v.*; *-ation*.]

Astrol.: The astrological division of the heavens into twelve houses. (*Ash*.)

dōm-'ī-fý (1), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *domifico*, from Lat. *domo* = to tame, and *facio* (pass. *fito*) = to make.] To tame.

dōm-'ī-fý (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *domifier*, from Lat. *domus* = a house, and *fucio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

Astrol.: To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses, by means of six great circles, called circles of position, in order to erect a scheme or horoscope.

dōm-'ī-na, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *dominus* = a lord.]

Law: A title given to a lady who is a baroness in her own right.

dōm-'ī-nance, ***dōm-'ī-nan-'çý**, *s.* [Lat. *dominans*, *pr. par. of dominor* = to dominate (*q.v.*).] Predominance, superiority, power, authority, ascendancy.

dōm-'ī-nant, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of dominor* = to dominate (*q.v.*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ruling, governing, predominant; having the superiority or predominance.

"The caste now dominant."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

2. Followed by the prep. *over*.

"Those advantages that enabled their parents to become dominant over their compatriots."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (1859), ch. II., p. 54.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music*: [DOMINANT CHORD].

2. *Scots Law*: [DOMINANT TENEMENT].

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is in authority or power; a ruler, a superior.

2. *Music:*

(1) The name now given to the fifth note of the scale of any key, counting upwards. Thus G is the dominant in the key of C, F in that of B flat, and F sharp in that of B. It is so called, because the key of a passage cannot be distinguished for certain unless some chord in it has this note for root; for which reason also it is called in German *der herrschende ton*. The dominant plays a most important part in cadences, in which it is indispensable that the key should be strongly marked; and it is therefore the point of rest in the imperfect cadence or half-close, and the point of departure to the tonic in the perfect cadence, or full close. It also marks the division of the scale into two parts; as in fugues, in which, if a subject commences with the tonic, its answer commences with the dominant, and vice versa. In the sonata form it used to be almost invariably for the second subject to be in the key of the dominant, except when the movement was in a minor key, in which case it was optional for that part of the movement to be in the relative major. (*Grove*.)

(2) The reciting tone of Gregorian chants. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

dominant-chord, *s.*

Mus.: A chord formed by grouping three tones rising by intervals of a third from the dominant. It is found almost invariably before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.

dominant-tenement, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the servant (*q.v.*).

dōm-'ī-nāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dominatus*, *pa. par. of dominor* = to be lord or master; *dominus* = a lord; Fr. *dominer*; Sp. *dominar*; Ital. *dominare*.]

I. *Trans.*: To predominate or prevail over; to rule, to regulate, to govern.

"We every where meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated."—*Voock*. (*Webster*.)

II. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To have authority or power.

"Bred up in a dominating family."—*Speed*: *Henry VIII*, bk. IX., ch. XX., § 33.

* 2. To predominate, to prevail.

"The system of Aristotle still dominated in the Universities."—*Baltim*: *Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. III., ch. II.

dōm-'ī-nāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMINATE, *v.*]

dōm-'ī-nāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOMINATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or condition of being dominant; domination.

dōm-'ī-nā-tion, ***dōm-'ī-na-ci-on**, ***dōm-y-na-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *domination*; O. Fr. & Sp. *dominación*; Port. *dominação*; Ital. *dominazione*, all from Lat. *dominatio*, from *dominatus*, *pa. par. of dominor* = to be lord or master.] [DOMINATE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The exercise of power or authority; rule, government.

"The Irish who remained within the English pale were one and all hostile to the English domination."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVII.

2. Arbitrary or tyrannical exercise of power; tyranny.

"England, cursed by the domination of race over race."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

3. A ruling party; a party in authority or power.

"I would rather by far see it [the Constitution] resolved into any other form, than lost in that austere and insolent domination [the aristocracy]."—*Burke*: *Causes of Present Discontent*.

II. *Relig. (Pl.)*: One of the supposed orders of angels.

"Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 601.

***dōm-'ī-nā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *dominat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. Pertaining to government or ruling;

governing, regulating.

"In wisdom and dominative virtue."—*Sir E. Sandys*: *State of Religion*.

2. Imperious, insolent, domineering, dictatorial.

***dōm-'ī-nā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] A ruling or governing power; a presiding authority.

"A sign

Which shall control the elements, whereof We are the dominators."—*Byron*: *Manfred*, I. 1.

***dōm-'ī-nē**, *s.* [DOMINIE, *v.*]

dōm-'ī-neēr, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dominer*, from Lat. *dominor* = to be lord or master, to dominate (*q.v.*).]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To rule in an arrogant, insolent, and tyrannical manner; to tyrannize.

2. To act in an insolent, overbearing manner; to assume superiority over others; to bluster, to hector.

"To teach the people to cringe and the prince to domineer."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

3. To exercise sole control or authority.

"Alas! the endowment of immortal power Is matched unequally with custom, time, And domineering faculties of seuse, In all."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. IV.

* II. *Trans.*: To rule, to govern, to assume or exercise power, authority, or control over.

"Each village-fable domineers in turn His brain's distempered nerves."—*Walspole*: *Mysterious Mother*, II. 2.

dōm-'ī-neēr-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOMINEER, *v.*]

dōm-'ī-neēr-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOMINEER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of behaving with insolence, arrogance, or bluster.

dōm-'īn-'ī-ca, *a.* [Lat. fem. of *dominicus* = pertaining to a lord or master; *dominus* = lord, master.]

¶ (1) *Dominica ad palmas*:

Eccles.: Palm Sunday (*q.v.*)

(2) *Dominica alba*:

Eccles.: Whitsunday (*q.v.*)

(3) *Dominica de Passione*:

Eccles.: Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

(4) *Dominica dies*:

Eccles.: The Lord's Day, Sunday.

(5) *Dominica in albis*:

Eccles.: Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day; so called, because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter Day put off their white garments.

dōm-'īn-'ī-cal, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dominicalis* = pertaining to the dies dominica = the Lord's Day, or Sunday.] [DOMINICA, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or denoting the Lord's Day or Sunday. [DOMINICAL LETTER.]

"The cycle of the moon serves to shew the exacts, and that of the sun, the dominical letter, throughout all their variations."—*Holler*: *On Time*.

2. Pertaining or relating to our Lord: as, the dominical (or Lord's) prayer.

"The space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every dominical in the year."—*Hammond*: *Sermons*, ser. 8.

"Some words altered in the dominical gospels."—*Fuller*.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. The Lord's Day or Sunday.

2. The Lord's Prayer.

3. A kind of veil worn by women at the Holy Communion.

"We decree that every woman when she doth communicate have her dominical."—*Jewell*: *Replie to M. Harding*, p. 73.

4. The Dominical letter (*q.v.*).

"My red dominical, my golden letter: O, that your face were not so full of O's!"—*Shakespeare*: *Lord's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

5. The Lord's house, a church.

"Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or Domiciles to outline the temples of heathen gods."—*Gauden*: *Teares of the Church*, p. 351.

6. (Pl.). The scripture lessons appointed to be read on Sundays.

dominical-letter, *s.* Also called the Sunday letter. In the Calendar the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the days of the week, the letter A being always given to the first of January, whatever that day may be, and the others in succession to the following days. If the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is evident that no change would ever take

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

place in these letters: thus, supposing the first of January to be Sunday, all the Sundays would be represented by A, not only in that year, but in all succeeding years. There being, however, 365 days, the letter A is repeated for the 31st of December, and consequently the Sunday letter for the following year will be G, and in the third year F. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intervention of a day in every bissextile or leap year occasions a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366 days instead of 365, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that if the dominical letter at the beginning of any leap year be C, the dominical letter of the following year will be A, and not B. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. The following rule is given in the *Book of Common Prayer*, to find the Dominical or Sunday letter according to the calendar in the Prayer-book: "For the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive, add to the current year its fourth part, and then divide by 7; if there is no remainder, then A is the Sunday letter; if any number remaineth, then the letter corresponding to that number is the Sunday letter."

dōm-in'-i-can, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to St. Dominic, or the Dominicans.

B. As *substantive*:

Church History:

1. One of a religious order called in some places *Predicantes* or *Preaching Friars*, and in France *Jacobins*, from their first convent in Paris being in the Rue St. Jacques. They took their ordinary name from their founder, Dominic de Guzman (afterwards canonized under the name of St. Dominic), a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in 1170 at Calahorra, in Old Castile. He was first canon and archdeacon of Osuma or Osmá; he afterwards preached with great fervour and vehemence against the *Albigenses* in Languedoc, where he laid the first foundations of his order, the special purpose of which was to oppose the doctrines of the *Albigenses*. The new order was approved in 1215 by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed in 1216 by a bull of Pope Honorius III. under the rule of St. Augustine, a rule to which they have adhered, although they subsequently adopted a white habit resembling that of the Carthusians, in place of their original black dress. They were under a vow of absolute poverty. In 1276 they were called *Black Friars*, and in 1276 the Corporation of London gave them two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called *Blackfriars*. The Dominicans always took a principal part in the Inquisition, and St. Dominic is said to have been the first Inquisitor-General. He is represented with a sparrow by his side, and with a dog carrying a burning torch in his mouth. He died in 1221. The Dominicans were the chief supporters of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.



DOMINICAN.

2. One of an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under the same rules as the friars, but devoted to industry.

3. One of an order of knights, also founded by St. Dominic, for the purpose of putting down heresy by force of arms.

¶ *Tertiaries of St. Dominic*: To the friars, nuns, and knights mentioned above, St. Dominic added, in 1221, the *Tertiaries*—persons who, without forsaking secular life or even the marriage-tie, connected themselves with the Order by undertaking certain obligations, such as to dress plainly, to live soberly, to carry no weapon of offence, and to perform stated devo-

tions. Similar orders existed in connection with the Franciscans and the Premonstratensians. The members were entitled to be buried in the habit of the Order.

* **dōm-in'-i-çide**, s. [Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master, and *cedo* = to kill.]

1. The act of killing one's master.
2. One who kills his master.

dōm-i-nie, s. [Lat. *domine*, voc. sing. of *dominus* = a lord, a master.] A pedagogue, a schoolmaster.

dō-min'-ion (ion as *ŷun*). * **do-min-i-oun**, s. [Low Lat. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium*, from *dominus* = a lord, a master; Ital. & Sp. *dominio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Sovereign authority; lordship, supreme power or control.

"And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion."—Dan. xi. 3.

2. The power or right of governing; control, rule, government.

"To have lordship or dominion in the bounds of this little town."—*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, pt. ii.

3. A power, right, or authority over to dispose of at pleasure; the uncontrolled right of possession or use.

"He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another."—Locke.

4. A predominating power or influence; predominance, ascendancy.

5. A district, region, or country under a certain government, or subject to the authority of a certain sovereign (generally in the plural).

"High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend, So low his roots to hell's dominion tend."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 401, 402.

* 6. The seat of government or authority.

"Judah was his sanctuary, Israel his dominion."—*Psalms* cxiv. 2.

II. Script.: The same as **DOMINATION** (q.v.).

"Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers."—*Colossians* i. 16.

¶ (1) *Arms of Dominion*:

Her.: Arms of dominion are those belonging to kingdoms or states, and officially worn by those who are their *de facto* sovereigns (*Glossary of Heraldry*).

(2) *Dominion of Canada*:

Geog.: A territory and government constituted by Act of Parliament on March 20, 1867, by the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to which, on July 1, 1873, was added Prince Edward's Island.

¶ For the difference between *dominion* and *territory*, see **TERRITORY**.]

Dominion-day, s. A Canadian National holiday (July 1) to commemorate the proclamation of the Dominion of Canada (July 1, 1867).

dō-min'-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from *dominus* = a lord, a master.]

Rom. Law: The right by which any one exercised control over property, and by which he was entitled to retain or alienate it at pleasure, as opposed to a mere life interest, or possessory or equitable right.

¶ (1) *Dominium directum*:

Feudal Law: The interest or superiority vested in the superior.

(2) *Dominium utile*:

Feudal Law: The interest or property vested in the vassal, as distinguished from that of the lord.

dōm'-i-nō, s. [Sp., originally = a dress worn by a master, from *domine* = a master, a teacher; Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master; Ital. *domino*.]

I. Ordinary Language.

* 1. A kind of hood worn by canons of a cathedral church.

* 2. A hood or cape worn by priests when officiating in winter, to protect the head and face.

* 3. A mourning-veil for women.

"*Domino*, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of veil used by some women that mourn."—*Ladies' Dictionary* (1694).

4. A masquerade-dress worn for disguise by ladies and gentlemen, and consisting of an

ample cloak or mantle with wide sleeves and a hood removable at pleasure. It was usually



DOMINO.

of black silk, but sometimes of other colours and materials.

5. A kind of half-mask worn by ladies when travelling or promenading, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.

6. A person wearing a domino.

7. (Pl.): In the same sense as II.

II. Games:

1. (Pl.): A game played generally by two or four persons with twenty-eight oblong pieces of ivory or bone, or wood faced with ivory or bone, marked, after the manner of dice, on one side, which is divided in the middle by a transverse line, with all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. The game consists in matching the numbers on either of the ends of the pieces played with similar numbers from the pieces in the player's hand; the players "putting down" alternately. In some cases the dominoes are numbered up to double nine.

2. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played.

3. When a player has matched all his pieces, he is said to be *domino*.

dōm'-i-nūs, s. [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A title of respect formerly given to clergymen, lords of manors, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) In civil law, one who possesses anything by right.

(2) In feudal law, one who granted part of his estate to another to be enjoyed in fee.

2. *Univ.*: A student who has passed his final B.A. examination: usually written *Ds*.

3. *Eccles.*: In Roman Catholic seminaries, a student who has not yet received the tonsure.

* **dōm'-it-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *domito* = to tame.] Capable of being tamed.

"Animals more domesticable, domestic, and subject to be governed."—*Sir M. Hale*.

dōm'-ite, s. [From the Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, France, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An earthy variety of trachyte, resembling a sandy chalk in its appearance, and gritty feeling. It is of a white or greyish-white colour.

* **don**, v.t. & i. [Do.]

dōn, s. [Sp., from Lat. *dominus*.] [DAN.]

1. A title in Spain now given to all classes, but formerly restricted to the upper classes; sir, signior.

"He had a Spanish name, spoke Spanish, and affected the grave department of a Spanish don."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

2. *Univ.*: A fellow of a college.

"The trio of undergraduates . . . passed others, who were evidently don, without the slightest notice."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i, ch. vill.

3. A person of high position or importance; a leader, a chief.

"I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty Don."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iv.

4. One who assumes airs of great importance.

"For the great dons of wit—
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own."
—*Dryden: Epilogue to Indian Emperor*.

dōn, v.t. [A contraction of *do on*.] [Do, v.] To put on, to invest with, to assume: the opposite to *doff* (q.v.).

dōl, **dōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç** -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

dōn'-a, s. [DONNA.]

***dōn'-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *donabilis*, from *dono* = to give, to present.] That may or can be given.

dōn'-a-car'-gŷr-ite, s. [Gr. *δῶναξ* (*donax*), genit. *δῶνακος* (*donakos*) = a reed; *ἀργύρος* (*argyros*) = white metal . . . silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: The same as FREISELEBENITE (q.v.).

***dōn'-a-ċite, s.** [Lat. *donax* (genit. *donacis*) (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]
Palæont.: A fossil *Donax*. If clearly identified as of that genus, it is now simply called *Donax*.

***dōn'-a-ker, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A cattle-stealer. [DUNAKER.]

***dōn'-a-rŷ, s. & a.** [Lat. *donarium* = (1) the place in a temple where presents to the gods were kept; a treasury-chamber; (2) an offering to the gods; *donum* = a gift; *dono* = to give as a present.]

A. As subst.: Anything given or offered for sacred purposes; a votive offering.

"Candles and other *donaries* to the Virgin Mary."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. II, bk. I.

B. As adj.: Given or offered for sacred purposes; votive, dedicated.

***dōn'-āt, *dōn'-ēt, s.** [From *Ælius Donatus*, a celebrated grammarian, born c. A.D. 333. He was the preceptor of St. Jerome, and wrote commentaries on Virgil and Terence, and a work upon grammar, which long enjoyed great celebrity.]

1. A grammar.

"As the common *donet* berith himself towards the full kunning of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *donet* or key to the Cristian Religion."—*Pecock: Repressor* (Intro.).

2. A primer, or introduction to any subject, art, profession, or science.

"Thanne drowe I me amonge draperes my donet to lerne."—*P. Plowman*, bk. v. 209.

***dōn'-a-ta-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *donat(e)*; -ary.] The same as DONATORY (q.v.).

†**dō'-nāte, v.t.** [Lat. *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; *donum* = a gift.] To give as a donation; to contribute, to subscribe. (*American.*)

***dō'-nā-tif, *do-na-tife, a.** [DONATIVE.]

dō-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. *donatio*, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; Fr. *donation*; Sp. *donacion*; Ital. *donazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving, bestowing, or granting; a gift, a grant.

"It was wise nature's end in the donation,
 To be his evidence now."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. That which is given or bestowed gratuitously; a gift.

"A contract of true love to celebrate;
 And some donation freely to estate
 On the blessed lovers." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.*: A charitable gift, benefaction, or contribution.

"Voluntary donations to the charity-box."—*Anecdotes of Sp. Watson*, II. 113.

II. Law: The act or contract by which any thing, or the use of and right to it, is transferred as a free gift to any person or corporation; a deed of gift. Two things are required to make a donation valid: (1) that there is legal capacity in the donor to give, and in the donee to receive, and (2) that there is consent, delivery, and acceptance.

¶ *Donation mortis causa:*

Law: When a person in his last sickness, apprehending his dissolution near, delivers or causes to be delivered to another the possession of any personal goods, under which have been included bonds, and bills drawn by the deceased upon his banker, to keep in case of his decease, such delivery is said to be a *donation mortis causa*. This gift, if the donor dies, needs not the assent of his executor; yet it shall not prevail against creditors, and is accompanied with this implied trust, that, if the donor lives, the property thereof shall revert to himself, being only given in contemplation of death, or *mortis causa*. (*Blackstone.*)

donation party, s. A party or number of persons assembling at the house of one person, as of the parish clergyman, each bringing a present.

¶ For the difference between *donation* and *gift*, see GIFT.

Dōn'-a-tiŷm, s. [Low Lat. *Donatismus*; Fr. *Donatisme*.]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrines or principles of the Donatists (q.v.).

Dōn'-a-tist, s. [Low Lat. *Donatista*; Fr. *Donatiste*.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of schismatics in Africa, the followers of Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra, in Numidia. The sect arose in A.D. 311, when Caecilianus was elected bishop of Carthage, and consecrated by the African bishops alone, without the concurrence of those of Numidia. The people, resenting this, refused to acknowledge Caecilianus, and set up Majorinus, who was then consecrated by Donatus. The Donatists held that Christ, though of the same substance with the Father, yet was less than the Father: they also denied the infallibility of the Church, which they said had fallen away in many particulars. They were condemned in a council held at Rome in A.D. 313, also in another at Arles in the following year; and a third time, in A.D. 316, at Milan, before Constantine the Great. At the end of the fourth century they had a large number of churches, but soon after began to decline, owing to a schism amongst themselves, occasioned by the election of two bishops in the room of Parmenian, the successor of Donatus, and also through the zealous opposition of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo. They were finally suppressed in the sixth century by Pope Gregory the Great.

dōn'-a-tis'-tĭc, dōn'-a-tis'-tĭ-cal, a. [Eng. *donatist*; -ic; -ical.] Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

dōn'-a-tive, s. & a. [Fr. *donatif*; from Lat. *donativum* = a present, a largess, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; Ital. & Sp. *donativo*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gift, a present, a largess, a gratuity.

"The three Lords took down with them thirty-seven thousand pounds in coin, which they were to distribute as a *donative* among the sailors."—*Macculey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Canon Law*: A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

"Never did steeples carry double truth;
 His is the *donative* and mine the cure."
Cleveland.

B. As adj.: Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

dō-nā'-tōr, s. [Lat.]

Law: A donor.

dōn'-a-tōr-ŷ, dōn'-a-tar-ŷ, s. [Eng. *donator*; -y.]

Scots Law: One to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions.

***dō-naught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *do*, and *naught*.] [DONNAT.] A good-for-nothing, idle fellow.

"Crafty and proud *donabouts*."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 243.

dō-nāx, s. [Lat., from Gr. = (1) a reed, (2) a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Bot.*: *Arundo Donax*, a strong-growing, cane-like grass, resembling the bamboo in habit, but only averaging eight to ten feet in height. It is a native of the south of Europe and Palestine. Its stems are used for many domestic purposes, such as walking-sticks, measuring-rods, and musical pipes; pan-pipes are made of them. (*Smith.*)

2. *Zool.*: A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs belonging to the family Tellinidae. The shell is wedge-shaped and striated, the front rounded and produced, posterior side short. It commences in the Eocene Tertiary, and is represented by numerous species at the present day.

dōne, various parts of v. & interj. [Do.]

A. As parts of a verb.

***I. As the third pers. pl. pres. indic.** (for *doen*).

***II. As infinitive:**

"With me ne hadde he neuer to *dōne*."
Beuyn Sagen, 462.

III. As pa. par. & particip. adj.

1. *As pa. par.* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

2. *As adjective:*

(1) *Lit.*: Performed, executed, acted, carried out, completed.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(a) Cheated, baffled, defeated, over-reached.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"The Holland fleet, who tired and *dōne*."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxx.

B. As interj.: Used to express agreement to a proposal made: as, in accepting a wager, or a bargain offered; the person accepting says, *Dōne*: that is, agreed, accepted; I agree or I accept.

"'Twas *dōne* and *dōne*; and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge."—*L. Extrange: Fables*.

¶ (1) *Dōne broven* (From meat being roasted till quite done): Cheated or over-reached thoroughly.

(2) *Dōne for:*

(a) Ruined, killed.

(b) Exhausted, done up.

"She is rather *dōne for*, this morning."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. x.iii.

(3) *Dōne up*: Thoroughly exhausted, worn out or exhausted from any cause.

dōne, a. [Fr. *donné* = given, pa. par. of *donner* = to give; Lat. *dono*.]

Law: Given, issued, given out to the public; a term used at the conclusion of formal documents, showing the date at which they were officially approved and became valid. [GIVEN.]

dō-neē, s. [Lat. *don(o)* = to give as a present, and Eng. suff. *-ee* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The person to whom anything is given or any grant made.

"There is an error all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the donee."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essay* (1684), p. 217.

2. *Law*: The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

"Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and granters, as the donees or grantees."—*Spelman*.

***dōn'-ēt, s.** [DONAT.]

dō'-neŷ, dō'-nī, s. [A native word.] A native vessel in use on the Coromandel coast of the Northern parts of Ceylon. It is of an ark-like form, about seventy feet long, twenty broad, and twelve deep, with a flat bottom or keel portion, which at the broadest place is seven feet, and at the fore and aft points, ten inches. There is one mast and a lug sail. The draught of water when the vessel is empty is but four feet, and when loaded, nine. The *Doni* can venture to sea only in the fine season. (*Edye: Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, vol. i., p. 13.)

***dō-nŷ-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *donum* = a gift, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or attended with gifts.

†**dōn'-jōn, *dōn'-geōn, s.** [Fr. *donjon*.] [DUNGEON.]

Norm. Arch.: The grand central tower of a Norman or mediæval castle, frequently raised on an artificial elevation. It was the strongest portion of the building, a high square tower with walls of enormous thickness, usually detached from the surrounding buildings by an open space walled, called the Inner Bailey,



DONJON.

and another beyond called the Outer Bailey. Here, in case of the outward defences being gained, the garrison retreated to make their

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

last stand. The donjon contained the great hall, and principal rooms of state for solemn occasions, and also the prison of the fortress; from which last circumstance we derive the modern and restricted use of the word dungeon. Examples are seen in the White Tower, in the Tower of London, Rochester Castle, and the Castle at Newcastle. [It was also called the Donjon-keep. [KEEP; DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.]

"Then, one by one, was heard to fall
The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 37.

* **dōnk, a. & s.** [DANK.]

A. As adj.: Damp, moist, dank.

"The dolly dikis war al donk and wate."
Douglas: Virgil, 201, l.

B. As subst.: Dampness, moisture, dankness.

"Bedown in donkis depe was every alke."
Douglas: Virgil, 201, l.

dōn'-kēy, s. [A word of doubtful origin, but probably a double dimin. from *dun* (from the colour) by the addition of the diminutive suffixes *-k* (= *-ick* or *-ock*) and *-y*. (*Skeat*.)] [DUN.]

1. *Lit.*: An ass (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: A person destitute of sense; a stupid, silly, or foolish person; an ass, a blockhead.

donkey-engine, s.

Steam-engine: An auxiliary engine for working the feed-pump, hoisting in freight, &c.; work unconnected with the propelling engines, and which may thus proceed when the main engines are stopped.

donkey-man, s.

1. One who drives or keeps a donkey for hire.
2. One who works at a donkey-pump.

donkey-pump, s. A steam-pump for feeding steam-engine boilers; frequently used for pumping in water during the cessation from working of the principal engine. It is used as a substitute for the feed-pump portion of the large engine; also used in breweries, distilleries, gas-works, tanneries, and chemical works. Some pumps are mounted on legs, others are adapted to be bolted to a post or wall. (*Knicht*.)

* **dōn'-kēy-drōme, s.** [Formed from Eng. *donkey*, in imitation of *hippodrome* (q.v.).] A course for a donkey-race.

"Left sprawling in the dust of the donkey-drōme"—*Savage: R. Medlicott, bk. I, ch. v. (Davies)*

* **dōnk'-ish, a.** [Eng. *donk*; *-ish*.] Rather damp, moist, or dank.

dōn'-na, s. [Sp. and Ital. from *don* (q.v.), from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*.] A lady.

¶ *Prima donna*: The first or leading female singer in an opera, &c.

dōn'-nar, v.t. [Prob. connected with Dan. *dundra*, Sw. *dundra* = to make a loud noise, to thunder.] To stupefy.

"Tis not the damaged heady gear
That donnar, dase, or daver."
A. Douglas: Poems, p. 141.

dōn'-nard, dōn'-nērt, a. [DONNAT.] Grossly stupid; stunned; in doltage.

"'Ye donnard auld devil,' answered his guest."
Scott: Antiquary, ch. II.

dōn'-nart-nēss, s. [Eng. *donnart*; *-ness*.] Stupidity.

dōn'-nat, dōn'-nōt, s. [A contraction of *do naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

"The worst dōnot of them can look out for their turn."
Scott: Heart of Midlothian.

* **donne, * don, a.** [DUN.]

* **donne, v.t.** [Do.]

dōnned (1), pa. par. or a. [DON, v.]

dōnned (2), a. [Etym. doubtful.] Fond, greatly attached. (*Scotch*.)

dōn'-nērt, a. [DONNARD.]

* **dōn'-nīsh, a.** [Eng. *don*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a don; learned.

"Unless a man . . . can write *donnish* books."
G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. xvi.

† **dōn'-nīsm, s.** [Eng. *don*; *-ism*.] The assumption of airs of great importance; self-importance; conceit. (*University slang*.)

dō'-nōr, s. [Lat. *don(o)* = to give as a present; Eng. suff. *-or*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who gives, bestows, or grants anything gratuitously.

"Litters think beside the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised dōle."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. I.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* One who grants an estate to another.

* 2. *Ecol.:* A term of the middle ages, applied to the giver and founder of a work of art for religious purposes—viz., the giver of a church picture, statue, or painted window, &c.; the founder of a church or an altar. (*Fairholt*.)

Dōn'-ō-van, s. [Proper name.]

Donovan's solution, s.

Pharm.: A pale greenish liquid, having no odour and a styptic taste; it is a mixture containing red iodide of mercury and teriodide of arsenic. It is used in skin diseases.

* **dō-nōth'-īng-nēss, s.** [Eng. *do*; *nothing*; *-ness*.] Idleness, indolence, laziness.

"A situation of similar affluence and dōnothingness."
Miss Austen: Mansfield Park, ch. xxxviii.

dōn'-ship, s. [Eng. *don*; *-ship*.] The quality of a don or gentleman of rank; a title given to gentlemen under the degree of baron.

"To torture
Your donship for a day or two."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances, v. I.

dōn'-sie, don-cie, don-sy, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adjective:

1. Affectively neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance; frequently applied to one small in size.

"She was a *doncie* wife and clean
Without debate."
Ramsay: Poems, l. 223.

2. Used obliquely, to signify pettish, testy.

3. Saucy; malapert.

4. Restive; unmanageable; as applied to a horse.

"Tho' ye was tricky, sleek, an' funnie,
Ye neer was *doncie*."
Burns: To his Auld Mare.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated in regard to accidents or moral conduct.

"Their doncie tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances."
Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

7. Dull, rearse, stupid.

"Has thou with Rosencrucians wandert,
Or thro' some doncie desert dander?"
Ramsay: Poems, ll. 334. (Jamieson.)

B. As subst.: A stupid, lubbly fellow.

* **dōn'-zel, * don-sel, s.** [Ital. *donzello*; Sp. *doncel*; O. F. *donzel*, from Lat. *doncellus*, *dominellus*, dimin. of Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master.] A young gentleman following arms but not yet knighted; a young squire or attendant; a page.

"He is esquire to a knight-errant, *doncel* to the daniels."
Butler: Characters.

dōo, s. [DOVE.] (*Scotch*.)

dōo'-āb, s. [DOAB.]

dōob, s. [Various Hindoo languages.] An Indian name for *Cynodon dactylon*, the Creeping Dog's-tooth grass, which is used as fodder. [*CYNODON, DOORDA*.]

dōo'-dī-a, s. [Named after Mr. S. Doody, a London botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of exotic Asplenice (Polypodioid Ferns).

dōo'-dle, s. [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q.v.).] A lazy, idle trifler.

dōo'-dle, dōu'-dle, v.t. [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q.v.).]

1. To dawdle.

"I have an auld wife to my mither,
Will dawdle it on her knee."
Herd: Coll., ll. 203.

2. To play the bagpipe.

dōo'-dle-säck, s. [Ger. *duelsack*.]

Music: The bagpipe.

dōof, doofoe, s. [DUFF.]

1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.

"They had gotten some aish *dōofs*. They had been, terribly palpit and daddit w' something."
Brownie of Bodach, l. 133.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I mucht na gie a *dōof*. I hurkit litherlye down."
Hogg: Winter Tales, ll. 41.

dōok, dōnk, v.i. & t. [*DUCK, v.*] (*Scotch*.)

dōok (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A wooden plug or block inserted in a brick or stone wall for the subsequent attachment of the finishing pieces.

2. The same as *Dool* (3), s. (q.v.)

dōok (2), s. [*DUCK, s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dipping, ducking, or bathing; a bath.

2. *Min.:* The same as *dip-working* (q.v.).

dōok'-ēt, dōu'-cat, s. [*Scot. dōo, dou = a dove, and cat, ket = cote*.] A dove-cot, a pigeon-house.

"And for the moor-fowl, or the grey fowl, they lie
as thick as doos in a *dōoket*."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxii.

dōoks, s. pl. [*DOOK (1), s.*]

* **dōol (1), * dōole, s.** [*DOLE (1), s.*]

"Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please
I hae a sonny dōol o' cheese."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 43.

dōol (2), s. [*DOLE (?)*, s.] Sorrow.

¶ *To sing dōol*: To lament, to mourn.

"Let him draw near;
And owre this grassy heap sing dōol."
Burns: A Bard's Epitaph.

dool-like, a. Having the appearance of sorrow; doleful.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going dool-like in sackcloth."
Rutherford: Letters, l. 63.

dōol (3), s. [*Ger. dolle*.] An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor.

* **dōol'-fūl, a.** [*DOLEFUL*.]

dōo'-lie, s. [Prob. connected with *devil*.] A spectre, a hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scare-crow.

dōom, v.t. [Essentially the same word as *deem* (q.v.).] [*DOOM, s.*]

* 1. To judge, to sit in judgment upon.

"No sooner did thy dear and only Son
Perceive thee purposed not to doom trail man
So strictly, but much more to pity linned."
Milton: P. L., lii, 402-4.

* 2. To judge, to decide, to determine.

"Nobly doomed."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 3.

3. To sentence, to adjudge, to condemn to any punishment.

"Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 585, 586.

4. With the penalty or punishment expressed.

"We shall not be doomed to death or life according to the hecrotic spirits of the world."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. I.

5. To destine; to ordain or fix the fate or destiny of irrevocably.

"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not coloured like his own; and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."
Cowper: Task, li. 12-15.

* 6. To ordain, fix, or decree as a penalty or punishment; to pass sentence of.

"Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?"
Shakespeare: Richard III., ll. 1.

* 7. To allot as a penalty or punishment.

"The prince will doom thee death."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

8. To assess or tax by estimate at discretion. (*American*.)

dōom, * dom, * dome, s. [A.S. *dōm*: cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tuom*; Goth. *dōms*; Ice. *dōmo*; Sw. and Dan. *dom*, all = judgment; Gr. *θεμς* (*themis*) = law, from a root *dha* = to place, Sansc. *dha*. (*Skeat*.)] [*DEEM, DOM*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A judicial passing of sentence or judgment (not necessarily of condemnation).

"Adjudget to death and hell
By doom severe."
Milton: P. L., iii. 233, 234.

2. *Specif.:* The great day of judgment.

"The cited dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten."
Milton: P. L., iii. 227-29.

* 3. The right, power, authority, or duty of sitting in judgment.

"For nether the fadir jugth any man, but hath
younn ech doom to the Sone."
Wycliffe: John v.

bōl, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shcn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -fion = zhūn. -cious, -fious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

4. A sentence or judgment passed, generally evil or adverse.

"In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his doom, his conscience accusing or excusing him."—*Locke*.

* 5. The infliction or carrying out of a sentence or punishment.

"Therefore to me their doom he hath assigned;
That they may have their wish, to try with me
In battle which the stronger proves."
Milton: P. L., vi. 817-19.

6. Fate, destiny; generally evil or adverse.

"Their doom would be fixed if a courtier should be called to the chair."—*Macready: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

7. Ruin, destruction, fate, perdition.

"Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom,
Nor think vain words (he cried) can ease my doom."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xl. 595, 596.

* 8 An opinion.

"I am his truest man, as to my doom."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 479.

* 9. Disposition, control.

"To all that were at his doom." *Atterbury, 2, 608.*

II. Arch. The old name for the Last Judgment, which impressive subject was usually painted over the chancel arch in parochial churches. Dooms were executed in distemper, and are of very constant occurrence. One of the finest at present existing in England is in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Coventry. In the reign of Edward VI. these representations were effaced, or washed over, as superstitious. (*Fairholt*.)

¶ For the difference between *doom* and *destiny*, see **DESTINY**.

* ¶ **Falsing a doom:**

Old Scots Law: An appeal to a higher court against a doom, in the sense of a judicial decision alleged to be false or unjust. Appeal in such cases remains in Scotland, being now to the Court of Session, and thence again to the House of Lords, but in such cases the term "falsing a doom" is no longer employed.

* **doom-book, * dom-boc, s.** The book of laws, and national and local customs and usages, compiled under the direction of King Alfred. It is now lost.

* **doom-house, * dome-howse, s.** [A.S. *dōmhūs*.] A court or hall of justice.

"Dome-house. Pretorium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **doom-place, * dom-place, s.** A market, a market-place.

"He disputeth in the synagoge . . . and in the chequere or domplace."—*Wycliffe: Deeds, xvii. 17.*

* **doom-settle, * dom-seotle, s.** [A.S. *dōmsættl*.] A judgment seat.

"Binlore the reue as he set on his domseotle."—*St. Juliana, p. 55.*

* **doom-stool, * dom-stol, s.** [A.S. *dōmsstōll*.] A seat of justice, a judgment seat.

"Let skile sitten ase demare upon the domstol."—*Ancren Riwle, p. 305.*

dooms-day, s. & a. [DOOMSDAY.]

* **dooms-man, * domes-man, s.** [DOOMSMAN.]

doom (2), s. [DOOM.]

doom-palm, s. [DOOM-PALM.]

* **doom, * doom, a.** [DUMB.]

doom'-age, s. [Eng. *doom*; -age.] A penalty or fine for neglect. (*American*, esp. in New Hampshire.)

doomed, pa. par. & a. [DOOM, v.]

doom'-er, s. [Eng. *doom*; -er.] One who judges, decides, or fixes the doom or destiny.

"Among the doomers of the prisoner's life and death."—*Lytton*.

* **doom-fūl, a.** [Eng. *doom*; -ful(l).] Full of or causing doom or destruction.

"By th' infectious stink that doomful deluge left,
Nature herself has since of purity been reft."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

doom'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DOOM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of judging, sentencing or condemning; condemnation.

dooms, adv. [Apparently a corruption of *damed*, influenced by *doom* (q.v.).] Very, exceedingly.

"Our powny relets a bit, and its dooms awer to the road."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xv.*

dooms'-day, * domes-dal, * domes-day, * domes-del, * domes-dele, * doms-day, s. & a. [A.S. *dōms dæg* = the day of judgment; Icel. *dōmsdagr*, *domadagr*; O. Fris. *domesdæ*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The great day of judgment.

"Then is dooms-day near."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet, ii. 2.*

* 2. *Fig.*: The day of death; the end, the destruction.

"Doomsday is near 'die all, die merrily."
Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

¶ To take *doomsday* seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

"And sometimes he may do me good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and took doomsday for the other."—*The Puritan, li. 621.* (Suppl. to Shakspeare.)

B. As adj.: See the compound.

doomsday-book, domesday-book.

A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a register or survey of the lands in England, from which judgment was given as to the value, tenures, and services of each holding. It was commenced about the year 1084, and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon at Gloucester by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign.

The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time, by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of Cnut, King of Denmark, which was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many ploughs were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in socage; how much wood, meadow, and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each freeman or socman had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity: "So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Doomsday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, consisting of 382 leaves, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, consisting of 450 leaves, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literalim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photolithography to the production of a facsimile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James,

R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The facsimile was completed in 1863. (*Report of Ordnance Survey*.)

The Domesday Survey continued to be the basis of assessment for taxes until 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Domesday Book.

¶ Stow says that the name was derived from Domus Dei, because the book was deposited in a part of Winchester Cathedral so called, but it is more probable that it is connected with doom in the sense of judgment.

* **dooms'-man, * domes-man, * doms-man, * dom-ys-man, s.** [Eng. *doom*, and *man*.] A judge, an umpire.

"They wold fayne fle
Or hide tham fra that domesman alight."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 5, 900.

* **doom'-stēr, dōmp'-stēr, s.** [Eng. *doom*; -ster.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A judge; one who pronounces the doom or sentence.

"The law shall never be my doomsster, by Christ's grace."—*Rutherford: Letters, pt. I., lett. 195.*

2. *Scots Law*: The name given to a public official, who also, in most cases, held the office of public executioner. In a case of capital punishment he repeated the sentence in court, after it had been pronounced by the judge and recorded by the clerk, adding the words: "And this I pronounce for doom," by which it became legalized.

"And this," said the Domsster, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. xxi.*

dōon, doun, adv. [DOWN.] Down.

"The pur Colnel bought a new aw just the day before they marched, and I wimla them tak that aw doun, but just to brush it lika day mysell."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. lixii.*

dōon (1), s. [Cingalese.]

Bot.: A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylantica*, a large tree of the Dipterocarpaceæ family, native of Ceylon; the timber is much esteemed for building purposes. A resin exudes from the trunk resembling dammar, which is mixed with paddy-husks, and used for burning in lamps. (*Smith*.)

dōon (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *doun*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A place or green used for play.

2. The goal in a game.

"Fra doun to doun shoot forth the pennystane."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 67.

* **dōon (1), v.** [DO.]

dōon (2), v.t. [DOWN, *adv.* & *prep.*] To upset, to overturn, to throw over; as in wrestling. (*Scotch*.)

dōon, adv. [DOOM, s.] Very, exceedingly. (*Scotch*.)

dōon'-ga, s. [A native word.] A kind of canoe made of a single piece of wood, and used by the natives in navigating the delta of the Ganges for the purpose of obtaining salt.

door, * dor, * dore, * dur, * dure, * durre, s. [A.S. *duru*, cogn. with Dut. *deur*; Dan. *dør*; Sw. *dörr*; Icel. *dyrr*; Goth. *daur*; O. H. Ger. *thor*, *thür*; Lat. (pl.) *fores*; Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*); Sansc. *dvāra*, *dvár*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) An opening in a wall for a passage-way; the means of entrance into a building, room, or passage.

"Some to home ran in haste,
Doors and windows barred fast."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1, 953.

(2) A frame of wood or metal, closing such opening or entrance, and constructed to swing on hinges. [1.]

"With his ax he smot right the
Dores, barres and iron chains."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2, 210.

(3) Used for a house, or room; as, He lives next door to me.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The entrance, portal, or beginning.

"Buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, s. 9.

(2) A passage, avenue, or means of approach or access.

"I am the door."—*John x. 9.*

II. Carp.: A wooden or metal, or partly wood and partly metal frame, constructed so as to open and shut on hinges and close the

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; cy=ā. qu=kw.

entrance to a building, room, &c. The doors of ancient Egypt and contemporary nations swung upon vertical pintles which projected from the top and bottom of the door into sockets in the lintel and threshold respectively. The commonest form of door had the pindle in the middle of the width, so that, as it opened, a way was afforded on each side of it for ingress or egress. The doors of the oracle of Solomon's Temple were of olive-wood, and were "a fifth part of the wall." As the width of the house was 20 cubits, the doorway was was about 6½ feet wide. The door was double. The outer door of the temple was of fir, and hung upon olive-wood posts. The doorway was about eight feet wide, and the double doors had each two leaves. In a six-panel door the rail next to the top rail is called the frieze-rail. A panel wider than its height is a lying-panel; if of equal height and width, a square panel; if its height be greater than its width, a standing panel. A double-door consists of two pairs of folding-doors, hung on the angles of the apertures and opening toward the reveals against which they are hung. Folding-doors are two doors hung on opposite corners of the aperture in the same plane, so that the styles meet in the centre when closed. Double-margin doors are made in imitation of folding doors, the middle style being made double with an intervening bead. Sliding-doors are an improvement on folding; they slip into grooves in the partition. A proper-ledged door is one made of boards placed side by side with battens called ledges at the back. With a diagonal piece at the back, in addition, it is said to be framed and ledged. (Knight.)

¶ *In or within doors*: Within or inside the house.

"How now! rain *within doors*, and none abroad?"
Shaksp.: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* (2) *Out of door, out of doors*:

(a) *Lit.*: Outside the house, abroad.

"Jumping out of bed, and running out of doors."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. II. § 3.

(b) *Fig.*: Quite or entirely sent away, dismissed, or done away with.

"His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother."—Locke.

(3) *Next door to*: Approaching closely to or bordering upon.

"A seditions word leads to a brawl, and a riot unpunished is but *next door to a tumult*."—*L'Estrange*.

(4) *To lie or be at one's door*: To be imputable or chargeable to.

"In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*."—Dryden: *DuRensay*, (Pref.)

(5) *To be put to the door*: To be ruined. (Scotch.)

(6) *To take the door on one's back*: To pack off; to be gone. (Scotch.)

"Stop the mill, Sauners' Pate, and come out, and *take the door on your back*."—*R. Gilbride*, II. 313.

door-alarm, *s.* A device attached to a door to give an audible notice when the door is opened or tampered with. [BURGLAR-ALARM.]

door-bell, *s.* A bell attached to a door or door-post, or hung by a handle exposed outside of the door.

door-case, *s.* The frame of a door in which it swings and fits.

"The making of frames for doorcases is the framing of two pieces of wood stewart two other pieces."—*Mozon*.

door-fastener, *s.* A portable contrivance for fastening a door. It usually consists of a piece jammed in between the door and the casing, having spurs which catch in the latter and a turn-button which engages against the door. Sometimes it is a toggle-strut which thrusts against the door and the floor.

door-frame, *s.*

Carpentry:

1. The structure in which the panels are fitted. It is composed of: The stiles, or upright pieces at the sides; the munnions, or central upright pieces; the bottom rail, the lock or central rail, and the top-rail.

2. The case into which the door is fitted.

door-keeper, *s.* A porter, an usher, one who keeps the entrance to a building, house, &c.

"The salary of the doorkeeper of the Excise-office had been, by a scandalous job, raised to five hundred a year. It ought to have been reduced to fifty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

door-knob, *s.* The bulb or handle on the spindle of a door-lock. It is made of metal, glass, porcelain, or clay of various colours. Ingenuity is employed in devising means of attaching the knob to its shank, and the latter to the spindle. With glass knobs the shank of thin iron may be passed into the congealing glass in the mould. With clay and porcelain the heat of baking is too great, and the shanks are fastened to the knobs by cement or fusible metal. (Knight.)

door-latch, *s.* A latch or apparatus for shutting and opening a door. [Door-lock.]

"Door-latch and tinkling staples ring."
Scott: *William & Helen*.

door-lock, *s.* A door-fastening whose bolt is retracted by a key; differing from a latch or catch, in which the bolt is worked by the knob or handle.

* **door-man**, *s.* A door-keeper.

door-mat, *s.* A texture for wiping the feet; made of tussocks of hemp, flax, or jute woven or tied into a fabric; also made of sedge, straw, rushes, or other common material.

door-nail, * **dore-nail**, * **dor-nayl**, *s.* The plug, plate, or knob on which a door-knocker strikes.

"He bar him to the arthe as ded as *dor-nayl*."
William of Palerne, s. 393.

* **door-particulars**, *s.pl.* Home affairs, private concerns.

"These domestic *door-particulars* are not the question here."—Shaksp.: *Lea*, v. 1. (Quarto.)

* **door-pin**, * **dure-pin**, *s.* A bolt or bar of a door.

"Rymenhild undede the *durepin*
Of the hous ther heo was in."
King Horn, 973.

door-plate, *s.* A metal plate on a door on which are inscribed the name, profession, or business of the resident.

door-post, *s.* The jamb or side-piece in a doorway to which the door is hung.

"And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper *door-post* of the houses, wherein they shall eat it."—*Exod.* xii. 7.

door-roller, *s.* A snspension device for a sliding door, in which the roller of the door-hanger runs on a track-plate or rod. Used for doors of barns, warehouses, luggage-vans, &c. (Knight.)

door-sill, *s.* The threshold.

"'I hope,' said I, 'the villain I would kill
Has slipped beneath the door and the *door-sill*.'"
Cooper: *Columbia*.

door-spring, *s.* A spring attached to or bearing against a door, so as to automatically close it. Of this nature are the elastic bands of vulcanized rubber, which reach between the top of the door and the lintel, being extended by the opening of the door, and, by contraction, closing it.

door-stane, *s.* [DOOR-STONE.]

door-stead, *s.* The entrance of, or the parts about a door; a doorway.

"Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men."—*Warburton to Hurd: Letters*, I. 191.

door-step, *s.* A step leading up to a door; a door-stone.

"Many a farewell word and sweet good night on the *door-step*."
Longfellow: *Evangelina*, l. 3.

door-stone, **door-stane**, *s.* The threshold, the doorstep.

"But he'll no bear o' gauging over the *door-stane*."
—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xvi.

door-stop, *s.*

Carp.: A knob or block on a skirting-board or floor, against which the door shuts. The object is to hold the door open or to catch it when opened clear back, and prevent the door-knob from bruising the wall. Also a pad or strip on a door-case, against which the door shuts, to prevent slamming.

door-strip, *s.* A strip attached near the lower edge of a door, to shut down tightly upon the threshold beneath, when the door is closed. [WEATHER-STRIP.]

* **door-tree**, * **dore-tre**, * **dore-tree**, * **dure-tree**, *s.* A doorpost.

"Havelok lifte up the *dore-tre*
And at a dint he slow him thre."
Havelok, 1, 908.

* **door-ward**, * **dore-ward**, * **dure-ward**, * **dure-weard**, *s.* A door-keeper.
"He bed these *dure-ward* lete in his ivere."—*O. Eng. Miscellany*, p. 52.

* **door-warrier**, * **doore-warrier**, * **A door-ward**, a door-keeper.

"Dure-ward. A *doore-warrier*, a *doore-keeper*, a *porter*."—*Verriegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vi.

door-way, *s.* [DOORWAY.]

door'-da, **door'-wa**, **dûr'-va**, *s.* [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: The name in India for *Cynodon dactylon*, a creeping-rooted perennial low grass, its flowers being digitate in spikes. It is a native of this country, but rare. In many countries it occupies large areas. In India it abounds in the Sunderbunds. When its leaves dry up in the sun, its roots form a never-failing supply for feeding horses in Calcutta, and a cooling drink is said to be made from them. (Smith.) [CYNODON, DOOR.]

Door'-ga, **Door'-gah**, **Dûr'-ga**, *s.* (Bengalee, &c., from Sanscrit. Properly the appellation of a giant slain by Doorga, to whom, consequently, his name was transferred. Some suppose that in its wider meaning it implies that which is difficult of approach, inaccessible, impenetrable, or unattainable; or it may be from the Sanscrit particle *dur* = difficult, troublesome, and *gam* = to be known, implying that this goddess is to be known only by laborious and severe austerities; or it may be from *dur* = bad, vile, ill, and *gat* = to sing, Doorga being extolled in the hymns and songs of the wicked.)

Hindoo Mythol.: The principal wife, as well as the mother, of Siva, one of the gods belonging to the Hindoo triad. The name Doorga is her appropriate appellation in Bengal, but in Southern and Western India she is generally Purwatee, or Parvati. Her great exploit in slaying the giant Doorga has already been mentioned. [Etymol.] In an encounter with another monster of the same kind, Mahisha, she was equally victorious. How great her services were on this occasion will be obvious when it is mentioned that the giant had overcome the gods in war, and reduced them to such a state of indigence that they were wandering about the earth like common beggars. For the form in which she is represented, see DOORGA POOJAH. Doorga has other names. One is Bhagabati. As the consort of Siva, when the latter is represented as Kala, she is called Kalee, or Kālī (q.v.). (*Madras Christian Instructor*, vol. i. (1843).

doorga poojah, *s.* (Bengalee, from Sanscrit, *doorga* (q.v.), and *poojah*, *pūjā* = worship.)

[*Hindoo Festivals*: The worship of Doorga, and the festival at which that worship chiefly takes place. It is said that when instituted by King Surat it was held in spring; now it is celebrated in autumn. According to the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of Calcutta, the image of the goddess is usually made of clay, in the shape of a female with ten arms. In one of her right hands is a spear, with which she is piercing the giant Mahisha; with one of the left she holds the tail of a serpent, and the hair of the giant, whose breast the serpent is biting. The other hands are all filled with various implements of war. Against her right leg leans a lion, and against her left the giant mentioned above. Her sons, Kartikeya and Ganesa, with several goddesses, are often placed by the side of the image.

door'-i-ah, *s.* [Various Indian languages.] A cotton cloth made in India.

* **door'-ing**, *s.* [Eng. door; -ing.] A door with all its appendages, posts, frame, &c.

"He reports of a whirlpool between the East Islands and Lofoot, called Mælestrand; which is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses in those islands ten miles off."—*Milton: Hist. Moscoria*, ch. v.

door'-less, *a.* [Eng. door; -less.] Deprived of or without a door.

"Doorless is that house,
And dark it is within."
Longfellow: *The Grave*.

door'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. door; -way.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The entrance way or passage into a building, house, or room.

2. *Arch.*: In the architecture of the middle ages, doorways are striking and important

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shûn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhûn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shûs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

features, exhibiting, in the character of the mouldings and ornaments, the style and period of the edifice. The doorways gave scope to the richest embellishment, and are frequently adorned with sculptures, sometimes representing saints, at others grotesque forms, which are introduced either in the tympanum in relief, or independently between the shafts. Symbolical, historical, and astronomical representations are also met with. Thus the signs of the zodiac and calendars often occur on the pilasters of the doors, the latter marking the months of the year by representing the proper employment for different trades in each month.

doorway-plane, s.

Arch.: The space included between the intrados of a large archway and the actual door of entrance.

***dōp** (1), *v.t.* [DIP, v.]

***dōp** (2), *v.t.* [A contraction of *do up*.] [DUP.] To put or place on.

dōp, dōpp (1), *s.* [DOR (2), v.]

Diamond-cutting: The copper cup in which a diamond is soldered when it is to be polished upon an iron lap or skive charged with diamond-powder. [DIAMOND-CUTTING.]

***dōp** (2), *s.* [DOR (1), v.] A bow, a curtsy. (Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.)

dōpe, s.

1. Any semi-fluid eatable.
2. Any pasty lubricant; *spec.*, a preparation of pitch, tallow, &c., which, applied to the bottom of shoes, enables the wearer to glide lightly over snow. (*Scientific American*.)
3. Any material used to absorb a lubricant, &c., as cotton-waste, sand, and the like.
4. Opium prepared for smoking. (*Slang*.)

dōp'-plēr-ite, *s.* [Named after B. Doppler, who was the first to bring them to notice, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring in elastic or partly jelly-like masses. Found in peat-beds in Styria and Switzerland. Hardness, 0.5; sp. gr. 1.089: after drying, hardness, 2-2.5; sp. gr. 1.466. When fresh, brownish-black, with a dull-brown streak and greasy subvitreous lustre. Insoluble in alcohol or ether. (*Dana*.)
2. A variety of Hircite; greyish, earthy, and plastic in the fingers when fresh. Contains much less water than 1, and burns with a bright flame and intense heat. (*Dana*.)

dō-quet (qu as k), *s.* [DOCKET.]

dor (1), **dorr** (1), *s.* [Ety. doubtful, but probably connected with *dor* (2), s.]

1. A trick, a joke.

"I will never bear this

Never endure this *dor*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Pleased, iii. 1.

2. A mock imprecation.

"The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it."—Ben Jonson: *Epicurean*, ll. 2.

¶ To give one the *dor*: To cheat, to trick, to make a fool of.

dor (2), **dorr** (2), *s.* [From the noise made by the insect.]

Entomology:

1. A species of Beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the family Geotrupidae, or Earth-borers. It is of a glossy violet, black, or deep greenish-black. The club of the antennae is yellowish, the elytra smooth, but slightly punctured, as is the thorax. It may often be seen flying about in the summer evenings. Its size and weight render it very unwieldy on the wing, so that it has but little power of guiding itself, and apparently none of checking its course quickly, for it strikes against all kinds of objects, but without suffering any damage.
2. The Cock-chaffer (q.v.).

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle, *s.* [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-fly, *s.* [DOR (2), s., 1.]

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk, *s.* *Caprimulgus europæus*, the Nightjar or Goat-sucker.

"The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird."

Wordsworth: *Wagoner*, c. 1.

***dor, *dorr**, *v.t.* [DOR (1), s.] To cheat, to trick, to humbug, to hoax, to perplex, to puzzle.

"When we are so easily *dorred* and *auated* with every sophism."—Hales: *Remains*, ser. 2.

¶ To *dor* the *dottrell*: To cheat or humbug a simpleton.

"This sport called *dorring* the *dottrell*."—Ben Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

dō-ra'-dō, *s.* [Sp. = gilt, from *dorar* = to gild; Lat. *deaurio*, from *aurum* = gold.] [EL DORADO.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A rich man.

"A troop of these ignorant *Dorados*."—Browne: *Religio Medici*, pt. II., § 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The Sword-fish, a constellation in the southern hemisphere. It is also called Xiphias.

2. *Ichthy.*: A species of fish of the genus *Coryphæna*, *C. hippurus*. [CORYPHÆNA, DOLPHIN II. 10 (2).]

Dor'-cas, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a woman "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did," mentioned in Acts ix. 36-41.

Dorcas-society, *s.* A society or association of ladies for making and supplying clothes to the poor, either gratuitously, or at a nominal charge.

dor-ca-thēr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *δορκας* (*dorkas*) = an antelope, a gazelle, and *θηρίον* (*therion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Cervidae, found in Miocene strata.

dōr'-ēe, dōr'-y, *s.* [Fr. *dorée* = golden, gilt.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Zeus Faber*, an acanthopterygious fish, the typical one of the



DORÉE.

family Zeidae. It is found at times on the British coasts, and is much esteemed for eating. It is very commonly called John Dory, wrongly taken to be a corruption of the French *Jaune-dorée* = a golden yellow.

dōr'-ē-ma, *s.* Gr. = a gift, in allusion to the product of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to order Umbelliferae. *Dorema ammoniacum*, a Persian plant, yields gum ammoniac.

Dōr'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Dorius*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Doric.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant of Doris, a country in Greece, south of Thessaly; also a colony of Dorians in Asia Minor.

Dorian mode (or mood), **Doric mood**, *s.*

Music: The first of the authentic church tones or modes, from D to D, with its dominant A. It resembles the key of D minor, but with B♭ and no C♯. It is characterized by its severe tone, and is especially suited for religious or warlike music. Many of the old German chorals are written in this mode. (*Milton*: *P.L.*, l. 550.) [GREEK MUSIC, PLAIN SONG.]

Dōr'-ic, *Dōr'-ick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Doricus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geog.*: Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Dorian.

2. *Music*: Pertaining to the Dorian mode (q.v.).

"One delights in the Ionian; the other altogether in the *Doric*."—Howell: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 73.

3. *Arch.*: [DORIC ORDER.]

B. As substantive:

1. The language or dialect spoken by the Dorians. [DORIC DIALECT.]

2. Any broad, hard dialect; especially applied to the Scottish.

Doric dialect, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The dialect spoken by the natives of Doris in Greece. It was broad and hard.

2. *Fig.*: Any broad and hard dialect; as the Scottish.

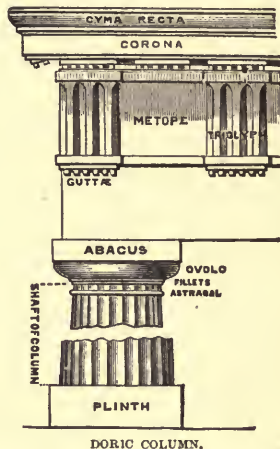
Doric mode, *s.*

Music: [DORIAN MODE.]

Doric order, *s.*

Architecture:

1. *Grecian Doric*: the earliest and most simple form of columnar edifice. The Doric column was first adapted to edifices having the proportions, strength, and beauty of the body of a man. The trunks of trees probably suggested the first idea of columns, but in the Doric style the proportions of a man appear



DORIC COLUMN.

to have been adopted. A man was found to be six times the length of his foot, hence the plain Doric columns were made six diameters in height. The Greeks composed their beautiful temples upon this idea: their simplicity and harmony are remarkable—simplicity in the long unbroken lines which bound their forms, and the breadth and boldness of every part; harmony in the evident fitness of every part to the rest.

2. *Roman Doric*: An imitation of the Grecian, but in some of the best examples, the column is eight times the diameter in height; the shaft is quite plain except fillets above and below with escape and corvette, and it diminishes one-fifth of its diameter. The capital is four-sevenths of a diameter high, and is composed of a torus which forms the hypotrachelium, and with the necking occupies one-third of the whole height; three deep fillets with a quarter round moulding are intended to represent the ovula and annulets of the Greek capital. The Doric order, says Palladio, was invented by the Dorians and named from them, being a Grecian people which dwelt in Asia. If Doric columns are made alone without pilasters, they ought to be seven and a half or eight diameters high. The intercolumns are to be little less than three diameters of the columns; and this Vitruvius calls *Diastylis*.

The ancients employed the Doric in temples dedicated to Minerva, to Mars, and to Hercules, whose grave and manly dispositions suited well with the character of this order. Serlio says it is proper for churches dedicated to Jesus Christ, to St. Paul, St. Peter, or any saints remarkable for their fortitude in exposing their lives and suffering for the Christian faith. The height of the Doric column, including its capital and base, is sixteen modules; and the height of the entablature, four modules; the latter of which being divided into eight parts, two of them are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and the remaining three to the cornice. Vitruvius himself

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

makes the Doric column in porticoes higher by half a diameter than in temples; and modern architects have, on some occasions, followed his example. In private houses, therefore, it may be $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{2}{3}$, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ modules high; in interior decorations, even seventeen modules, and sometimes perhaps a trifle more; which increase in the height may be added entirely to the shaft, as in the Tuscan order, without changing either the base or capital. The entablature, too, may remain unaltered in all the aforesaid cases; for it will be sufficiently bold without alteration. In some of the ancient temples the Doric column is executed without a base. (Weale.)

Dōr-ī-çīm, Dōr-ī-çim, s. [Eng. Doric; -ism; Gr. *δορικός* (*dōrismos*).] A phrase or idiom of the Doric dialect.

"There is not the least shadow of Doricism."—*Boyle: On Benet's Phalaris*, p. 43.

Dōr-id, s. [Mod. Lat. *Doridæ* (q.v.).] A mollusc of the family Doridæ.

"The *Doridæ* vary in length from three lines to more than three inches."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (1875), p. 329.

dōr-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr., Lat., &c. *Dor(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.] Zool.: The Sea-Lemons, a family of naked-gilled, gastropod molluscs. (Woodward: *Manual of Mollusca*.)

dōr-ip'-pē, s. [Etym. unknown.] Zool.: A genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans, belonging to the sub-division Notopoda. The feet of the fourth and fifth pairs are elevated on the back, and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes are supported on simple peduncles.

Dōr-is, s. [Gr.] 1. *Geog.*: The name of a country in Greece, south of Thessaly, from which it was separated by Mount Ceta. Also a colony of the Dorians in Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria. 2. *Myth.*: A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters, called Nereids. 3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on September 19, the date on which Pales was first seen by the same distinguished astronomer. 4. *Zool.*: A genus of gastropodous molluscs, the typical one of the family Doridæ (q.v.). About 100 species are known.

dor-lach, dor-loch, s. [Gael. *dorlach* = a bundle.] 1. A bundle; apparently that kind of truss formerly worn by the Highland troops instead of a knapsack, "These supple fellows, with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs*."—*Baillie: Letters*, l. 175. 2. A portmantau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wif' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

3. A short sword, a dagger. "Stell bonnetta, hektonas, awerds, bows and *dor-lochs* or culverings."—*Acts James VI.* (1574).

dor-man, s. [DORMANT.] The same as DORMANT, s., B. 1.

dorman-tree, s. A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. A dormond or dormant-tree.

dor-man-çy, s. [Fr. *dormant*, pr. par. of *dormir* = to sleep; Eng. suff. -*cy*.] 1. A state of sleep, or stupor.

"To lie there in heavy *dormancy*."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, lll. 159.

2. The state of being dormant or inactive. "The *dormancy* of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain."—*Bp. Horley: Park Reg.* xxvi. 355.

dor-mant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *dormir* = to sleep.]

A. As adjective: 1. *Ordinary Language:* (1) Literally:

(1) Asleep, sleeping. "With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach."—*Grew: Museum*.

(2) Torpid as a hibernating animal.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Allowed to rest, or cease to act; quieted, repressed, subsided.

"He a dragon i . . . I can insure his anger *dormant*."—*Congreve: Old Bachelor*, l. 1.

(2) Inactive, in a state of inaction.

"The law of nature is active in some things, but *dormant* in others."—*Bates: Divinity of the Christian Religion*, ch. ii.

(3) Neglected, not asserted or claimed: as, a *dormant* peerage.

"It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*."—*Swift*.

(4) Private, not public.

"There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

(5) Fixed, stationary, not movable.

"His table *dormant* in his halls always stood redy."—*Chaucer: C. T.* 855.

II. Her.: In a sleeping posture.

B. As substantive:

1. *Carp.*: A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. Also called a Dormond, Dorman-tree, or Dormant-tree.

"Ropes . . . the *dormant* toes'd Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast."—*Fairfax: Tasso*.

2. *Cook.*: A dish which remains on the table during the whole time of the meal, such as cold pies, hams, &c.

3. *Build.*: A dormer window (q.v.).

dormant-bolt, s. A concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, usually operated by a key, sometimes by a turning knob.

dormant-claim, s.

Law: A claim in abeyance.

dormant-lock, s. A lock having a bolt that will not close of itself.

dormant-partner, s.

Comm.: A partner in any business whose name does not appear in the title, and who takes no active part in the management of the concern, but is entitled to a share in the profits, and also liable to a share in the losses; more commonly called a sleeping partner.

dormant-state, s.

Nat. Hist.: A state of torpidity in which hibernating animals pass a certain portion of the winter.

dormant-window, s.

Build.: A dormer-window (q.v.).

"Old *dormant windows* must confess; Her beams their glimmering spectacles; Struck with the splendour of her face, Do th' office of a hurning glass."—*Cleaveland: Poems* (1651).

*** dormant-writing, s.**

Law: A deed with a blank to put in the name of a person. (*Ask*).

*** dorme, s.** [Lat. *dormio* = to sleep.] A doze. "As the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man."—*Saunders: Works*, l. 145. (*Darwin*).

dor-mër, *dor-mar, s. [Fr. *dormir* = (v.) to sleep, (s.) a sleep.]

1. A sleeping-chamber, a bed-room.

"Or to any shop, cellar, solar, casements, chamber, *dormer*, and so forth."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iv. l.

2. A beam of timber acting as a joist; a dormant-tree.

"In a parour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large *dormer* of cheenut."—*Clubb: Antiquities of Wheatfield*.

3. A dormer-window (q.v.).

4. An attic, a garret.

dormer-window, *dormar-win-dow, s.

Build.: A window piercing a sloping roof, and having a vertical frame and gable of its own. The gable is sometimes in the plane of the wall, or is founded upon the rafters; sometimes a succession of stories in the roof are provided with dormers, as is commonly the case in some houses of Northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

"Thatched were the roofs, with *dormer-windows*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. l.



DORMER WINDOW.

***dor-mi-ent, a.** [Lat. *dormiens*, pr. par. of *dormio* = to sleep.] Dormant. (*Darwin*).

"Books were not published then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly *dormient* many years."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 142.

***dor-mi-tion, *dor-mi-tione, s.** [Lat. *dormitio*, from *dormio* = to sleep.] Slumber, sleep.

"To plead not so much for the utter extinction, as for the *dormition* of the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vii. 256. (*Darwin*).

***dor-mi-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *dormitif*, from *dormir* = to sleep; Lat. *dormio*.]

A. As adj.: Producing or tending to produce or promote sleep; narcotic, soporific.

B. As subst.: A medicine intended to produce or promote sleep; an opiate, a soporific.

"This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 112.

dor-mi-tōr-y, *dor-mi-tor-ia, s. [Lat. *dormitorium* = a bed-chamber; *dormitorium* = of or pertaining to sleep; *dormito* = to sleep, freq. of *dormio* = to sleep; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dormitorio*.]

1. A sleeping chamber, a bed-chamber; especially one divided into cells or compartments, with a bed, &c., in each.

2. A sleeping-place.

"A great frequenter of the church. Where, bishop-like, he finds a perch, And dormitory too."—*Cowper: Jackdaws*.

***3. A burial-place, a cemetery (q.v.).**

"The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *conventoria*, and in English *dormitories*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dor-mouse, *dor-mows, s. & a. [Prov. Eng. *dor* = to sleep, and Eng. *mouse* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

Zoology:

1. (*Sing.*): A small mammal, *Myoxos avellanarius*, confined to the Old World. It has been made the type of a family, Myoxidae, having a greater affinity to the Sciuridae (Squirrels) than to the Muridae, and some place them under the former family. The name Dormouse refers to the torpid state in which it passes the severer part of the winter, hence it has even been called the Sleeper. It is about three inches long, excluding the tail, which is about two and a half more. It builds a nest of leaves in the woods and tangled brakes which it inhabits.

2. (*Pl. Dormice*): The rodent family Myoxidae.

"He laye still lyk a *dormouse*, outhynge doynge."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 7).

***B. As adj.**: Dormant.

"She did shew favour to the youth in your sight, only to exasperate you, to awake your *dormouse* valour."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

***dorn, s.** [Ger. *dorn* = a thorn; *dornfisch* = the stickleback.] A fish; probably the thorn-back.

"The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheathfish; and flat, as turbot, *dorns*, and holybut."—*Carew*.

dor-nell, s. [DARNELL] The plant *Lilium* or Darnell (q.v.).

"We confesse that *dornell*, cokkell, and caffe may be sawn, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the queit."—*Acts Mary*, 1560 (1814), p. 354.

dor-nic, dor-neck, dor-nick, dor-nock, dor-nek, dor-noch, dor-nyk, s. & a. [From *Dornick*, the Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the Atlas Geographicus, which is now decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick*." (*Atl. Geogr.*, vol. i., p. 948.) (*Nares*).]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A stout description of damask linen cloth, figured and designed for a common style of table cloths. It affords the most simple example of all the varieties of diaper or damask.

"No person shall make or weave *dornecks*, or exercise the mysteries of weaving of *dornecks* and coverlettes, or any of them, within the sayde city of Norwich, unless he be licensed by the Maiour."—*15 Eliz.*, c. 24.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to dornick; made of the material called dornick.

"A *dornyk* towall."—*Aberd. Reg.* (an. 1538), v. 14.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

dor-ni-cle, *s.* [Ger. *dorn* = a thorn; Flem. *doornig* = thorny, so called from the two small beards at the nostril.] The viviparous blenny.
 "Biennius Viviparus. Viviparus Blenny, vulgarly called Dornicle."—*Arbutnot: Peterhead*, p. 12.

* **dör-ön**, *s.* [Gr. = a gift.]

1. A gift, a present.

2. A measure of three inches; a hand-breadth.

dör-ön'-i-cüm, *s.* [Arab. *dorongi*.]

Bot.: Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants, belonging to the sub-order Tubulifloræ, sub-tribe Senecioneæ. Two species occur in Britain: *Doronicum Pardalianches*, having the radical leaves ovate-cordate, and the heads usually 3 to 5; and *D. plantagineum*, with the radical leaves ovate and the head usually solitary. The former is reputed poisonous.

* **dorp**, *s.* [Low Ger. & Dut. *dorp*; O. H. Ger. *dorf*; Icel. & A.S. *thorp*; Sw. & Dan. *torp*.] [THORPE.] A village.

"Being from a mean fishing-dorp come . . . to be one of the greatest marts in Europe."—*Boswell: Lett.* I. 1. 7.

dorr, *s.* [DOR, *s.*]

* **dorr**, *v.t.* [DOR, *v.*]

1. To deafen or stupefy with noise.

2. To cheat, to deceive.

dorr-beetle, *s.* [DOR-BEETLE.]

dorr-hawk, *s.* [DOR-HAWK.]

* **dör-rör**, *s.* [DOR, *s.*] A drone.

"There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorriers*, of that which others have laboured for."—*Robinson: Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia* (1515), B. 1.

+ **dör-säd**, *adv.* [Lat. *dorsum*] = the back, and Eng. &c. suff. -ad.] Towards the back. (*Owen*.) [DORSAL.]

dör-säl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *dorsalis*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the back.

2. *Bot.*: Belonging to the back. The dorsal part of the carpal corresponds to the external face of the main vein of the carapillary leaf.

B. As subst.: A dorsal fin.

"The first dorsal is black."—*Pennant*.

dorsal-suture, *s.*

Bot.: A suture which faces the perianth of a flower, as opposed to the ventral suture which faces its centre.

dorsal-vertebræ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

dorsal-vessel, *s.*

Entom.: In insects, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

* **dorse** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *dors*, *dorset*; Low Lat. *dorsale* = tapestry, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back, from its being hung at the back of the altar, &c.] [DOSEL, DOSSER.]

1. Tapestry or a cloth of state hung behind the throne of a sovereign prince; a canopy.

"Imprimis *dorse* and redorse of crymryn velvet."—*Will of Sir H. Sutton, Life by Churton*, p. 521.

2. A back of a book.

"A very choice library of books, all richly bound with gilt dorse."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*; *E. Hyshe*.

dorse (2), *s.* [Scand. *torak* = a codfish.] A young codfish, formerly described as a separate species.

dör-sel, *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsale*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back.] [DORSE (1), DOSSER.]

1. A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.

2. A kind of woollen stuff, used for hangings, curtains, &c.

3. A canopy or screen of tapestry at the back of a throne or altar.

4. Tapestry or wall hangings round the sides of the chancel of a church; a dosel.

5. A cover for a chair-back.

* **dör-sör**, * **dör-cer**, *s.* [Connected with *dorsel* (q.v.).] A pannier, a basket.

"I may meet her
 Riding from market one day, 'twixt her dörers."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Little Thief, l. 1.

dör-si-brän-chi-ä'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back; *branchie*, Gr. *βράγχια* (*branchia*) = gills, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ata.]

Zool.: In Cuvier's classification the second order of Annelides, distinguished by having external gills attached to the back. They are now termed Polychæta.

dör-si-brän-chi-äte, *a.* [DORSIBRANCHI-ATA.]

Zool.: Having external gills attached to the back; applied to certain Annelides and Molluscs. Notobranchiate is more correctly employed.

dör-sif-ër-öus, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Having the property or quality of bearing or bringing forth on the back; applied to certain ferns which have the theca on the back of the frond.

dör-si-fixed, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *fixed*.]

Bot. (Of an anther): Attached by the back to the filament; adnate. Examples: the onion, the myrtle. (*A. W. Bennett*.)

dör-si-lüm'-bar, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *lumbar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the loins and to the back. There is a dorsolumbar nerve. (*Quain*.)

dör-sip'-a-roüs, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as DORSIFEROUS (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: Hatching young on the back, as the Surinam toad.

dör-si-spin'-al, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *spinal* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

dorsospinal-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Veins forming a kind of network round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ.

dör-sö-cër-vic-al, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *cervical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.

dorsocervical-region, *s.*

Anat.: That part of the body situated about the neck and the spine.

dör-sö-in-tës'-tī-nal, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *intestinal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestines. (*Owen*.)

dör-sö-lät'-ër-al, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Connected with the side and with the back. There is a dorso-lateral muscle. (*Quain*.)

* **dör-soür**, * **dör-sur**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsarium*.] [DORSE, DOSSER.] A hanging of tapestry or other rich cloth; a canopy, a dosel.

"A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cushioning of velvet, a chalice, two cressetts of silver, a silver bell, and two hukkes."—*Inventories* (A. 1516), p. 22.

dör-stë-ni-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. T. Dorsten, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Urticaceæ. The receptacle is slightly concave and broad, bearing numerous naked flowers. *D. contrayerva*, *D. Houstoni*, and *D. brasiliensis* furnish the contrayerva root of commerce. They are natives of tropical America.

2. *Pharm.*: The rhizome is used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. [CONTRAYERVA.]

dör-süm, *s.* [Lat. = the back.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ridge of a hill.

"A similar ridge which . . . suddenly rises into a massy dorse."—*F. Warton: Hist. of Kildington*, p. 65.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The back.

2. *Bot.*: The back, the part of the carpal which is farthest from the axis.

3. *Conchol.*: The upper surface of the body of a shell, when laid upon its aperture or opening.

* **dort**, *s.* [Found in Mid. Eng.; remote origin obscure.] A pet or sullen humour. (Commonly used in the plural.)

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the dorts, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are intending to take up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galsarath, Andrew will be the best customer himself."—*Petticoat Tales*, l. 238.

¶ To take the dorts: To be in a pet, or discontented humour.

"I hope ye guard the lady tak the dorts,
 For sic rough courting I has never seen."

Ross: Helenore, p. 22.

* **dort**, *v.t.* [DORT, *s.*] To become pettish.

"They maun be toyed w' and sported,
 Or else ye're sure to find them dorted."

Shirreffs: Poems, p. 233.

* **dort-äd**, * **dort-it**, *a.* [Eng. *dort*; -äd, -it.] Sulky, sullen, in a pet.

"But yet he couldna gain her heart,
 She was sae vera dortit."

An' a'ky that night.
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, l. 151.

* **dör-tër**, *s.* [DORTOUR.]

* **dört-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dorty*; -ly.] In a saucy, pettish, or sullen manner; saucily.

* **dört-i-nëss**, * **dört-y-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *dorty*; -ness.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.

"The dortyness of Achilles ofspring
 In bondage under the proud Pirrus ying."

By force susteny thralldom mouny ane day.
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 49.

* **dör-toür**, * **dör-toure**, * **dör-towre**, * **dör-ture**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dortior*; Fr. *dortoir*, from Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormio*, freq. of *dormio* = to sleep.] [DORMITORY.] A bed-chamber, a dormitory.

"And them pursued into their dortsours sad,
 And searched all their cells and secrets near."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

dört-y, *a.* [Eng. *dort*; -y.]

1. Saucy, nice.

"Then, tho' a Minister grow dorthy,
 An' kick your place,

Ye'll saup your fingers poor and hearty
 Before his face."

Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

2. Delicate, tender, hard to rear or cultivate. (Said of plants.)

dör-y (1), *s.* [DOREE.]

dör-y (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with very sloping sides, extensively employed in the British fisheries.

dör-yph'-ör-a, *s.* [Gr. *δορυφόρος* (*doruphoros*) = bearing a spear: *δόρυ* (*doru*) = a spear, and *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear, to carry.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of coleopterous insects.

[COLORADO-BEETLE.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) A genus of Atherospermaceæ. *Doryphora Sassafra* is the Sassafra tree of New South Wales.

(2) A genus of marine Diatomaceæ, having valves furnished with transverse or slightly radially-dotted lines.

döse, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *δόσις* (*dosis*) = a giving, a portion given; *δίδωμι* (*didōmi*) = to give; Ital. *dose*, *dosa*; Sp. *dosa*, *dosis*. The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A.D. 1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Lit.*: So much of any medicine as is taken, or is prescribed to be taken, at one time.

"In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the dose."—*Arbutnot*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A quantity or amount of anything offered or given.

"If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down."—*South*.

2. Anything nauseous or unpleasant which has to be taken.

3. A quantity or amount.

"We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so."—*Glasgow*.

4. As much as falls to a man's lot; a share.

"No sooner does he peep into
 The world, but he has done his dose;
 Married his punctual dose of wives,
 Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives."

Butler: Hudibras.

döse, *v.t.* [Fr. *dozer*.] [DOSE, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To give a dose or certain amount of medicine to; to administer doses to.

"A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem."—*South*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, höre, camël, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = ky.

2. To proportion a medicine according to the nature of the disease and the state of the patient.

"Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines."—*Derham : Physico-Theology*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To administer a quantity of anything to.
"He had well dosed his weak head with wine."—*South : Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 11.

2. To administer anything nauseous or unpleasant to.

dosed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOSE, *v.*]

***dosein**, *s. & a.* [DOZEN.]

dös'-el, dös'-sell, *dös'-ër, s. [Low Lat. *dorsale, dorsarium*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back; Fr. *dorsier*.] [DORSE, DORSER, DOSSER.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests. The lower part of all ancient halls are entirely flat and undecorated, as it was the custom to decorate them with tapestry, cloth of Arras, or needlework; hence, however much ornament might be lavished on windows, upper walls, and roof, five feet above the basement was reserved for the dorsarium.

"The *dorsarii* alle of camaca."

Poems from Forkington MS., p. 4.

2. *Eccles.*: Hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare wall. The dosels used in the ancient churches corresponded in colour with the other ornaments of the altars, and were changed according to the festival. At funerals it is customary, on the Continent, to suspend a black dosel with a large cross over the back of the altar.

dös'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of administering doses to a person.

***dos-i-pere, *dos-y-per, s.** [DOUZEPIERE.]

***dös'-is, s.** [Gr.] A dose.

"As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world."—*Dr. Jackson : Works* (1673), iii. 517.

Dös'-ith-ë-ans, s. pl. [From their founder, Dosithus. See definition.]

Church Hist. or Hist. of Religions: A sect founded by Dosithus, whose life and labours were in Samaria. The popular belief is that he was the first Christian "heretic." Mosheim, on the contrary, thought that he was not a Christian at all, but a false Messiah, who lived at or about the time of our Lord. He is said to have been very rigid in his Sabbatarianism. His other opinions were partly Samaritan, partly Sadducean.

***dösk**, *a.* [DUSK.]

dös'-öl-ë-gý, s. [Gr. *dōsis* (dosis) = a giving, a portion given, and *lógos* (logos) = a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on doses of medicine and their administration.

***dö'-söme, a.** [Eng. *do*, and *some*.] Prosperous, well-to-do.

¶ *Trench (English Past and Present, p. 100)* says this word still survives in the north.

döss (1), *s.* [Flem. *dos* = dress, array.] Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair, &c.

döss (2), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A sleep; a bed. (*Slang.*)

doss-house, s. A cheap registered lodging-house.

döss (3), *s.* [Icel. *dos* = a box.] A box or pouch for holding tobacco.

"His stick aneath his oxter ristet,

As frae the doss the chew he twistet."

Shirreffs : Poems, p. 238.

döss, *a.* [Doss (1), *s.*] Neat, spruce.

döss (1), *v. t.* [Doss (1), *s.*] To make neat or spruce; to deck out.

"Cryand at doria, Caritas amore Dei,

Breikies, barefote, and all in duds up döss."

Redgarair : Eversgreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

¶ (1) *To doss about*: To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season.

(2) *To doss up*: To trim; to make neat.

döss (2), *v. t.* [Cf. Toss, *v.*]

1. To pay down, as money.

2. To toss or attack with the horns.

döss'-ër (1), *s.* [Doss (2), *s.*] One who frequents doss-houses.

***döss'-sër** (2), *s.* [DORSER.]

***dösser-headed, a.** Literally pannler-headed, *i. e.*, empty-headed, foolish.

"I will not . . . be nice in revealing my youthful amourettes, in regard I find you are not *dösser-headed* like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

dös'-sie, a. & s. [Doss, *a.*]

A. *As adj.*: Neat, spruce, active.

B. *As subst.*: A neat, small, well-dressed person.

dös'-sil, *dos-ele, *dos-elle, *dos-ell, *dos-il, *dos-ylle, s. [O. Fr. *dosil, douzil*, from Low Lat. *ducillus, duciculus, duciolus*, from *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spigot, a plug, a stopper.
"Hil caste awei the *dosils*, that win orn abroad."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

II. Technically:

1. *Print.*: A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copper-plate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

2. *Surg.*: A small roll or pledget of lint of a cylindrical or ovoid form, to keep open a wound. A tent.

"Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with precipitate, upon a *dosil*."—*Wisserman*.

döst, v. [Do.] The second person singular of the present indicative of the verb *to do* (*q. v.*).

"Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against these wondrous sovereigns of the world?"

Addison : Cato, i. l. 1.

döt (1), *s.* [Dut. *dot* = "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, silk, or such-like, which is good for nothing" (*Skeat*).

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A little mark, speck, or point made with a pen or pointed instrument.

2. A diminutive child.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A point added to a note, or rest, which lengthens its value by one-half, *e. g.*, $\text{O} \cdot$ is equal to ppp ; $\text{r} \cdot$ is equal to rrr . When a second dot follows the first (when the note or rest is *doubly dotted*), the second dot adds one-half of the value of the previous dot, *e. g.*, $\text{O} \cdot \cdot$ is equal to opp ; $\text{r} \cdot \cdot$ is equal to rrr .

A dot was called the *point* of addition (punctus), hence a dotted note was called formerly a *pricked note*; this expression must not, however, be connected with *prick-song*, which signifies written music, as opposed to music sung by ear.

(2) When placed over a note, the dot is a direction that the note is to be played or sung *staccato*.

(3) When two or four dots are placed in the spaces of the stave, on either side of a double bar, they are a direction to repeat so much of the music as is enclosed between them.

(4) When placed under a slur, dots are a direction to play *spiccato*, that is, in violin playing, played by the same bow, but the bow must remain stationary between each sound. From violin music the term has been transferred to that of the pianoforte, and sometimes for the voice.

(5) A system of tablature for wind instruments; the Dot system. [TABLATURE.]

(6) Dots were formerly placed over a note to show its subdivision into lesser repeated notes,

e. g., P would be equal to pppp (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(7) Besides the employment of the dot as a sign of augmentation of value, it is used to indicate *staccato*, being placed above or below the note, and written as a round dot if the staccato is not intended to be very marked, and as a pointed dash if the notes are to be extremely short.

(8) Dots are also placed before or after a double bar as a sign of the repetition of a passage or section. (*Grove*.)

2. (*Pl.*) *Plastering*: Nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gauge of depth in laying on a coat of plaster.

3. *Needlework*: An embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy-work, and known as Point de pois and Point d'or.

dot-maker, s. One who makes or marks with dots.

"After our *dot-makers* are forgotten."—*Seames, Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India* (1871), vol. I (Intro.), p. 72.

***döt** (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*), from *dō* = to give.] A woman's dowry; the fortune which a woman brings to her husband on marriage. (*American*.)

döt, v. t. & i. [Dor, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To mark with dots.

2. To form of dots.

"In other parts of the chart distinguished by a dotted line."—*Cook : Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. To mark or diversify with little detached objects, which in the distance appear like dots.
"Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country seats."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To make or form dots or spots.

döt'-ägo, s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; -age.]

1. A state of weakness or imbecility of mind or understanding, particularly that arising from old age.

"Whatever the courtiers may say, I am h . . . yet sunk into *dotage*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excessive and foolish fondness.

"This *dotage* of our general's"

Shakespeare : Antony & Cleopatra, l. 1.

***döt'-äl, a.** [Lat. *dotalis*, from *dōs* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry; Fr. *dotäl*.] Of or pertaining to the dowry or portion of a woman; constituting or comprised in a dowry.

"Shall I, of one poor dotat town possess,
My people thin, my wretched country waste,
An exiled prince, and on a sinking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?"

Garth : Ovid ; Metamorphoses xiv.

***döt'-ant, s.** [Eng. *dot(e)*; -ant.] A dotard.

"Such a *decayed dotant*."—*Shakespeare : Coriol.*, v. 2.

döt'-ard, s. & a. [Eng. *dot(e)*, and Fr. suff. -ard.]

A. As substantive:

1. One whose intellect has become impaired by age; one who is in his second childhood.

"Draw, *dotard*! around thy old wavering sight
This mantle, to cover the phantoms of night."

Campbell : Lochiel's Warning.

* 2. One who is foolishly and excessively fond.

3. An old, decaying tree. (*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Doting imbecile. (*Tennyson : Ancient*

Sage.)

2. Cut down to the stump; decayed, as a tree.

"With the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees
serve for firing."—*Howell : Familiar Letters* (1650).

***dö'-tard-ly, a.** [Eng. *dotard*; -ly.] Like a dotard; weak, silly, foolish.

"That *sank and scottish*, that dull and *dotardly* sin
of idolatry."—*Morse : Antidote against Idolatry*.

***döt'-a-ry, *dot-a-rie, s.** [DOTE, *v.*] The act of doting.

"And spenden day and night in *dotarie*."

Drayton : Shepherds Garland (1598).

***dö'-tät, a.** [Lat. *dotatus*; *pa. par.* of *doto* =

to endow.] Endowed.

"Ane *maist excellent* person *dotat* with *sindry* virtues
and his prerogative."—*Bellendene : Chronicle*, fol. 43b.

***dö'-tä-tion, s.** [Lat. *dotatio*, from *dotatus*, *pa. par.* of *doto* = to endow, to give a dowry to; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry.] The act of endowing with or giving a dowry or portion to; endowment.

"They require and take their foundations, ordinations, *dotations*, charities, accounts, &c."—*Strype : Life of Parker* (an. 1561).

dö'tch'-in, s. [Chinese.] The Chinese steel-yard. In Hong Kong, and other ports where Europeans trade, the beams are doubly graduated with circles of brass pins to mark British and Chinese weights. (*Knights*.)

döte, *doat, *dot-le, *dot-on, v. i. [O. Dut. *döten* = to dote; Dut. *duten* = to take

a nap; *dut* = a nap, *dotage*; Icel. *döta* = to nod with sleep; Fr. *radoter*; O. Fr. *redoter*. (*Skeat*.)]

böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = t
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cions = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

1. To have the intellect impaired by age; to be silly, foolish, or weak in intellect; to be delirious.

* 2. To lose one's wits.

"He began to dote and dote."

Awaying of King Arthur, et. xvi.

3. To be fond or to love to excess or extravagance; to be foolishly in love.

"Who dotes, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!"

Shakespeare: Othello, III. 3.

4. It is followed by *on* or *upon* before the object of affection.

"You are three

That Rome should dote on."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, II. 1.

* 5. To decay.

"Then beetles could not live

Upon the honey bees,

But they the drones would drive

Unto the doted trees."

Prior Bacon: Brazen Heads Prophecie (1604).

* **dōte** (1), s. [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry, an endowment.]

1. A dowry, an endowment, a marriage portion.

2. Natural qualifications, gifts, or endowments.

"I muse a mistress can be silent to the dotes of such

a servant."—*B. Jonson: Epicene*, II. 2.

* **dōte** (2), s. [DOTE, v.]

1. A dotard; a silly, stupid fellow.

"Ieh holde hine for dote that sayth all hie wille."

Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 128.

2. A state of stupor.

"Then after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust."—*Z. Boyd: Lust Battell*, p. 528.

* **dōt-ēd** (1), * **dōt-ede**, a. [DOTE, s.] Given by way of donation,

* **dōt-ēd** (2), * **dōt-ede**, a. [DOTE, v.]

1. Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile.

"Whose senseless speech and doted ignorance,

Whereas the prince had noted well."

Spenser: F. Q. I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, rotten.

"Such an old oak, though now it be doted, will not be

struck down at one blow."—*Hosson: Barmans*, p. 33 (1622).

* **dōte-nēad**, s. [Eng. *dote*, and *head* (q.v.).] A dotard, a doter.

"The dotehead was beside himselfe and whole out of his mynde."—*Tyndale: Workes*, p. 350.

* **dōt-el**, * **dōt-el**, a. & s. [DOTE, v.]

A. As adj.: Doting, foolish, silly.

"Dottel. Delirius."—*Levinus: Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

B. As subst.: A dotard.

"Thenne the doted on dece drank that he myght."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 517.

dōt-ēr, s. [Eng. *dot(e)*; et.]

1. One whose intellect is impaired by age; a dotard.

"What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb doter with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

2. One who is fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

"It mourns, that painting, and unspring hair,

Should ravish doters with a false aspect."

Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, IV. 2.

* **dōt-ēr**, * **dōt-ur**, v.i. [To dote.] A frequent, from dote, v. (q.v.).] To totter.

"The duk doted to the ground"

Degrenant, l. 109.

* **dōtes**, s. pl. [DOTE (1), s.] Natural gifts or endowments.

"Sing then, and shew these goodly dotes in thee."

R. B.: Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dōth, v. [Do, v.] Third person singular pres. indicative of the verb to do.

dōth-ēr, s. [DOTE, v.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Cuscuta*, (2) *Spergula arvensis*, (3) *Vicia hirsuta*.

dōth-ēr-īng, a. [DOTE, v.] Trembling.

dōthering-Toms. The quaking grass *Briza media*.

dō-thid-ē-a, s. [Gr. *δοθίων* (*dothiōn*) = a small abscess, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphaeriaceae (Ascomycetous Fungi), often growing upon leaves. They are distinguished from Spheria and the more closely allied genera by the asci being contained in cavities in the stroma, without any distinct perithecium. Numerous species are described as British, but the whole genus requires further study. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

* **dōth-ir-le**, a. [DAUGHTERLY.] What belongs to a daughter.

"The said guds war frelle gevin & deuierit by him to his said dōthir for dōthirle kindnes and inrent he had to hir, be dellurance of one drink of beir to hir be hir said fader."—*Aberd. Reg. A.* (1543), p. 18.

dōt-īng, * **dōat-īng**, pr. par., a., & s. [DOTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of being or acting as a dotard, or as one fondly and weakly in love.

"Such ones greatly suspected of doting."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iii.

dōt-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *doting*; -ly.]

1. In a foolish, silly, or imbecile manner; like a dotard.

"Dotingly tumbling about the same philosophy."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With excessive, foolish, or weak fondness.

"That he, to wedlock dotingly betrayed,

Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!"

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

* **dōt-īsh**, a. [Eng. *dot(e)*; -ish.] Doting, foolish, silly, stupid.

"The popis dōtish disputers . . . were with shame constrained to give place to the lerned men."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, c. xi.

* **dōt-kin**, s. [DODKIN.]

dōt-less, a. [Eng. *dot*; -less.] Free from or without dots or specks.

"Shrubs with opposite, deciduous, exstipulate, dotless leaves."—*Bulfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

* **dōt-tar**, * **dōt-tēr**, v.i. [DOTE, v.]

1. To become stupid.

2. To roam about with an appearance of stupor or fatuity.

* **dōt-tard**, a. & s. [DOTARD, a.]

A. As adj.: Kept low by cutting; stumpy, stunted.

B. As subst.: A tree kept low by cutting; a stumpy or stunted tree.

"For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards and dōt-tards, and not trees at their full height."—*Bacon*.

dōt-tēd, pa. par. & a. [DOT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: Iu senes corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Marked with dots or specks.

"Trees or shrubs, with usually opposite and dotted leaves."—*Bulfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

2. Formed by means of dots: as, a dotted line.

3. Diversified with small detached objects resembling dots or specks.

II. Technically:

1. Music: Followed by a dot. [DOT, s. II. 1.]

2. Bot.: A term used when the fibre is so broken up as to leave small isolated portions adhering to the membrane. [*Bulfour*].

dotted stitch, s.

Needlework: The same as DOT, s. II. 3.

* **dōt-tēl**, a. & s. [DOTE, v.]

dōt-tēr-ēl, **dōt-trēl**, s. [From the Eng. *dote*, v., from the assumed stupidity of the bird; it being said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, that it suffers itself to be caught while intent upon mimicking the gestures of the fowler.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: A stupid fellow, a dupe, a gull.

"Our dōttered hen is caught."

"He is, and just

As dōttered use to be: the lady first

Advanced toward him, stretched forth her wing,

and he

Met her with all expressions." *Old Couple*, III.

II. Ornith.: *Charadrius morinellus*, a species of plover. It breeds in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and visits more southern latitudes during the winter.

"The dōttered, which we think a very dainty dieh,

Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.

For as you creep, or cove, or lie, or stoop, or go,

So marking you with care, the aplish bird do do,

And acting every thing, doth never mark the net.

Till he be in the snare which men for him have set."

Drayton: Poly-Olbion, a. 25.

dōt-tīng, pr. par., a., & s. [DOTE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of marking or forming with dots or little spots.

2. Engr.: A form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots. Done by a roulette.

dōtting-pen, s. A pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn. [ROULETTE.]

* **dōt-tī-pōl**, * **dōt-ty-pōl**, s. [DODDIPOL.] A blockhead, a numskull.

"Fy, dōttypoll, with youre bookes,

Go kast thaym in the brookys."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

dōt-tle (1), s. [Eng. *dot* = dim. suff. -le.]

1. A little particle.

2. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco.

"Scraps of half-smoked tobacco, pipe-dottles he called them."—*O. Kinsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

* **dōt-tle** (2), s. [DOSIL.] A stopper.

"Put a cork or dottle in the upper end."—*Marshall: Select Transactions*, p. 284.

dōt-tle, v.i. [A freq. from dote, v.] To be in a state of dotage; to move in a hobbling manner.

dōt-tle, a. [DOTTLE, v.] In a state of dotage, or stupor; doting.

"Hoot, ye dottle man."

St. Kathleen, III. 162.

* **dōu-a-ni-ēr** (r silent), * **dōu-a-neēr**, s. [Fr. *douanier*.] An officer of the customs.

"The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called douaniers, who mumbled us for some time."—*Gray: Lett. to West*.

Dou-āy, **Dou-āi**, s. [Fr. *Douai*, from *Duacum*, the old Roman name.]

Geog.: An ancient French town, 50° 21' N. lat. and 3° 6' E. long.; 108 miles N. by E. from Paris. Douai is the seat of a university, and possesses a good public library, containing upwards of 36,000 volumes.

Douay Bible, s.

Script.: The English version of the Bible executed by the students of the Roman Catholic college at Douay, under the auspices of Cardinal Allen, the founder of that seat of education. The work was published at Douay in 1609, about two years before the appearance of King James's authorized Protestant Bible, which was issued, as is well known, in 1611. The Douay version contains the Old Testament only, a translation of the New having been sent forth from the press at Rheims as early as A.D. 1582. The Douay version is the only English one which has obtained the sanction of the Pope. Independently of its religious uses, it possesses interest for philologists.

dōub, s. [DOOB.]

dōub-le (le as el), * **dō-ble**, * **dū-ble**, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *double*; Fr. *double*, from Lat. *duplus* = double, lit. twice-fold; *du* = *dvo* = two, and *plus*, related to Lat. *plenus* = full; Sp. *doble*; Ital. *doppio*; Port. *dobro*, *dobro*].

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In pairs, two of a sort or in a set together; consisting of two similar or corresponding parts; twofold, duplicate.

"All things are double one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect."—*Ecclesi. xii. 24.*

(2) Twice as much or as great; containing or composed of the same quantity or amount doubled or repeated.

"It was necessary to harass them with double duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) Twofold, of two kinds.

"Heaven grant this festival may prove their last! Or, if they still must live, from me remove The double plague of luxury and love!"

Virg.: Homer's Odyssey, IV. 909-11.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Increased, intensified.

"When the high stone sunk o'er the tomb The night returned in double gloom."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, II. 22.

(2) Treacherous, deceitful, double-faced, acting two parts.

"They were not of double heart."—*1 Chron. xii. 22.*

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, ʷ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

* (3) Having twice the power or influence.

"The magnifico is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As double as the duke's." *Shakespeare: Othello, i. 2.*

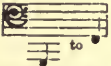
* (4) Applied to capital letters.

"Two double letters, T and L." *Beattie: Poems.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Flowers are said to be double when the stamens become more or less petaloid, as in the Rosaceae and Malvaceae; sometimes this results from the transformation of stamens and carpels, as in the Ranunculaceae, &c. The term double is wrongly applied to certain of the Compositae, as the Dahlia for example, because the change caused by culture is not from the addition of new petals, or from the transformation of different organs into petals, but simply from the amplification of the tubulous corollas or florets, which increase themselves, and often assume new colours. (*Balfour.*)

Music: The notes in the bass octave from



are often spoken of by organ-

builders as double C, double F, &c.

B. As adv.: Twice.

"Then I was double their age, which now I am not." *Swift.*

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Twice the quantity, amount, value, or sum; twice as much.

"In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times." *Grant: Bills of Mortality.*

(2) A fold, a plait, a doubling.

(3) A turn in running to escape pursuit.

"And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to overshoot his troubles
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles." *Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 679-82.*

2. Figuratively:

* (1) A trick, an artifice, a shift, a scheme.

"I would now rip up
All their arch-villanies, and their doubles." *Beaumont and Fletcher: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.*

(2) Something exactly like another; a counterpart, a counterfeit, a duplicate, an exact copy.

"He put in the Marquis's hand a double of the late proclamation from England." *Baillie: Letters, i. 174.*

(3) The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

* (4) Strong beer, beer of twice the ordinary strength.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A feast on which the antiphons are doubled, that is, they are said or sung both before and after the psalms, canticles, &c., instead of a part only being said at the commencement of each. The term seems to be often but erroneously applied to feasts which fall on a day already appropriated, a thing which is of constant occurrence, esp. in the Roman Church.

2. *Milit.*: The quickest step or pace in marching. In the double the soldier takes 165 steps, of 33 inches each, in the minute. [*DOUBLE-QUICK.*]

3. *Music*:

(1) An old term for a variation. In some of Handel's harpsichord lessons, the variations of a theme are marked Double 1, Double 2, &c. A variation on a dance tune is also called a Double.

(2) The repetition of words in singing was also called the "Doubles or ingeminations thereof."

(3) An artist who understudies a part in an opera or play, that is, who prepares a part on the chance of the accidental absence of the principal.

(4) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, i.e., double-bass, an instrument whose sounds are an octave below those of the violoncello; double-bassoon, an instrument similarly sounding an octave below the bassoon; double-diapason, an organ stop of 16-feet pitch.

(5) A turn. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Print.*: Several words, a line, or a passage set up twice.

5. *Build.*: The smallest size of roofing slates, measuring thirteen inches by six inches.

6. *Campan. (Pl.)*: The name given by change-ringers to changes on five bells, from the fact that two pairs of bells change places in each successive change. (*Grove.*)

7. *Fabric (Pl.)*: Thick, narrow, black ribbons, made for shoe-strings. They are supposed to be entirely of silk, but are mixed with cotton, and are done up in rolls of thirty-six yards each, four to the gross. The widths are known as twopenny, threepenny, sixpenny and eightpenny.

8. *Baseball*: A two-base hit.

double-le (le as pl), ***dob-e-lyn**, ***dub-lyn**, ***dub-ble**, v.t. & i. [*DOUBLE, a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fold down or over; to lay one part of a thing on another.

"He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful places." *Prior: Hans Carvel.*

2. To increase or extend to twice the original size, extent, quality, or value.

"This was only the value of the silver; there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just double the sum." *Arbutnot: Coins.*

3. To give or return twice the quantity or amount.

"Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double." *Rev. xviii. 6.*

4. To be double or twice the amount, size, or extent of; to contain or consist of twice as much or as many; to exceed by an equal number, amount, or quantity.

"Thus reinforced against the adverse fleet,
Still doubling ours, brave Rupert leads the way;
With the first blushes of the morn they meet,
And bring night back upon the new-born day." *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxi.*

5. To redouble, to repeat, to add to a preceding.

"He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palamon
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow
Like lightning flamed their fauchions to and fro." *Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 242-44.*

6. To make two of one.

"His face seems twin, each several limb is doubled." *Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 1,067.*

* 7. To make a duplicate or copy of; to copy.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused double." *Baillie: Letters, i. 174.*

8. To increase by adding something equally great or important.

"With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most holy." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.*

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Milit.*: To unite two ranks or files in one.

2. *Naut.*: To sail round or by; to pass round a headland.

"We closed in with the Barnevella, and running past Cape Decit, with its stony peaks, about three o'clock doubled the weather-beaten Cape Horn." *Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. x., p. 211.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To increase, extend, or become enlarged to twice the original size, amount, quantity, or value; to become twice as much or as great.

"Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men double." *Burnet: Theory.*

(2) To enlarge a wager or stake to twice the previous sum or amount.

"Throw Egypt's hy, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head;
I am resolved to double till I win." *Dryden: Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.*

(3) To turn or wind to escape pursuit.

(4) To play two parts in one piece.

* 2. *Fig.*: To use tricks or artifices; to scheme, to deceive.

"What penalty and danger you accrue
If you be found to double." *J. Webster.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: To march or advance at the double. [*DOUBLE, s. II. 2.*]

2. *Print.*: To set up the same word or words a second time unintentionally.

* (1) *To double back*: To turn and proceed in an opposite direction.

(2) *To double upon*:

Mil.: To enclose or shut in between two fires.

(3) *To double the ears*: To close them, as with wearisome talk. (*Davies.*)

"This that I tell you is rather to solace your ears with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall precepts which may happen have doubled them." *Puttenham: English Poetic, bk. III, ch. xiv.*

* *Double or quits*: When two parties toss or play for a stake equivalent to all that is at the time owing by the loser to the winner, so that if the same person loses again he has to play double what he before owed; if he wins, the two parties are quits, i.e., neither pays or receives.

double-acting, a.

1. *Lit.*: Acting or exerting power in two directions.

2. *Fig.*: The same as DOUBLE-DEALING (q.v.).

Double-acting baling-press: One which has two boxes in which the material is compressed; sometimes a single follower acts upon them alternately, in other cases two followers act simultaneously.

Double-acting engine: An engine in which both motions of the piston are produced by the action of live steam, which bears upon the faces alternately. In contradistinction to single-acting, in which live steam is only admitted to one side of the piston, the weight of the pump-rod or the pressure of the atmosphere giving the return motion. This form of engine was invented by Watt. The piston of the Newcomen atmospheric engine, on which Watt was improving, was raised by steam at a moderate pressure, and depressed by the pressure of the atmosphere when the steam beneath the piston was condensed by a water-jet. Watt added the separate condenser, air-pump, and steam-jacket to the cylinder, and then sought for means for keeping the atmosphere from the inside of the cylinder when the piston was depressed. He added the cylinder-cover, adopted the stuffing-box invented by Sir Samuel Morland, and admitted steam above the piston to occupy the space formerly filled with air. The steam retreated as the piston rose, and was afterwards utilised beneath the piston. Eventually the steam was regularly inducted above and below the piston alternately, in each case giving a positive pressure: here we have the double-acting engine.

Double-acting inclined plane: An inclined plane on which the loaded waggons, as they descend by their weight, pull up the empty waggons by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the inclined plane.

Double-acting pump: A pump which throws water at each stroke; contradistinguished from the ordinary lift-pump, in which the bucket only raises water at the up-stroke.

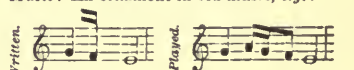
double-action.

Music: In a pianoforte movement, an arrangement of a jointed upright piece at the back end of the key, used to lift the hammer instead of the stiff wire or lifter of the single-action. The piece is called a hopper, and engages in a notch on the under side of the hammer to lift it, but, escaping or hopping therefrom, allows the hammer to fall away immediately from the string.

double avail of marriage, s. [*AVAIL*]

double-backfall.

Music: An ornament in old music, e.g.:



(*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-bank, v.t.

Naut.: To furnish with an oar pulled by two men.

double-banked, double-benched, a.

Naut.: Applied to a boat which has two men to work the same oar, or has two opposite oars worked by rowers on the same bench.

double-bar, s.

1. *Music*: A sign formed of two single bars showing (1) the end of a piece, (2) the end of a movement of a work, (3) the end of a portion to be repeated, (4) the commencement of a change of key, (5) the commencement of a change of time, (6) the end of a line of words set to music, as in a hymn tune. [*BAR.*] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bell, b6y; p6ut, j6w1; cat, 6ell, chorus, 6hin, bench; go, 6em; thin, 6his; sin, a6; expect, 6enophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = 6han. -tion, -sion = 6h6n; -6ion, -6sion = 6h6n. -tious, -6tious, -sious = 6h6s. -ble, -dle, &c. = b6l, d6l.

2. Needlework: A stitch used in the making of Macramé lace. [MACRAMÉ.]

double-barrelled, a.

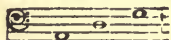
1. Lit. & Gun. : Having a pair of parallel barrels on the same stock.

2. Fig. : Producing a double effect; serving a double purpose.

"This was a double-barrelled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance." — *Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

double-bass, or, base, a.

Music: The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. Its invention is attributed to Gaspar di Salo, 1580. It is made with three or four strings. The four-stringed double-bass is common in the United States and Europe. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart to the following notes when three strings are employed:



with the addition of the lower E when there are four strings. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)



DOUBLE-BASS.

double-bassoon, s.

Music: The deepest-toned instrument of the bassoon family; also called Contrafagotto. It stands in the same relation to a bassoon as the double-bass does to the violoncello: that is to say, its sounds are actually an octave below those written. Its compass is from B flat below CCC to tenor F. Though this instrument was formerly used in military bands, and was played at the first Handel commemoration in Westminster Abbey, it had gone completely out of use till the Handel Festival in 1871. The great masters, however, have written for it largely. Haydn gives it an important part in several of his works, as do also Spohr, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. (*Stainer & Barrett, &c.*)

double-bead, s.

Joinery: Two beads placed side by side and separated by a quirk. [MOULDING.]

double-bearing, a.

Bot. : Producing twice in one season.

double-beat, s. & a.

A. As substantive :

Music: An ornament of old music, consisting of a beat repeated. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. As adj. : (See the compound).

Double-beat valve: A valve so arranged that, on opening, it presents two outlets for the water; in closing, the valve drops upon two gun-metal rings fixed in the seat, which is of cast-iron; this is cast with a cylindrical portion, which serves as guide to the valve, as do also the ribs. A cap limits the throw of the valve. The double-beat valve is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts, such as the pumps of mines and water-works. It is so called from the fact that its lower edge beats upon a circular seat on the lower ring, and a flange on its upper edge upon a ring on the upper-plate of the valve-seat. (*Knight.*)

***double-beer, s.** [Fr. *biere double.*] Strong beer or ale.

"Had he been master of good double beer, My life for his, John Dawson had been here." — *Corbet: On the Death of J. Dawson.*

Double-double-beer: Strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer.

double-biting, a. Biting, that is cutting, with either edge; two-edged.

"His double-biting ax, and beamy spear, Each a king a giant force to rear." — *Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, III. 480, 481.

double-bitted axe, s. An axe having two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-axe, being a favourite weapon with the Franks in the time of Clotaire (seventh century), and with the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great (ninth century). The double-bitted axe is found in the tumuli and barrows of North America. It is in three forms: 1, with a circumferential groove for

the occupation of the withe or split handle to which it is lashed; (2) with an eye traversing the head; (3) with a socket for the handle. (*Knight.*)

double-block, s.

Naut. : A block with two sheaves, which are ordinarily placed on the same pin, but rotate in separate mortises in the shell. Other double-blocks have the sheaves arranged one above the other. [LONG-TACKLE BLOCK; SHOR-BLOCK; FIDDLE-BLOCK; SISTER-BLOCK.]

double-bodied microscope, s.

A microscope invented by Naches, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. The rays from the objective are divided by a prism; the separated rays received by two other prisms, and the respective pencils directed through the respective bodies of the instrument. The principle is similar to that of the binocular microscope (q.v.).

double-book, s. A book printed on half sheets. (*Hannet.*)

double-bourdon, s.

Music: An organ-stop of 32 feet tone. On the manuals it rarely goes below middle C; on the pedals it extends, of course, through the whole compass. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-breasted, a. Applied to a coat or waistcoat either side of which may be lapped over the other.

double-buttoned, a. Having a double row or two rows of buttons.

"Others you'll see, when all the town's afoat, Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat, Or double-button'd frieze." — *Gay: Trivia.*

double-cap, s. A flat (unfolded) writing or book paper, 17 × 27 inches.

double-chant, s.

Music: A chant in two parts, each in two strains, the first of three and the second of four bars in length.

***double-charge, v.t.** To load or charge doubly, to overcharge.

"Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignities." — *Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.*

double-chisel, s. A tool with two chisel-edges to cut the ends of a mortise simultaneously, while the chip extends into the depression between the bits. It is used in mortising sash-bars for windows.

double-chorus, s.

Music: A chorus for two separate choirs; the several themes may be distinct, or so constructed that united they form one harmony. [CHORUS.]

double-clasping, a. Fastened with a double clasp.

"The double-clasping gold the king confessed." — *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 64.

***double-cloak, s.** A cloak which could be turned to serve as a disguise.

double-cloth loom, s. One for weaving two sets of webs simultaneously. These may be connected at certain parts, and cut apart subsequently, and so form a series of undergarments. In another form, the two webs are so knitted as to form a tube, being joined at their edges. At certain intervals, both webs are thrown into one flat web of double thickness, and then again separated, forming a tube as before. The completed web is then cut apart mid-length of the doubled portion, and also mid-length of the tubular portion, and the result is a number of bags with closed bottoms.

double-compass, s. An instrument whose legs are prolonged each way beyond the joint, so that either pair may be used; when the legs on one pair are double the length of the others, it answers as a bisecting-compass.

double-complaint, s. The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q.v.).

double-concave lens, s. A lens both faces of which are concave. [LENS.]

double-convex lens, s. A lens both sides of which are convex, though they may differ in the radii of their curves. When the difference is as six to one, it is a crossed lens. [LENS.]

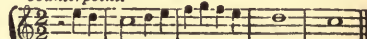
double-coral stitch, s.

Needlework: An embroidery stitch much used in ticking work, and for ornamenting linen. It is composed of a straight centre line, with long button-hole stitches branching from it on each side in a slanting direction, and at even distances. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

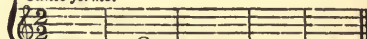
double-counterpoint, s.

Music: A kind of artificial composition where the parts are inverted in such a manner that the uppermost becomes the lowermost, and vice versa; or, in other words, the art of making melodies grammatically convertible at certain intervals. [COUNTERPOINT.] The simplest form of double counterpoint is when a *canto-fermo* and its counterpoint are convertible, e.g.,

Counterpoint.

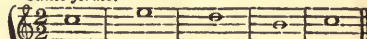


Canto fermo.

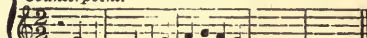


which may be inverted thus—

Canto fermo.



Counterpoint.



The above is an example of double counterpoint at the octave, because the parts are inverted at this interval; but, when one part is transposed as well as inverted, it is called double-counterpoint at the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, &c., according to the interval of the transposition.

double-croche, s.

Music: A semiquaver.

double-crown, s.

***1. Numis.** : An English gold coin, current in the early part of the seventeenth century. Its value was at first ten, and afterwards eleven shillings.

2. Print. : A kind of paper, 20 × 30 inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-curvature, s.

Geom. : A term applied to a line which so curves in such a manner that all parts of it are not in the same plane. Examples, the rhumb line and the loxodromic curve.

double-cut file, s. A file which has two rows of teeth, crossing each other at an angle, in contradistinction to the single-cut or float, which has but one row.

double-cylinder press, s.

Print. : A press with one form, and receiving paper from two cylinders.

double-cylinder printing-machine, s. A printing-press in which the form is placed on a flat bed, and the impression taken by two cylinders, each of which alternately takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under them.

double-cylinder pump, s. A pump having two cylinders in which the pistons act alternately. They may be single-acting or double-acting, that is, the cylinder may receive and deliver water at and from each end. The pumps of Hero of Alexandria, 150 B.C., were all single-acting, but one of them at least had a double cylinder.

double-cylinder steam-engine, s. A form of engine having two communicating cylinders of varying capacities; there are many modifications in the arrangements and modes of application of the steam. The first engine of this character was that of Hornblower, in which two piston-rods were connected to the same arm of the walking-beam, but at different distances from its centre of oscillation. As usually understood, the double-cylinder engine involves the use of the same steam in two cylinders consecutively; first at a relatively high pressure in a smaller cylinder, and then at a lower pressure in a larger cylinder.

fate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêť, hêre, camêł, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôłf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, ûnite, cür, rále, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ä. cy = ä. qu = kw.

double-dagger, s.

Print.: A reference-mark (§) next to the dagger (†) in order. Otherwise called a Diesis.

* **double-damned, a.** Damned in two ways, or twice over.

"Therefore be double-damned."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

double-dark, a. Intensely dark; steeped in darkness, or obscurity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As Moses' face was veiled, so is mine.
Lest on their double-dark souls either shine."
Herbert: *The Sacrifice*.

double-dealer, s. A tricky, deceitful fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time or in the same business; a double-faced person, saying one thing and doing another.

double-dealing, a. & s.

1. *As adj.*: Deceitful, tricky, given to duplicity or double-dealing.

2. *As subst.*: Duplicitous, deceitful actions; tricky; the conduct of a double-dealer.

double-decker, s. A vessel with two decks above the water-line, and hence anything so constructed as to recall a double-decker, as a two-floored freight or cattle-car, a street-car with passenger accommodation on the roof as well as inside, a tenement-house with two families on the same floor, a steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers, &c.

double-demisemiquaver, s.

Music: A note whose value is one-half of a demisemiquaver.

double-demy, s.

Print.: A kind of paper, 35 × 22½ inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-diamonds, s. pl. A stitch made in Macramé lace.

double-diapason, s.

Music:

1. [DOUBLE, s., II. 2.]

2. An organ stop of 16-feet pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-distress, s.

Soots Law: A name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

double-door, s. Two pairs of folding-doors, hung upon the angles of the aperture, and each swinging inward so as to open against the reveal. The inner pair is frequently covered with baize.

double-d'or, s. A French style of jewelry; a plate of gold is soldered upon one of copper, the respective thicknesses being one and eleven; the plate is then thinned by rolling, and worked up into the required form.

double-drawing pen, s. A draughtsman's pen to rule two lines at once.

double-drill, s. A drill with two cutters, making a countersunk hole, so that the head of the screw or rivet placed therein shall not protrude.

double-drum, s.

Music: A large drum beaten at both ends. In contradistinction to other drums in which but one head is beaten; as side, snare, and kettle drums. [DRUM.]

double-dutch, s. Glibberish, jargon, or some tongue not understood by the hearer.

* **double-dye, * double-die, v. t.** To dye doubly or with double the intensity.

"And double-die it with imperial crimson."
Dryden & Lee: *Edipus*, iv. 1.

double-dyed, a. Stained or tainted with infamy; doubly infamous: as, a double-dyed villain.

double-eagle, s.

1. An American gold coin of the value of twenty dollars.

2. A representation, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria, of an eagle with two heads.

double-edged, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having two edges.

2. *Fig.*: Acting in two ways, as an argument which makes both for and against the person using it; cutting two ways.

double-elephant, s. A size of drawing or flat writing-paper, measuring 26 × 40 inches.

double-ended bolt, s. A bolt having a screw-thread on each end for receiving a nut.

double-entendre, s. [Apparently corrupted from Fr. *mot à double entente* = a word of double meaning.] The use of a word or phrase which will bear two meanings or constructions, one of which is commonly indelicate or obscene.

"Selling of bargains and double-entendres." — *Arbutnot & Pope*: *Martin Scriblerus*.

double-entry, s.

Book-keeping: A method of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the creditor side of one book, and again on the debtor side of another, so as to serve as a check on each other.

double-expansion steam-engine, s. A form of engine in which steam, admitted to act upon a piston of relatively small area and cut off at a certain part of the stroke, so as to work expansively from that point to the end of the stroke, is then admitted to the face of a larger piston, which it undergoes a farther expansion. Such is the Allen engine, which has a large trunk-piston having two annular steam-spaces between the trunk and cylinder, affording two annular pistons of relatively small area; the ends of the trunk, which are of larger area, constituting two other piston heads to receive the force of the steam at the second expansion. (*Knight*.)

* **double-eyed, a.** Watching in every direction; doubly watchful.

"Deceitful meaning is double-eyed."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (May).

double-face, s.

1. Duplicitous, trickery; the conduct of a double-dealer.

2. A double-faced person; a double-dealer.

double-faced, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double-dealing; hypocritical, full of duplicity.

"Like that Roman Janus, double-faced."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. *Joinery*: A term applied to an architrave, or the like, having two faces.

* **double-fatal, a.** Dangerous or deadly in two ways.

"Their bows of double-fatal yew."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

double-feather, s.

Needlework: A variety of feather-stitch (q. v.).

double-file, s. A compound file made of two files riveted together, one edge projecting beyond that of the other. Used by cutlers and gun-makers in checkering their work, as on the small of the gun-stock.

double-first, s.

Universities:

1. One who takes his degree in the first class, both in classics and mathematics.

2. A degree taken in the first class, in both classics and mathematics.

double-flageolet, s.

Music: A flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, admitting of the performance of simple music in thirds and sixths, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-flat, s.

Music: A sign (bb) used in music before a note already flattened in the signature, which depresses the note before which it is placed another half-tone. It is contradicted by a natural and a flat. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

double-floor, s.

Carp.: A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists; a double-framed floor.

double-flower, s.

Bot.: [DOUBLE, a.]

double-flowered, a.

Bot.: Bearing or producing double-flowers.

double-fluid battery, s. A galvanic battery in which two fluids are used as exciting liquids. They are kept apart by a porous

cup, as in the Daniell's battery, or by gravity, as in Calland's. Daniell was the inventor of this form of battery, and received therefor the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1837. He used sulphuric acid in a porous cup placed in a glass cup containing sulphate of copper. (*Knight*.)

* **double-formed, a.** Having two distinct forms or shapes.

"What thing thou art, thus double-formed."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 741.

* **double-founted, a.** Having two sources or springs.

"The double-founted stream."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 144.

double-fronted, a.

1. Having two fronts.

"He shrouds
His double-fronted head in higher clouds."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets*.

2. Applied to a house, shop, &c., in which there are rooms and windows on both sides of the entrance.

double-fugue, s.

Music: A common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

double-furrow plough, s. A plough striking two furrows at once; a gang or double-plough.

double-futtocks, s.

Shipbuilding: Timbers in the cant-bodies extending from the deadwood to the run of the second futtock-head.

double-gear, s. The nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe; back-gear.

Double-gear wheel: A wheel which has two sets of cogs of varying diameter; these may drive two pinions, or be driven by one and drive the other.

double-gild, v. t.

1. *Lit.*: To gild with double coatings of gold.

* 2. *Fig.*: To excuse, to atone.

"England shall double-gild his treble guilt."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

double-gilded, double-gilt, a. Gilt with double coatings of gold.

double-Gloucester, s. A superior kind of rich cheese, of double thickness, manufactured in Gloucestershire.

double half-round file, s. A file whose sides are curved, the edges forming cusps; the arcs of the sides being much less than 180°. Used for dressing or crossing-out balance-wheels, and hence known as a cross-file. The convex edges have usually different curvatures.

double-hammer, s.

Metal: A forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddler's ball, striking it upon opposite sides simultaneously.

double-handed, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having two hands.

* 2. *Fig.*: Double-dealing; treacherous, deceitful.

"All things being double-handed, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our ancient has engaged us, we attend only to the former." — *Glanville*: *Scripta Scientifica*.

double-headed, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having two heads.

2. *Bot.*: Having the flowers growing one to another.

"The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large double-headed flower, of the richest scarlet colour." — *Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

Double-headed rail:

Rail: A rail whose edges are bulbous and counterparts, so that when one is worn the other may be placed uppermost. This rail does not rest so securely on the sleepers, having no flat base like the foot-rail, or bridge-rail, but requires a chair on each sleeper. This greatly increases the expense in fastening to the sleepers.

Double-headed shot:

Ordn.: A projectile formerly used, consisting of two shot united at their bases.

Double-headed wrench: A wrench having a pair of jaws at each end, one diagonal, the other right-angular. The shank of each outer

bōl, bōy; pōnt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

jaw is connected to the sleeved inner jaw of the other jaw, the sleeves slipping on the shanks of the jaws to which they are opposed. The double threads act in conjunction, to expand or close each pair simultaneously.

double-header, s. A railroad-train having two engines. (*U. S. Collog.*)

* **double-hearted, a.** Having a double or deceitful heart; false-hearted.

* **double-henned, a.** Having a false wife.

"Now, bull! now dog! 'Loo, Paris, 'loo! now my double-henned sparrow! 'loo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game:—'ware horra, ho!"—*Shakep.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 8.

double-hung, s.

Carp. : A term applied to the sashes of a window when moveable, the one upwards and the other downwards, by means of lines, weights, and pulleys.

Double-hung window : A window with two sashes, each having its complement of lines, weights, and pulleys.

double-image, a. (See the compound.)

Double-image micrometer : Suggested by Roemer about 1678; brought into use by Bonguer about 1748. It is formed by dividing diametrically the object-glass of a telescope or microscope, the straight-edges being ground smooth, so that they may easily slide by one another. The parts are separable by a screw, which moves an index on a graduated scale. A double image of the object in the field of view is produced by the separation of the segments; and by bringing the opposite edges of the two images into contact, a measure of the diameter of the object is obtained in terms of the extent of the separation. A heliometer.

double-imperial, s.

Print. : A kind of paper 32 × 44 inch

double-insurance, s.

Law, Commerce, &c. : The term applied when a person being fully insured by one policy, effects another insurance on the same property with another office. In this case the law will allow him to be indemnified from one insurance or the other, but not to make a profit by claiming indemnification from both. Besides this, the office which meets his loss can claim part repayment from the other one. (*Arnold: On Insurance.*)

double-jointed, a. Having two joints.

Double-jointed compass : A compass having, in addition to the main joint, additional joints by which legs may be bent to secure a proper presentation of the feet to the paper.

double-knife, s. A knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as Valentin's knife, from the inventor.

double-knitting, s.

Needlework : A stitch in knitting which, producing a double instead of a single web, is especially useful when light and yet warm articles are to be knitted. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

double-knots, s. pl.

Needlework : A knot used in tatted crochet.

double-leaf, s.

Bot. : *Listera ovata*, from its two opposite and only leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

double-letter, s.

Print. : Two letters on one shank, as *ff*, *fl*.

double-light, s. A variety of light as displayed for the warning and instruction of mariners from lighthouses. The light indicates land, rock, or shoal, and, by varying the characteristics of the light, the seaman is informed of the part of the coast he is on, and of his bearings as to his port or course. The other characters of light are known as Fixed, Revolving, Intermittent, Flashing, and Coloured. These are variously combined. The double-light is usually exhibited from two towers, one of which is ordinarily higher than the other. The duplication of the lights affords a leading line as a guide to a channel, as well as furnishing another mode

of varying the lights on a coast where they are numerous. (*Knight.*) [**LIGHT.**]

double-line, s.

Harness :

1. A form of driving-lines or reins in which supplementary reins are afforded, which may be brought into use in emergency, such as an attempt to bolt. In some cases it is an extra rein to pull the horses' heads together; a rein to pull a hood over the eyes of a horse; a gag-rein to pull the bit violently into the corners of his mouth; a choking-rein around the throat; a gripper on the muzzle; shutters on the nostrils, &c.

2. A description of driving-reins or lines in which each main branch has a check-line to the bit of the other horse. Distinguished from the Western teamster's single-line.

double-lock, s. A canal-lock having two parallel chambers connecting by a sluice. Each chamber has a gate at each end connecting with the upper and lower pounds respectively. The object is to save one-half the water that would be used in locking boats.

double-lock, v.t. To fasten a door by shooting the lock twice; to fasten with double or extra security and caution.

"He immediately double-locked his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders."—*Tatler.*

double-locked, a. Fastened with double or extra security and caution.

double-long, a. (See the compound.)

Double-long treble :

Needlework : A stitch used in crochet.

double-manned, a. Furnished or equipped with twice the number of men.

double-margin, a. (See the compound.)

Double-margin door :

Joinery : A door framed in imitation of folding-doors, the central style being made double with an intervening bead.

* **double-meaning, a.** Saying one thing and meaning another; double-dealing, double-faced, deceitful; speaking equivocally.

"He has deceived me, like a double-meaning prophesier."—*Shakep.: A's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 8.

double-medium, s.

Print. : A kind of paper 24 × 38 inches.

double-milled, a.

Cloth manufac. : Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact and fine.

* **double-minded, a.** Unsettled or wavering in mind; changeable, fickle, undetermined.

"A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways."—*James* 1. 8.

double-mouldboard plough, s.

Agrie. : A plough having a mouldboard on each side of the sheth, so as to throw the soil away right and left. It is used in hilling up crops, such as potatoes and cabbages. Not used for corn; the rows are too wide apart. A double-mouldboard plough was used by the Romans in ribbing the ground for wheat. This left the ground in ridges whose summits were seeded by hand-drilling.

* **double-mouthed, a.** Deceitful or untrustworthy in reports.

"Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 971.

double-natured, a. Having a double or twofold nature. (*Young: Night Thoughts.*)

double-octave, s.

Music. : The interval of a fifteenth.

double pedal point, s.

Music. : A portion of a fugue or melody in which two notes are long sustained, generally the tonic and dominant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [**SUSTAINED NOTE.**]

double pica, s.

Printing. : A size of type double the size of Pica. It is also known as 24-Point.

Double Pica.

double-piled fabric-loom, s. One in which a pile is formed on both sides of the

foundation, and which may be produced from either the warp or weft.

double-piston pump, s. One which works two pistons from a single lever or handle. It may be double or single acting as to the separate pistons.

double piston-rod engine, s. A direct action steam-engine invented by Maudslay and Field, London, and designed for vessels of low draft and shallow holds, without exposing the machinery above deck. It is one of the numerous attempts to avoid the use of a beam or side-lever. [**DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-ENGINE.**] The double piston-rod engine has two piston-rods to each piston, the centre of the cylinder-cover is plain, and this allows the crank when lowest to barely clear the said cover, thus saving the depth of a stuffing-box. The two piston-rods issue from opposite apertures, but neither in the longitudinal nor transverse line of the ship. It is said to afford the shallowest arrangement yet known with no beam above deck, and is used on the Rhone, the Indus, and the Sutlej. (*Knight.*)

double-piston square-engine, s. An engine having two square pistons at right angles to and one within the other.

double plane-iron, s.

Carp. : A smoothing-plane iron having a counter-iron to bend up the shavings in working cross-grained stuff.

double-plea, s.

Law. : A plea in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

double-plough, s.

1. The double-plough, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plough, originated in England, where it is known as the skim-coulter plough. This has a share attached to the coulter to turn down the top soil with its weeds, to be covered with the main furrow-slice, which is turned over by the larger plough following. In England and in the United States another form of this plough has been used in which the precedent portion is not merely a flange on the coulter, but is a regular mouldboard plough of small proportions, higher than and in front of the main plough. This is known in Ohio as the "Michigan double-plough," and is an efficient implement requiring four horses.

2. The double-plough, having two ploughs to one stock, or two stocks framed together so as to have but one pair of handles and be operated by one man, is mentioned by Walter Blythe, who wrote during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. (*Knight.*) [**GANG-PLOUGH.**]

* **double-quarrel, s.**

Eccles. Law. : A complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a double-quarrel, because it is most commonly made against both the judge and him at whose petition justice is delayed. (*Cowel.*) [**DUPLEX QUERELA.**]

double-quartet, s.

Music. : A composition for two sets of four voices or instruments, *sol.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-quick, a., s., & adv.

A. As adjective :

1. *Lit. & Mil.* : Performed in the time of the double-quick march; pertaining to double-quick.

2. *Fig.* : Very quick : as, He went in double-quick time.

B. As substantive :

Mil. : The same as **DOUBLE, s.**

C. As adv. : In double-quick time; at the double.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll : try, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = â. qu = kw.

double-quick, *v.t. & t.***1. Intransitive:**

Mil.: To march in double-quick time, to march at the double.

† 2. Transitive:

Mil.: To cause to march at the double.

double-reed, *s.***Music:**

1. The vibrating reed of instruments of the oboe class.

2. A reed stop on an organ of 16-feet pitch. (Stainer & Barrett.)

double-refracting, *a.*

Optics, Crystallog., &c.: Refracting twice over. [DOUBLE-REFRACTION.]

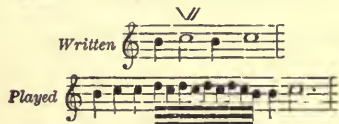
double-refraction, *s.*

Optics, Crystallog., &c. (Of a crystal): The act of twice over refracting a ray of light, with the effect of making it bifurcate, and making objects seen through it look double. Bodies destitute of crystallization—glass, for instance—have not this quality, nor have crystals formed on the cubic system. Those belonging to other systems all possess it to a greater or less extent. The substance in which it is best seen is Iceland spar, as was pointed out by Bartholin in 1669. Even those substances in which it is but obscurely discernible polarise light. The law of double-refraction was first enunciated clearly by Huyghens, in his treatise on light, written in 1678, and published in 1690. (Ganot.)

Double-refraction micrometer: The Abbé Rochon first applied the principle of double-refraction to micrometrical measurements. His instrument had two prisms connected together so as to form a single crystal. The prisms are so disposed that the face of the first is perpendicular to the axis of the crystal, while in the second the axis is parallel to the line of intersection of the two faces, so that the axes of crystallization of the two prisms are at right angles to each other. The prisms are placed in perfect contact and cemented by mastic, and together form a plate, the opposite sides of which are parallel. As the ray enters the second prism the ordinary ray passes on, and the extraordinary ray is refracted. The angle of divergence of the rays is constant in the same prism, and is determined by experiment. The apparatus is placed in the tube of a telescope, where it may be slipped backwards and forwards. The determination of the diameter of the object is obtained by bringing the images in contact. (Knight.)

double-relich, *s.*

Music: An ornament in old music:

*** double-ribbed**, *a.* Great with child.

"Now over and besides these mischiefs, this comes also in the very nick; this same woman of Andros, whether she be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child she is by him; she is now double-ribbed."—*Terence in English*, [1614].

double-root, *s.*

Music: [SHARP SIXTH.]

double-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 26 × 40 inches.

*** double-ruff**, *s.* A sort of game at cards. There were also games called English Ruff and Honours, French Ruff, and Wide Ruff.

"I can play at nothing so well as double ruff."
—*Woman Killed with Kindness* (Dodsley, vii. 298).

double-salt, *s.*

Chem.: A compound salt, consisting of two salts in chemical combination: as common alum, which contains sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash.

double-saw, *s.* A stock having two blades at a regulated distance, adapted to cut kerfs and space the intervals, as in comb-cutting. [COMB.]

double-seaming machine, *s.* A tool or machine for lapping the edges of sheet-

metal one over the other, and then doubling over the lapped portions so as to preclude the possibility of the portions slipping apart. (Knight.)

double-seat valve, *s.* Perhaps another name for the double-beat valve, and the more appropriate term of the two.

double-security, *s.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

*** double-shade**, *v.t.* To donble the shade or darkness of; to make doubly dark or shady.

"Now began
Night, with her sullen wings, to double-shade
The dawn."—*Milton: P. R.*, l. 499-501.

*** double-shaded**, *a.* Doubly or twice as dark or shady.

double-sharp, *s.*

Music: A sign (×) used before a note already sharp, to indicate that it is desired to raise the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp. (Stainer & Barrett.)

*** double-shining**, *a.* Shining with double the lustre or brightness.

"He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of double-shining day."—*Sidney*.

double-shovel plough, *s.* A plough for tending crops, and having two small shovels on as many sheths. They are arranged a little distance apart, and one a little behind the other. The left-hand plough is a little in the rear when the right is specially engaged in working the crop. (Knight.)

double-shuffle, *s.* A low dance.

double-sib, *a.* Related both by father and mother. (Scotch.)

double-speed pulley, *s.* A contrivance for giving what is termed double speed to the spindles of the self-acting mule.

double-square, *s.*

Needle: An embroidery stitch, also known as Queen stitch.

double-standard, *s.* In economics the phrase Double Standard is used to signify a "Double Standard of Monetary Value." It implies the existence of what is known as the Gold Standard on the one hand, and the Silver Standard on the other. Wherever the Double Standard in its integrity is in use a creditor is bound to accept payment of any sum in coins of either of the metals, gold or silver, which the debtor may choose to tender. (Bithell.)

double-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Two stars so close to each other as to appear one to the naked eye.

"Double stars probably constitute a connected system like the sun and moon."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 218.

double-stopping, *s.*

Music: The stopping of two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin playing. The practice was first suggested by John Francis Henry Biber in 1681, in a set of solos for a violin and a bass: one of these pieces is written in three staves, two for the violin playing in double-stopping, and the third for the bass. He also in the same work suggests a varied tuning in fourths and fifths for the purpose of making the double-stopping easy. (Stainer & Barrett.)

double super-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 27 × 42 inches.

double steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine which has two cylinders acting coincidently or alternately. Two double-acting oscillating cylinders, acting upon a two-cranked shaft, work coincidently, and form a double-engine. (Knight.)

double-tang file, *s.* A file with a tang at each end, to adapt it to receive the handles.

double-threaded, *a.* Consisting of made of two threads twisted together.

double-tongue, *v.t.*

Music: To play a passage with double-tonguing (q.v.).

double-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Horsetongue.

Double-tongued, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful, double-dealing.

"The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued."—*1 Timothy* iii. 8.

2. *Mus.*: Played with double-tonguing (q.v.).

double-tonguing, *s.*

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, used by flute players, to ensure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in trumpet and cornet-playing. (Stainer & Barrett.)

† double-tooth, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus *Bidens*. (*Withering*, in *Eritten & Holland*.)

double-travale, *s.*

Music: A direction in tambourine playing. [TAMBOURINE.]

double-tree, *s.* The bar which is pivoted to the tongue of a carriage, waggon, or sled, or to the clevis of a plough or other implement. To the ends of the double-tree the single-trees are attached, and to the ends of the single-trees the traces are connected. The double-tree varies in shape with the description of vehicle, but has such a length that its ends are immediately behind each horse, so that the traces of the animal may pull squarely upon them through the medium of the single-trees. In waggons, the double-tree is attached to the tongue by means of a bolt called the waggon-hammer, upon which it swings as one or the other horse pulls the more strongly upon it. Near the ends of the double-tree and behind it are loops for the stay-chains, which are connected to hooks in front of the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the double-tree. For ploughing and similar duty, the double-tree is sometimes arranged with three clevises; by the middle one it swings from the clevis of the plough or cultivator, and by the end clevises the single-trees are attached. (Knight.)

double-trumpet, *s.*

Music: An organ reed stop, similar in tone and scale to, but an octave lower in pitch than, the 8-foot trumpet. (Stainer & Barrett.)

*** double-vantage**, *v.t.* To benefit doubly or twofold.

"The injuries that to myself I do,
Doing thee vantage, double-vantage me."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 88.

double-vault, *s.*

Arch.: One vault built over another with a space intervening. Double-vaults are used in domes and domical roofs, the interior dome being of less altitude, in order to harmonise with the proportions of the building internally, the external of greater altitude, to correspond with the proportions externally.

double-warp, *s.*

Fabric: A cotton cloth in which the warp and weft are of a uniform size. This kind of calico, being stout and heavy, is much in request for sheetings. The width varies from two to three yards. (*Dict. of Needlework*.)

double-waste, *s.*

Law: Waste committed when a tenant, bound to keep a house in repair, allows it to be wasted, and then illegally fells timber to repair it. (*Wharton*.)

double water-wheel, *s.* An arrangement of two water-wheels on one shaft, as in the case of a double-headed turbine, which has a wheel at each end of a horizontal shaft.

double-window, *s.* One having two sets of sashes, inclosing a body of air as a non-conductor of heat and to deaden noise.

double X or XX, *s.* A name given to porter or beer of more than ordinary strength. According to Palmer, a survival, in a somewhat disguised form, of the Lat. word *duplex* (misunderstood as double X), which formerly was commonly applied to such. Thus, the Fellows and Postmasters of Merton College were forbidden by the statutes to drink *cervisium duplex* or strong ale.

doûb'-led (led as *eld*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOUBLE, *v.*]

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôw1; cat, cêl, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dël.

doub'-le-ness, *doub-le-ness (le as el), s. [Eng. *double*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The state of being double, duplicate, or twofold.

"Showing no signs of doubleness except a slight internal fold."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. I, ch. IV.

2. The state of being twice as great or as much.

"If you think well to carry this as you may, the doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, III. 2.

*** II. Fig.: Double-dealing, deceit, duplicity, treachery.**

"In trouthe withoute doubleness."

Romance of the Rose.

doub'-lér, *dob-el-er, *dob-ler, s. [Eng. *double*(s); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. He who or that which makes double.

"Thus is thy friend to thee, the comfort of thy paine, The slayer of thy state, and doubler of thy gaine: In wealth and woe thy friend, an other self to thee, Such man to man a God, the proverb saith to be."—*Praise of a True Friend.*

*** 2. A large dish, a charger.**

*** A dysche, other a dobler that dryghtyn onez serued.**

Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,145.

II. Technically:

1. **Elect.:** An instrument to increase the least conceivable quantity of electricity by continually doubling it, until it becomes perceptible upon a common electrometer or is made visible in sparks. It was first invented by Bennet, improved by Darwin, and afterwards by Nicholson.

2. **Distill.:** A part of the still apparatus, or an appendage to a still in which the low wines, one of the products of the first distillation, are re-distilled. The operation is a turning back and repeating, and is known as doubling. A part of the still is arranged to condense and then intercept and return the less volatile vapours, while those of greater tenuity pass on.

3. **Fibre:** A machine in which slivers, stricks, or filaments of wool, cotton, flax, or silk are laid together, to be drawn out and again doubled and drawn to remove inequalities, or, in the case of silk, to increase the thickness of the strand. [DOUBLING.]

4. **Calico-print.:** A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder. [Knight.]

doub'-les (les as els), s. pl. [DOUBLE, s.]

doub'-lét, *dob-bel-et, *dob-el-at, *doub-lette, *dub-let, s. [O. Fr. *doublet*, dimin. from *double* = double (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of a pair.

"Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fans."—*Owen: Museum.*

2. A duplicate form of a word.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Dress:** A close-fitting jacket or body-coat, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. Its use was introduced from France in the fourteenth century, and it continued to be worn by all ranks until the time of Charles II.

"Now, the melancholy god protect thee; and the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very opal."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

*** 2. Games (Pl.):** An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

"What? where's your cloack?"

"To tell you truth he hath lost it at doublets."—*Cartwright: Ordinary* (1631).

*** 3. Lapid.:** A factitious gem made with a colourless front and a coloured back, cemented together by clear mastic on the line of the girdle.

"You may have a brass ring gilt with a doublet for a small matter."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 330.

*** 4. Mil.:** A term applied to the tunic worn by the officers and rank and file of Scotch regiments.

*** 5. Print.:** One or more words or sentences accidentally set up a second time.



DOUBLET.

6. **Optics:** An arrangement of lenses in pairs, invented by Wollaston. It consists of two plano-convex lenses having their focal lengths in the proportion of one to three, or nearly so, and placed at a distance determinable by experiment. Their curved sides are placed towards the eye, and the lens of shortest focal length towards the object. It is a reversal of the Huyghenian eye-piece, and its object is similar—to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion. The stop placed between the lenses intercepts extreme rays that might mar the perfection of the image. An amplification of the idea is called a Triplet (q.v.). Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens having the radii of curvature as one to six, and of a plano-concave lens whose focal length is to that of the convex lens as thirteen to five. It is intended for a simple microscope, to be used in the hand. [Knight.] [LENS.]

doub'-lét te, s. [Fr.]

Mus.: A compound organ-stop, consisting of two ranks, generally a twelfth and a fifteenth. [Stainer & Barrett.]

doub'-líng, *doub-lyng, pr. par., a., & s. [DOUBLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of making double or folding.

(2) The act of making double or twice as much or as great; the act of increasing to twice the size, amount, value, or extent.

"Upon the coast of Holland he suffered shipwreck, and lost all his books, writings, and copies . . . to his hindrance and doubting of his labours."—*Life of William Tyndal.*

(3) The state of becoming double or twice as much or as great.

(4) A fold, a plait.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A shifty, or in-and-out course of conduct; a shifting.

"To trace all the turns and doublings of his course would be wearisome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*** (2) A trick, an artifice, a shift.**

(3) A turning or winding to avoid or baffle pursuit.

"He hunted us through every doubling, and gained upon us each moment."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

II. Technically:

1. **Build.:** The double course of shingles or slates at the eaves of a house.

2. **Distill.:** The second distillation of low wines. These are the product of the first distillation, and they contain about one-fifth alcohol.

3. **Cotton or Wool:** Bringing two or more slivers of fibre together and forming them into one of greater thickness, to be again reduced by drawing; thus obtaining a sliver of uniform thickness. The slivers from the carding-machine, each in its separate can, are conducted between one pair of rollers, which causes them to coalesce; then through a second pair, revolving at an increased speed, which draws out and lengthens the sliver, and then through a third pair, which still attenuates the sliver. The operation is repeated as often as may be necessary to correct every inequality in the thickness of the sliver. The next process is roving, which is also performed by drawing-rollers; but as the sliver has become so reduced in thickness, it receives a slight twisting, to enable it to hold together. This was formerly obtained by giving a rapid revolution to the receiving-can. [ROVING; DRAWING.]

4. **Flax-manuf.:** The process with flax is similar to that described as pertaining to cotton. In the first place, the stricks or handfuls of hackled flax are spread on a travelling-apron and conducted to drawing-rollers, which bring the filaments to an attenuated sliver, and deliver it into cans. The slivers from a number of cans, from six to fifteen usually, are then conducted to drawing-rollers, being thereby doubled and drawn; the process is repeated, as with cotton, until the sliver is equalized and reduced to the required degree. [DRAWING.]

5. **Silk-manuf.:** The twisting together of two or more filaments of twisted silk. This process follows the first spinning of the fila-

ments of silk, and precedes the throwing, which is a farther combining of threads and twisting them together. First, the twisted filaments; then the doubling, forming dumb-singles; then the throwing, forming throw-singles. The process of doubling silk differs from that of doubling cotton and flax, inasmuch as the silk filaments are continuous and cannot be drawn. The doubling of flax or cotton fibres is for the purpose of equalizing the thickness of slivers, and the drawing which accompanies each operation is for the purpose of lengthening the combined slivers so as to make an attenuated sliver. By this means any trifling irregularity in the thickness of a sliver is lost by causing it to coalesce with others, and elongating the bunch; the process being repeated again and again, as may be necessary. In the doubling of silk, as there is no re-attenuation by drawing, the number of filaments are combined into one thread of the aggregate thickness of the several filaments. The bobbins of thread to be doubled are mounted on a small frame, and the ends, being collected, are passed through a loop and attached to a bobbin, upon which they are wound. The parallel threads are then transferred to a horizontal reel, from whence each set of combined threads is carried through the eye of a rotating flyer and wound upon a bobbin, the combined threads or strands being twisted into a cord. The latter operation is known as throwing. The direction of the twist is varied for different qualities and varieties of silk goods. In ordinary spinning of the silk filaments the twist is to the right. For tram, the spinning of the filaments is omitted; when doubled, the thread is twisted to the right. For organzine the filament is twisted to the left, then doubled and twisted to the right. The twisting of the thread is set or made permanent by exposure to steam. [Knight.]

6. **Her.:** The lining of robes and mantles of state, or of the mantlings borne round the achievement of arms.

7. **Hunt.:** The winding, twisting, or turning of a fox, hare, &c., in order to baffle the pursuers.

8. Military:

(1) The uniting of two ranks or files into one.

"He had the honour to be officer at a place called Mile-end, to instruct for the doubling of files."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, IV. 3.

(2) The act of marching at the double.

9. Nautical:

(1) The act of passing or sailing round a headland.

(2) Of the bitts: a piece of fir-timber fitted on the back of the cross-piece; fir-lining.

(3) Of a sail: the double-seamed border for receiving the bolt-rope; the edging or skirt.

10. **Shipwright:** Strakes of plank fastened on the outer skin of a ship; used as a fender against floating-ice.

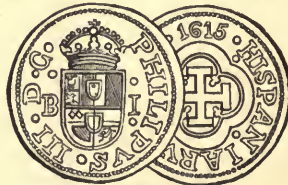
doubling and twisting machine, s. One by which a number of slivers of fibre are associated, drawn out, and partially twisted; or one in which strands are laid together and twisted into a thread or cord. [DOUBLING; DRAWING-FRAME.]

doubling-frame, s.

Silk-manuf.: A winding engine for double silk threads.

doubling-nail, s. A nail used in securing sheathing, lining, or supplementary covering to an object; such as the lining of gun-ports, &c.

doub'-loon, *doub-lon, s. [Sp. *doblon*, so called from being the double of a pistole:]



DOUBLOON.

doblo = double; Fr. *doublon*; Ital. *doblone*, *doblone*.] A Spanish coin, originally of

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

double the value of the pistole. It is now of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling. It is divided into 100 reals.

"They had succeeded in obtaining from him a box of doubloons."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

doubt-ly, ***dowb-ly**, adv. [Eng. *doubt(ly)*;-ly] In double or twice the quantity or amount; to twice the degree or extent.

"[He] being doubly smitten, likewise doubly smit."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, ix, 25.

doubt (b silent), ***dout**, ***dout-en**, ***dout-i**, ***dut-en**, ***dout**, v.i. & t. [O. Fr. *doubter*, *doter*, *douter*, *duter*; Fr. *douter*, from Lat. *dubitō* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful, from *duo* = two; Sp. *dudar*; Port. *duvidar*; Ital. *dubitare*.]

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To be afraid, to fear, to be frightened.

"The doubtfulen sheperdes and in gret drede were."—*Leben & uen*, 51k.

* 2. To be apprehensive, to fear.

"If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there are too many in the body of the work."—Baker: *On Learning*.

* 3. To suspect; to have or feel a suspicion.

"The king did all his courage bend Against those for which now before him were, Doubting not who beheld him doth attend."—Daniel.

* 4. To hesitate, to waver; undetermined.

"What fear we then, why doubt we to incense His utmost ire?"—Milton: *P. L.*, II, 94, 96.

* 5. To question; to be in uncertainty concerning the truth or fact; to feel doubts or scruples.

"Even in matters divine, concerning some things we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other, as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

† 6. It is sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now when the high priest and the captain of the temple and the chief priests heard these things, they doubted of them whereunto this would grow."—Acts vi.

* **B. Reflex.:** To fear, to be frightened or alarmed.

"The Saresyns of Kyng Richard so sore hem douten."—Richard Cœur de Lion, 3, 163.

C. Transitive:

* 1. To fear; to be afraid of.

"Ye loneden him . . . And douteden him more thane God."—*Kindheart Jesu*, 533.

* 2. To cause to fear; to frighten, to terrify, to alarm.

"I'll tell ye all my fears, one single valour. The virtues of the valiant Caratash, More doubts me than all Britain."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Bondswoman*, I, 2.

* 3. To be apprehensive of.

"And the spirit bade me go with them, nothing doubting."—Acts xi, 12.

* 4. To distrust, to suspect; to withhold confidence in.

"He is not doubted."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, IV, 2.

* 5. To be apprehensive for; to be alarmed about.

"Who from the terror of this arm so late Doubted his empire."—Milton: *P. L.*, I, 113, 114.

* 6. To hold or think questionable or doubtful; to question, to hesitate to believe or assent to; to feel doubts about.

"For my part I think the being of a God is so little to be doubted, that I think it is almost the only truth we are sure of."—Addison.

Crabbs thus discriminates between *doubt* and *question*: "Both these terms express the act of the mind in staying its decision. The *doubt* lies altogether in the mind; it is a less active feeling than *question*; by the former we merely suspend decision; by the latter we actually demand proofs in order to assist us in deciding. We may *doubt* in silence; we cannot *question* without expressing it directly or indirectly. He who suggests *doubts* does it with caution; he who makes a *question* throws in difficulties with a degree of confidence. *Doubts* insinuate themselves into the mind oftentimes involuntarily on the part of the doubter; *questions* are always made with an express design. We *doubt* in matters of general interest, on abstruse as well as common subjects; we *question* mostly in ordinary matters that are of a personal interest: we *doubt* the truth of a position; we *question* the veracity of an author. When the practicability of any plan is *questioned*, it is unnecessary to enter any farther into its merits. The *doubt* is frequently confined to the individual; the *question* frequently respects others. We *doubt* whether we shall be able to succeed; we

question another's right to interfere: we *doubt* whether a thing will answer the end proposed; we *question* the utility of any one making the attempt." (Crabbs: *Eng. Synon.*)

doubt (l) (b silent), ***dout**, ***doute**, ***dout**, ***dute**, s. [O. Fr. *doubte*, *doute*; Fr. *doute*; Prov. *dopte*, *dupte*; Sp. *duda*; Port. *duida*; Ital. *dotta*.]

* 1. Fear, dread.

"He nadde of no prince in the world doute."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 92.

* 2. Apprehensiveness, alarm, suspicion.

"I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in doubt of you."—Gal. iv, 34.

* 3. Uncertainty or fluctuation of mind upon any point, action, or statement; an unsettled state of opinion; a hesitation to admit or believe an act or statement.

"Perplex in faith, but pure in deeds, At last he beat his music out, There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds."—Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xcvi.

* 4. A ground or reason for doubting or hesitating about any point; a doubtful point.

"There can be little doubt that this tortoise is an aboriginal inhabitant of the Galapagos."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. xvii, p. 381.

* 5. Uncertainty of condition; suspense.

"And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee."—Deut. xxviii, 66.

* 6. A difficulty objected or put forward; an objection.

"To every doubt your answer is the same, It so fell out, and so by chance it came."—Blackmore.

¶ **No doubt, beyond a doubt:** Beyond any reason for doubt or hesitation; certainly, doubtlessly.

"This expectation was, no doubt, unreasonable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiz.

¶ **Crabbs thus discriminates between doubt and suspense:** "The *doubt* respects that which we should believe; the *suspense* that which we wish to know or ascertain. We are in *doubt* for the want of evidence; we are in *suspense* for the want of certainty. The *doubt* interrupts our progress in the attainment of truth; the *suspense* impedes us in the attainment of our objects; the former is connected principally with the understanding; the latter acts altogether upon the hopes. We have our *doubts* about things that have no regard to time; we are in *suspense* about things that are to happen in the future. Those are the least inclined to *doubt* who have the most thorough knowledge of a subject; those are the least exposed to the unpleasant feeling of *suspense* who confine their wishes to the present." (Crabbs: *Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *doubt* and *demur*, see DEMUR.

* **doubt** (2) (b silent), s. [A contr. of *redoubt* (q.v.).] A redoubt.

"This doubt down that now betwixt us stands Jove will go with us to their walls."—Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xii, 386, 287.

* **doubt-a-ble** (b silent), ***dout-a-ble**, a. [Cf. Fr. *ré-doutable*.]

1. That must or should be feared; redoubtable.

"God wot, thy lordship is doubtable."—*Romance of the Rose*, 6, 277.

2. That may be doubted; open or liable to doubt; doubtful.

"If ye thynke it is doubtable, It is thurgh argument provable."—*Romance of the Rose*, 5, 416, 5, 417.

* **doubt-an-ge** (b silent), ***dout-an-ge**, s. [O. Fr. *dutance*, *doutance*; Ital. *dottanza*.]

1. Fear, dread.

"Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards?"—Richard Cœur de Lion, 1, 862.

2. Doubt, hesitation.

"God seth everythyng out of doutaunce."—Chaucer: *Troilus*, IV, 933.

doubt-éd (b silent), ***doubt-it**, pa. par. or a. [Doubt, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Feared, redoubted.

"Doubted knights, whose wond'rous armour rusts, And helmes unbraced wexen daily browne."—Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (October).

2. Questioned; doubtful, uncertain.

* **doubt-éd-ly** (b silent), adv. [Eng. *doubted*;-ly.] Ambiguously; not clearly.

"Good heed would be had that nothing be doubtfully spoken."—Wilson: *Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 108.

doubt-ér (b silent), s. [Eng. *doubt*;-er.] One who doubts; one who entertains doubts or scruples.

"The unsettled doubters that are in most danger."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. II, pt. II, p. 67.

doubt-fül, ***doubt-füll** (b silent), a. [Eng. *doubt*; *ful(l)*.]

I. Of persons:

1. Fearful, timid, apprehensive, afraid.

"The doubtful Damocli dare not yet commit Her single person to their barbarous truth."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I, vi, 12.

2. Full of doubts; undetermined, wavering or unsettled in mind.

"Methinks I should know you, and know this man; Yet I am doubtful."—Shakespeare: *Lea*, IV, 7.

3. Open or liable to doubt; in respect to whom a certain opinion cannot be formed; as, The others will come, but he is doubtful.

II. Of things:

1. Full of doubt or uncertainty; of uncertain issue.

"Great Jove from Ide with slaughter fills his sight, And level hangs the doubtful scale of fight."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi, 438, 439.

2. Concerning which doubt may be or is felt; questionable, not certain, determined, or decided; admitting of doubt.

"In doubtful cases reason still determines for the safer side."—South.

3. Ambiguous, not clear in its meaning; equivocal, dubious; as, a doubtful meaning or expression.

"By pronouncing of some doubtful phrase."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I, 6.

4. Not secure or confident; suspicious.

"Our manner is always to cast a doubtful and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power."—Hooker (Dedic.).

* 5. Not without fear; timid, fearful.

"With doubtful feet, and wavering resolution, I come, still dreading thy displeasure."—Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 732, 733.

* 6. Characterized by doubt or hesitation.

"Thus they their doubtful consultations dark Euded."—Milton: *P. L.*, II, 486, 487.

* 7. Breeding or giving rise to suspicion; suspicious.

"Her death was doubtful."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, V, 1.

¶ **Crabbs thus discriminates between doubtful, dubious, uncertain, and precarious:** "The *doubtful* admits of doubt; the *dubious* creates suspense. The *doubtful* is said of things in which we are required to have an opinion; the *dubious* respects events and things that must speak for themselves. In *doubtful* cases it is advisable for a judge to lean to the side of mercy; while the issue of a contest is *dubious*, all judgment of the parties or of the case must be carefully avoided. *Doubtful* and *dubious* have always a relation to the person forming the opinion on the subject in question: *uncertain* and *precarious* are epithets which designate the qualities of the things themselves. Whatever is *uncertain* may from that very circumstance be *doubtful* or *dubious* to those who attempt to determine upon them; but they may be designated for their *uncertainty* without any regard to the opinions to which they may give rise. A person's coming may be *doubtful* or *uncertain*; the length of his stay is oftener described as *uncertain* than as *doubtful*. The *doubtful* is opposed to that on which we form a positive conclusion; the *uncertain* to that which is definite or prescribed. The efficacy of any medicine is *doubtful*; the manner of its operation may be *uncertain*. While our knowledge is limited, we must expect to meet with many things that are *doubtful*; as everything in the world is exposed to change, and all that is future is entirely above our control, we must naturally expect to find everything *uncertain* but what we see passing before us. *Precarious*, from the Latin *precarious* and *precor*, to pray, signifies granted to entreaty, depending on the will or humour of another, whence it is applicable to whatever is obtained from others. *Precarious* is the highest species of *uncertainty*, applied to such things as depend on future casualties in opposition to that which is fixed and determined by design. The weather is *uncertain*; the subsistence of a person who has no stated income or source of living must be *precarious*. It is *uncertain* what day a thing may take place, until it is determined; there is nothing more *precarious* than what depends upon the favour of princes." (Crabbs: *Eng. Synon.*)

doubt-fül-ly (b silent), adv. [Eng. *doubtful*;-ly.]

böil, böy; pöut, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious. -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

* 1. In a state of fear or alarm; fearfully, timidly.

2. In a doubtful or hesitating manner; without decision; hesitatingly.

"She took it doubtfully."—*State Trials*; William Parry (1584).

3. Ambiguously, not clearly; with uncertainty or ambiguity of meaning.

"How doubtfully these spectres fate foretell," Dryden: *Royal Martyr*, iv. 4.

4. In a manner to cause doubt or apprehension as to the issue or result; precariously.

"Such trifles may affect the welfare of the world when the balance of the future is doubtfully trembling."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

doubt'-fúl-ness, ***doubt'-fúl-ness** (b silent), s. [Eng. *doubtful*; -ness.]

1. The state or condition of being in doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness, suspense, hesitation, instability of opinion.

"In an anxious doubtfulness of mind what will become of them for ever."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 24.

2. Hazard, risk, uncertainty of event or issue.

3. Ambiguity, uncertainty of meaning, want of clearness.

"Here we must be diligent that . . . there be no doubtfulness in any word."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fol. 24.

doubt'-ing, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [DOUBT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of entertaining doubts or scruples; doubt, scruple.

"Trembling man! these are to summon thee to be ready with the King by the next Lord's-day, to shout for joy for thy deliverance from all thy doubtings."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

doubt'-ing-ly (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubting*; -ly.] In a doubting manner; doubtfully; with hesitation; without confidence.

"He that asketh doubtfully asketh coldly."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 18.

***doubt'-ive** (b silent), ***dout-ife**, a. [Eng. *doubt*; -ive.] In doubt.

"The kynge was douteife of his dome."—*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

doubt'-less (b silent), ***doute-les**, ***doute-les**, ***dout-lesse**, a. & *adv.* [Eng. *doubt*; -less.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Free from fear or apprehension; in confidence and security.

"Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure, That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iv. 1.

2. Sure, confident.

"I am doubtless I can purge Myself of many I am charged withal."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

3. Indubitable, certain.

"These things are doubtless."—*Reast: Sleep and Poetry*.

B. *As adv.*: Without doubt or question; beyond a doubt; assuredly, certainly.

"His estates without doubtless have been confiscated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

doubt'-less-ly (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtless*; -ly.] Without a doubt; assuredly, unquestionably.

"Why you may, and doubtlessly will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Scornful Lady*, l. 1.

***doubt'-oüs** (b silent), ***dot-ous**, ***dout-ous**, a. [O. Fr. *dotos*, *dotus*; Fr. *douteux*.]

1. Fearful, afraid.

"If he be doubtful to sleep in cause of righteousness."—*Gower*, iii. 210.

2. Doubtful.

"The batayle was dotous."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 4, 839.

douçe, douse, a. [Fr. *doux* (m.), *douce* (f.) = soft, mild.]

* 1. Soft, soothing, sweet. (Applied to music, &c.)

"The douce sounde of harpes."—*Forbes: On the Revelation*, p. 126.

* 2. Sweet, dear.

"He drawes into douce France."—*Morte Arthure*, l. 251.

3. Quiet, sober, sedate.

"And this is a douce honest man."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. Modest.

douce-gaun, a. Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct. (*Buchanan*.)

"O happy is that douce-gaun wight" Whase saul ne'er mints a swerin."—*Tarras: Poems*, p. 47.

***douçe** (1), ***dowee**, *v.t.* [Douce, a.] [Lat. *dulcis* = to make sweet; *dulcis* = sweet.] To make sweet, to sweeten.

"With sugar candy thou may hit docece."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 7.

douçe (2), *v.t.* [DUSCH.] To strike, to hit, to knock.

"They douçe her hurdles trimly."—*A Douglas: Poems*, p. 128.

douçe, s. [DOUCE (2), v.] A stroke, a blow.

***douçed**, s. [DOUCET.]

***dou-çe-perce**, s. [DOUCEPERE.]

dou-çe-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *douce*; -ly.] Soberly, sedately, modestly.

dou-çe-ness, s. [Eng. *douce*; -ness.] Sobriety, sedateness, decency.

"Becoming concordance with the natural douçeness of my character."—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 191.

***dou-çet**, ***dow-set**, ***doul-cet**, s. & a. [Fr. *doucet* = mild, gentle.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A custard.

"Heer's douçets and flapjacks, and I ken not what."—*The King and a Poore Northerne Man* (1640).

2. A tescle of a deer.

"I did not half so well reward my hounds than As he hath me to-day; although I gave them All the sweet morsels called tongue, ears, and douçets."—*B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd*, l. 6.

3. A musical instrument; perhaps a dulcimer.

"There were trumpees and trumpetes, Lowde shalluys and douçets."—*Lydgate, in Chaucer* (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 464.

B. *As adj.*: Sweet, delicate.

"Fie delicate metes and doucet drinks."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 313.

dou-çeur, s. [Fr., = sweetness, from Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis* = sweet.]

* 1. Mildness, gentleness, kindness, freedom from acerbity.

"Blame with indulgence, and correct with douçeur."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

2. A small present, a gift, a bribe.

"He has a douçeur for Ireland in his pocket."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation*.

* 3. A compliment, a kind remark.

douche, s. [Fr., from Ital. *doccia* = a conduit, canal, from Lat. *ductus* = a leading, a duct.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body for medical purposes.

2. A shower-bath.

II. *Surg.*: An instrument for injecting a liquid into any part of the body.

***doucherie**, s. [DUCHERY.] A dukedom.

"Scho is apperand air To twa doucheries."—*Rauf Coilyear*.

***douch-ty**, a. [DOUCHTY.]

dou-çine, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A moulding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

***douç-ër**, s. [DUCKER.] A bird that dips in the water, as the Dippers (q.v.).

"The colymbi, or douçers, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them."—*Ray*.

douç-lar, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Scotland to the roots of the Bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic.

"His turban was the douçlars plet, For such the Nalad weaves, Around wi' padcock-pipes beset, And dangling bog-bean leaves."—*Barrie: A Scott's Poems*, p. 10.

dou-dle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of Scotland make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients.

***dou-dy**, ***dou-die**, s. [DOWDY.] A slovenly person.

"If plaine, or homely, we sale she is a doudie, or a slut."—*Riche: His Farewell*, 1681.

dough (gh silent), ***dagh**, ***dah**, ***daugh**, ***daw**, ***dou**, ***dogh**, ***doghe**, ***dow**, ***dowe**, ***dowghe**, s. [A.S. *dæg*, *dāh*;

cogn. with Icel. *deig*; Goth. *daigs*; Dut. *deeg*; Dan. *deig*; Sw. *deg*; Ger. *teig* = Goth. *deigan*, *digan* = to knead.]

1. The paste of bread, or of flour, yet unbaked; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded.

"Smith, cohhler, joiner, he that piles the shears, And he that kneads the dough; all loud alike, All learned, and all drunk!"—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 476, 478.

2. Anything resembling dough in its appearance or consistency, as potter's clay.

¶ *My cake is dough*: My affairs have miscarried; I have failed.

"My cake is dough. But I'll in among the rest; Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

***dough-baked**, a. Not perfectly baked; hence, imperfect, unfinished; deficient in intellect.

"The devil take thee for an insensible dough-baked varlet."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 181.

***dough-face**, s. One who is too pliable, and is easily turned to any purpose.

***dough-faced**, a. Cowardly, weak-minded, pliable, easily moulded or turned.

***dough-facism**, s. The quality of being pliable, pliability; readiness to be led or turned to any purpose; cowardly weakness.

***dough-kneaded**, a. Soft like dough.

"He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a dough-kneaded thing, that he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnhus*.

dough-kneader, s. A pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards and a disk below the lower roller propelled by a crank, and the rollers geared together by an elastic cross-band. There are other forms, such as a roller swivelled to a post, like the brake of a biscuit-maker, which is also a dough-kneader. (*Knight*.)

dough-mixer, s. A kneading-machine consisting of a vessel having two pipes entering through its head and a discharge-pipe at the bottom. The flour is placed in the vessel, and the yeast and water, highly charged with carbonic acid and mixed with a proper quantity of salt, are passed into the vessel through one of the upper pipes, and the whole incorporated by the revolution of a vertical shaft with stirrers; when thoroughly mixed, the contents of the vessel are discharged through the pipe at the bottom. It is a kind of pug-mill. (*Knight*.)

dough-nut, s. A kind of small round cake made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk, and fried in lard, popular in America.

dough-pill, s. A pill made of dough, containing no drugs, and therefore having no medicinal qualities.

"His chief Talapoin, to whom no dough-pill he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I., ch. iii.

dough-raiser, s. A pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favourable to fermentation.

***dough-rib**, ***dow-ribbe**, ***dov-rybbe**, ***dow-rybbe**, ***dow-ryble**, s. An implement for scraping and cleaning a dough-trough.

dough-trough, ***doughe-troughe**, ***dowe-trowe**, ***dowe-trowghe**, s. A baker's or household receptacle, in which dough is left to ferment. It consists of a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre. The receptacles containing the dough are placed upon this perforated shelf, and then covered with a cloth to prevent the condensation of moisture upon the surface of the dough. Warm water is then poured into the lower part of the vessel, after which it is closed by means of a cover.

dought, *pret. of v.* [DOW.] Could; was able.

"Went home to Saint Leonard's Crags, as well as a woman in her condition dought."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxiii.

***dought-i-hood** (gh silent), **dught-i-hede**, s. [Eng. *doughty*; -hood.] Doughtiness, valour, bravery.

"O thaim becom swa wicked lede That neither drou to dughti'wede."—*Curior Mundi*, 2, 968.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

dought-i-ly (*gh* silent), ***dought-i-lche**, ***douht-e-ll**, ***dught-i-le**, ***dught-tel-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *doughty*: -ly.] In a doughty or valiant manner; with doughtiness.

dought-i-ness (*gh* silent), ***douht-y-nesse**, ***duhht-igh-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *doughty*: -ness.] Valour, bravery.

"The Biscayan, who perceived him come in that manner, perceived, by his doughtiness, his intention."—*Shelton*: *Trims of Don Quixote*.

***dought-ren** (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [DAUGHTER.]

dough-ty (*gh* silent), ***dogh-ti**, ***dogh-ty**, ***doh-ti**, ***dough-ti**, ***dough-ty**, ***duh-ti**, ***dough-ti**, ***duhh-tigh**, ***duh-ty**, *a.* [A.S. *dyhtig*, from *dugan* = to be able; Dan. *dygtig* = able; Sw. *dugtig*; Icel. *dygghvgr*; Ger. *tüchtig*.] [Do (2), *v.*; Dow (1).]

1. Brave, valiant, noble, illustrious, renowned for valour and brave deeds. (Used both of persons and things.)

"Our hearts at doughty deeds,
By warriors wrought in deadly weeds,
Still throb for fear and pity's sake."
Scott: *Marmion* (Intro.).

2. Frequently used in burlesque or ironically.
"If this doughty historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon."—*Stillingfleet*.

***doughty-handed**, *a.* Strong-handed, mighty, valiant.

"I thank you all;
For doughty-handed are you."
Shakesp.: *Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 8.

dough-y (*gh* silent), ***dough-ey**, *a.* [Eng. *dough*: -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of, or of the nature of, dough; like dough.

*2. *Fig.*: Soft, unhardened, unsound.
"Your son was misled with snigt-taffats fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbacked and doughty youth of a nation in his colour."—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, iv. 5.

douk, *s.* [DOCK.]

***douk**, *v.t.* [DUCK, *v.*] To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water.

"The rosy *Phœbe* rede
His wery stedis had doukit over the hede."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 398, 41.

douk-ar, *s.* [Eng. *douk*; -ar = -er.] A water-fowl; called also Willie-fisher; the Didapper, or Dabchick.

douk-it, **doök-it**, *pa. par. or a.* [DOUK, *v.*] Ducked.

"I met them marching in terribly doukit."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. vi.

***doul**, *s.* [DOWEL.]

***doul-cure**, *s.* [Lat. *dulcor*.] [DULCOUR.] Sweetness, gentleness, mildness.

"I have given special orders to the Judges, for sweetness and doulcure to the English Catholics."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, i. 116.

***doule**, *s.* [DULL.] A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

"I am but ane onle.
Aganis natur in the nycht I walk into weir.
I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a doule."
Houlatie, l. 5.

***dou-li-a**, *s.* [DULIA.]

doum, **doöm**, *s.* [A native word, current in Upper Egypt.]

doum-palm, **doöm-palm**, *s.*
Bot.: *Hyphæne thebaica*, a species of palm, a native of Egypt, remarkable for the manner in which its trunk divides dichotomously, the



DOUM-PALM. 1. Fruit.

branches terminating in tufts of large fan-shaped leaves. The pericarp is about the size of an apple, and is used as food by the

poorer classes. It has a taste resembling that of gingerbread, whence the tree itself is sometimes called the Gingerbread-tree. The fibres of the leaf-stalks are made into ropes, and small ornaments are made of the seeds. An infusion of the rind is used in fevers, and as an aperient.

***doun**, *adv. & prep.* [DOWN.]

***doun-geoun**, *s.* [DONJON, DUNGEON.]

1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as the place of last resort during a siege.

"He send thidday to tmbill it donna,
Bath tour, and castell, and doungeoun."
Barbour, x. 497.

2. A tower, in general; in the following sense applied to the Tower of Babel.

"That historie, Malster, wald I know,
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
They buildit sic aie strong dungeoun."
Lyndsay: *Monarchy* (1592), p. 46.

3. A dungeon, a prison.

doun-through (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = down, and through.] Into the low or flat country. (*Scotch.*)

***doun-thring**, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = down, and thring (q.v.).]

1. To overturn, to overthrow.

"Sathan in his memberis, the Antichristis of our tyme, cruellie doeth rage, seeking to dounthring and to destroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatioun."—*Knox*, p. 101.

2. To undervalue, to depreciate.

"And be the contrarie, the puissance of Latyne King
Do set at nocht, bot lichte, and dounthring."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 371, 4.

doun-with, *adv., a., & s.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = down, and with.]

A. As adv.: Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground. (*Scotch.*)

"In helch haddry Wallace and thal can twyn,
Throuth that dounwith to Forth sadly he soncht."
Wallace, v. 301, MS.

B. As adj.: Descending; as, a downwith road.

C. As substantive:

1. A lower position.
2. A fall from rank or state.

***doup**, ***dowp**, *v.t.* [DIP, *v.*]

1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards.

"Thither the vallant Tersals doup
And heir repacioun Corlies coup."
Scott: *Evergreen*, ii. 283.

2. To lower; to be clouded; applied to the weather.

doup (1), *s.* [DIPS.]

¶ *In a doup*: In a moment.

"And, in a doup,
They snapt her up bath stoup and rounp."
Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 527.

doup (2), *s.* [Prob. Scand.; cf. Dan. *dupsko* = a ferrule.]

*1. The breech or buttocks.

"At the salt doup."—*Urquhart*: *Rabelais*, p. 97.

2. The bottom, butt-end.
"A servant lass that dressed it herself, wif the doup o' a candle."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. v.

3. A cavity.

dour, **doure**, **dure**, *a.* [Fr. *dur*; Lat. *durus*.]

1. Hard.

"Durst not rebel, douting his dnytis dour."
Lyndsay: *Works* (1592), p. 102.

2. Bold, intrepid.

"O ye doure pepill descend from Dardanus."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 70, 28.

3. Hardy, able to bear fatigue.
"We that bene of nature derf and doure."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 299, 7.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate.
"Mycht nowthir low that doure mannis mynd."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 467, 2.

5. Sullen.

"He had a wife was dour and din."
Burns: *Sic a Wife as Willie had*.

6. Stern.
"Hewy of statur, dour in his countenance."
Wallace, iv. 187.

7. Severe; said of the weather.

"Biting Boreas, fell and doure,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafy bower."
Burns: *A Winter Night*.

8. Slow in growth; said of vegetation.

9. Impracticable; said of soil that defeats all the labour of the husbandman.

"One of the dourst and most untractable farms in the mearna."—*Scott*: *Pirate*, ch. iv.

10. Slow in learning; dull, backward.

"As dure a scholar as ever was at St. Leonard's."—*Tennant*: *Cardinal Beaton*, p. 90.

dour-seed, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening.
"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these are emphatically called dour-seed (i.e. late seed, in distinction from the others, which are called ear-seed, or early seed."—*Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*, p. 103.

dour-a (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *durus* = hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wort, that which is next the centre; also called Duramen (q.v.).

dour-a (2), ***dur-ra**, *s.* [The Egyptian name of the plant.] A kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

dour-läch, *s.* [Gael. *dorlach* = a satchel of arrows.] [DORLACH.] A bundle, a knapsack.

"And there they are w' gun and pistol, dirk and dourlach, ready to disturb the peace."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

dour-ly, **dour-lié**, *adv.* [Eng. *dour*; -ly.]

1. With vigour, without mercy.

"Thir ar the words of the redoutl Roy—
Quhilk he me sent all counties to convey,
And all misdoers dourly to douring."
Lyndsay: *S. F. R.*, ii. 31.

2. Pertinaciously.

"The thrid dols elk so dourly drink,
Quhill in his waine no rown be dry."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. a.

dour-ness, **door-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dour*; -ness.] Obstnacy, sullenness.

"Was me!" said Mrs. MacClarty, "the gudeman
taks Sandie's a dourness nickle to heart!"—*Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 198.

dour-ou-cou-li, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool.: The native name for two species of monkeys, *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*, and *N. rufipes*. They are small nocturnal animals, with large owl-like eyes. They are insectivorous, and very difficult to be tamed. They are natives of South America. [NYCTIPITHECUS.]

douse (1), ***douss**, ***douze**, ***dowsse**, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *dunsa* = to plump down. (*Skat.*)]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge or thrust into water; to dip, to duck.

"He used . . . to be doused in water luke warme."
—*Holland*: *Suetonius*, p. 75.

*2. *Fig.*: To plunge, to immerse.
"I have . . . doused my carnal affections in all the villens of the world."—*Hammond*: *Works*, iv. 515.

II. Naut.: To strike, or let the sails fall suddenly on account of a squall.

B. Intrans.: To plunge, to dip, or be plunged into water.

"It is not jesting thrift matter,
To swing I th' air, or douse in water."
Butler: *Hudibras*, II. 1.

douse (2), ***dowse**, *v.t.* [A.S. *dwæscan* = to extinguish.] To put out, to extinguish.

doused, *pa. par. or a.* [DOUSE.]

dous-ying, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOUSE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of plunging or immersing in water.

dousing-check, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knight-head, or inside stuff above the upper deck.

***dout** (1), *v.t.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

***dout** (2), *v.t.* [A contraction of *do out*.] To put out, to extinguish, to quench.

"That their hot blood may spin in English eyes
And dout them with superfluous courage."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 2.

***dout**, *s.* [DOUBT, *s.*]

***dout-ance**, *s.* [DOUBTANCE.]

***doute**, *v.t. & i.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

***doute-lees**, ***doute-les**, *adv.* [DOUBT-LESS.]

***dout-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *dout* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who or that which puts out or extinguishes.

***dout-ife**, *a.* [DOUBTIVE.]

***dout-ous**, *a.* [DOUBTOUS.]

douze-ave, *s.* [Fr. *douze* = twelve.]

Music: A scale of twelve degrees.

bôl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

***douze-pere**, ***dose-per**, ***dos-i-per**, ***dos-y-per**, ***dos-se-per**, ***dose-per**, ***dus-e-per**, ***dus-per**, ***dus-se-per**, ***duse-per**, s. [O. Fr. *dose*; Fr. *douze* = twelve; O. Fr. *par*, *pair*, *per* = a peer (q.v.).]

1. (*Properly in the pl.*): The twelve peers or close war companions of Charlemagne. Their names appear variously in the several romances, but the most famous were Roland, Oliver, and Ogier the Dane.

"As Charlys stood by chance at counsel with his feris, Whiche that wern of France his oghene dozeperis." *Sir Perumbras*, 258.

2. One of the twelve peers of France.

"Off Rowelond and of Olyver, and of every dozeper." *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 9.

3. A knight, a distinguished warrior.

"Wyth dukes and dusperes of dyvers rewmes." *Morte Arthur*, 68.

dôve, ***dofe**, ***douf**, ***doufe**, ***douve**, ***dowe**, ***dowve**, ***duve**, s. [A.S. *dûfa*; O.S. *dûva*; Goth. *dubo*; O. H. Ger. *tuba*; Ger. *taube*; Dut. *dûf*; Dan. *due*. The sense is *diver*, from A.S. *dûfan* = to dive, in reference to the bird's habit of ducking or dipping its head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Mess's towers, for silver doves renowned." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, II. 708.

2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of endearment or affection, or as the emblem of innocence.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: The English appellation of the genus *Columbus*, or *Columba*. Thus the Stock-dove is *Columbus* or *Columba oenas*, the Ring-dove *C. palumbus*, the Rock-dove *C. livia*, and the Turtle-dove *C. turtur*. No very clear line of distinction is drawn between the words dove and pigeon, thus *C. livia* is often called the Rock-pigeon instead of the Rock-dove; yet *Ectopistes migratorius* is never called the Migratory Dove, but only the Migratory Pigeon.

(2) *Pl.*: The order *Columbæ* (q.v.). Sometimes it is made a sub-order of *Rasores*, in which case it is called *Columbacei* or *Genitoris*.

¶ *Ground dove*: (GROUND DOVE).

2. *Art.*: The Dove in Christian art is the symbol of the Holy Ghost (Matt. iii. 16); as such, it is represented in its natural form, the body of a snowy whiteness, the beak and claws red, which is the colour natural to those parts in white doves. The nimbus which always surrounds its head should be of a gold colour, and divided by a cross, which is either red or black. A radiance of light invests and proceeds from the person of the dove, and is emblematical of the Divinity. It is also sometimes represented, in stained glass, with seven rays, terminating in stars, significant of the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. The dove is the emblem of love, simplicity, innocence, purity, mildness, compunction; holding an olive-branch, it is an emblem of peace. Doves were used in churches to serve three purposes: (1) Suspended over altars to serve as a pyx. (2) As a type or figure of the Holy Spirit over altars, baptisteries, and fonts. (3) As symbolical ornaments. The dove is also an emblem of the human soul, and as such is seen issuing from the lips of dying martyrs and devout persons. (*Fairholt*.)

dove-cot, **dove-cote**, ***dowfe-cote**, s. A small house or box, elevated considerably above the ground and divided into compartments, in which tame pigeons breed.

"Like an eagle in a dove-cot, I Fluttered your Volsians in Cordell." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

Dove-cot pigeon: A domesticated pigeon.

"Dove-cot pigeons dislike all the highly-improved breeds."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. xiv.

dove-dock, s. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfura*.

"The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, dove-dock."—*Agr. Surv. Cathn.*, p. 84.

***dove-drawn**, a. Seated in a car drawn by doves.

dove-eyed, a. Having eyes expressive of or characterized by softness, meekness, and mildness, like those of a dove.

***dove-feathered**, a. Disguised in white feathers like those of a dove.

"Dove-feathered raven! wolvish-ravening lamh!" *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, III. 2.

dove-flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Peristeria*.

dove-house, ***doff-howse**, ***duffous**, s. A dove-cot.

"Shake, quoth the dove-house: 'twas no need, I trow, To bid me trudge." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, I. 3.

dove-kie, s.

Ornith.: A name given to the Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*) a native of the Arctic regions.

dove-like, a. Meek, gentle, and mild as a dove.

"The old man grey and dove-like, with his great white beard and long." *Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

dove-monger, s. A seller of or dealer in doves.

"This purging of the temple from dove-mongers."—*Fuller: Pious Sights*, III. ix. 9.

dove's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. A popular name of *Geranium molle*, from the form of the leaf.

2. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

***dôve**, v. [Icel. *dof* = numb, torpid, *dofna* = to become numb or torpid; *daufr* = deaf.] To be in a dotting state, to be half asleep.

***dôve-lêt**, s. [Eng. *dove*; dim. suff. *-lêt*.] A little or young dove.

dô-vër, v. & t. [Icel. *dura* = to nap: *durr* = a nap; *daufr* = deaf.]

A. Intrans.: To slumber, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

"At Kellby I have seen many orra jobs to take up my hand, but here I find a doveris twenty times in the day for pure idle-set."—*Saxon & Gael*, I. 33.

2. To walk or ride half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.

"He cannily carried off Gilliewhacck as night when he was riding dovering hame."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

B. Trans.: To make stupid; to stupefy, to stun.

"Ane o' them gave me a nab on the crown, that dovered me, and made me tumble heels o'er-head."—*Perils of Man*, III. 416.

Dô-vër, s. [Proper name.] An English physician, who first prescribed the powder known by his name.

Dover's-powder, s.

Pharm.: A powder compounded of ten parts of ipecacuanha and opium, and eighty parts of sulphate of potash. It is employed as a sudorific and sedative.

***dôve-shîp**, s. [Eng. *dove*; *-ship*.] The characteristics, nature, or quality of a dove; dove-like nature or qualities, as meekness, mildness, innocence.

"For us, let our doveship approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Unity of the Church*.

dôve-tail, v. & t. [Eng. *dove*, and *tail*, from the shape of the fitted ends of the board.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or fit together exactly; to cause two things to fit into or correspond exactly with each other.

"Everything also has been adapted to it, and as it were, fitted and dovetailed into it."—*Brougham*.

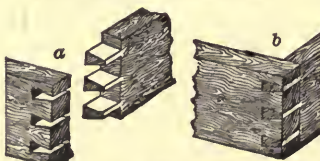
II. *Carp.*: To unite by means of dovetails.

B. Intrans.: To fit into or correspond with exactly.

dôve-tail, s. & a. [DOVETAIL, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Joinery*: A flaring tenon adapted to fit into a mortise with receding sides, to prevent



DOVETAILS.
a. The parts detached. b. Fitted together.

withdrawal in the direction of the tension it will be exposed to in the structure. The

ancient Egyptians used dovetails of wood (joggles) to connect stones at the corners of their edifices.

2. *Masonry*: Dovetailing of ashlar-work was occasionally adopted in olden times, but was first reduced to a regular system by Smeaton in the construction of the Eddystone light-house.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds).

dovetail box-plane, s.

Joinery: A form of rabbet-plane for dressing dovetails.

dovetail-cutter, s. A rotary cutter with a flaring bit used for boring dovetails.

dovetail-file, s. A thin file with a tin or brass back, like the stiffener of a dovetail or tenon saw.

dovetail-hinge, s. A hinge whose leaves are wider at their outer edges than at their hinging edges; a hinge whose attaching portions are branching and divergent, like a swallow's tail.

dovetail-joint, s. The junction of two pieces by means of splayed tenons and corresponding mortises of the respective parts. [DOVETAIL.]

dovetail-marker, s. A device for marking the dovetail tenons or mortises on the respective boards. The two plates of the frame are set at right angles to each other, and each has a scribing edge adapted to mark its side of the dovetail; one plate is adjustable to regulate the width and distances, the adjustable gauge plate affording a guide in setting the marker for the next scribe.

dovetail-moulding, s.

Arch.: A kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, and somewhat resembling a dovetail.

dovetail-plane, s.

Joinery: A side-rabbit plane with a very narrow sole, which may be made by inclination to dress the sides of dovetail tenons or mortises. The side-rabbit plane may have an under-cutting bit with a flat lower edge, so as to conform to the shape of the mortise.

dovetail-plates, s.pl.

Ship-build.: Plates of metal let into the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.

dovetail-saw, s.

1. A saw for cutting the dovetail-tenon on the ends of boards; or cutting the dovetail-mortises in the face or ends of boards to receive the said tenons. There are several varieties. One consists of a pair of circular saws running in grooves, bearing such angular relation to each other as to give the required obliquity to the kerfs. In dovetailing-machines rotary cutters work to a given line, and also remove the material between the cheeks of opposite dovetail-tenons. Gangs of circular saws on a mandrel are constructed and arranged to do the same.

2. A small tenon-saw adapted for cutting dovetails. It has fifteen teeth to the inch, and is usually about nine inches in length.

3. A saw having two cutting edges, one at right angles to the other; one edge makes the side kerf, the other the bottom kerf.

dovetail-wire, s. A kind of wire, wedge-shaped in cross-section.

dôve-tailed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOVETAIL, v.]

dôve-tail-îng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DOVETAIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or art of fastening by means of dovetails.

dovetailing-machine, s. A machine having a gang of chisels or saws for cutting dovetail-mortises or the kerfs therefor.

***dôv-ish**, ***dove-ysh**, a. [Eng. *dov(e)*; *-ish*.] Dove-like, innocent.

"Contempe of thys world, doveysh simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome."—*Confut. of N. Shaxton* (1546), sign. G. iv. b.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr. xûle, fûll; tr-j, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = â. qu = kw.

dow (1), *v.t.* [Do, v.]

1. To be able.

"This gear is mine, and I must manage it as I *dow*."
—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

"Sa this argument *dow* not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is received of all."—Bruce: *Sermon on the Sacrament*, G. 7. a.

3. To thrive: respecting bodily health.

"Do *what'er* we can,
We never can thrive or *dow*."
—Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 248.

4. To thrive morally: to prosper in trade, &c.

5. To dare.

6. To be of value or worth.

"Ten pece of auld clathis, quhillis *dow* nathing."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 50.

dow (2), *v.i.* [Etyml. doubtful; cf. DOVE, v.]

1. To fade, to wither: applied to flowers, vegetables, &c.; also to a faded complexion: "He's quite *dow'd* in the colour." (Scott.)

2. To lose freshness; to become putrid in some degree.

"Cast na out the *dow'd* water till ye get the fresh."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 21.

3. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state.

"Synne piece and piece together down they creep,
And crack till baith *dow'd* o'er at last asleep,"
—Scott: *Heavenly*, p. 75.

4. To trifle with; to neglect.

"Good day, kind Maron, here the war's ne'er *dow'd*;
The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd,"
—Morison: *Poems*, p. 161.

***dow** (3), ***dowe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *douer*; from Lat. *doto* = to endow; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry.]

1. To endow; to give a dowry or portion to: "The lordship that thei ben *dowed* with,"—*Wyclif: Select Works*, iii. 159.

2. To give over, to commit.

To whom for evers mo myn herte I *dowe*,"
—Chaucer: *Troilus*, v. 229.

dow, *s.* [DOVE.] Dove; a term of endearment.

"I am as hungry as a gied, my bonny *dow*,"—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xiii.

dow-cot, **dow-cate**, *s.* A dove-cote (q.v.).

dow (1), **dhow**, *s.* [Arab.] An Arab vessel, generally from 150 to 250 tons burthen, by measurement about 85 feet long from stem to stern, 20 feet 9 inches broad, and 11 feet 6 inches deep. It is grab built, with 10 or 12



DOW.

poets, and designed for war. There is but one mast, which rakes forward to support a heavy lateen sail, and afford room for it to be raised or lowered. Many Arab dows trade between the south of Arabia and India; others cruise as pirates in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. (Mr. Edey: *Journal Royal Asiatic Soc.*, i. 11, 12.)

dow (2), *s.* [Dow, 1, v.] Worth, avail, value, force.

dow (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *dower*.]

dow-purse, *s.* A considerable sum of money anciently put into a purse and presented at the wedding by the bridegroom to the bride as the purchase of her person. The custom, or one similar to it, obtained among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans. (Wharton, &c.)

***dow**, *s.* [DOUGH.]

***dow-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dow* (3), v.; -able.] That may or can be endowed; entitled to a dower.

"At the age of nine years she is *dowable*,"—Cowell.

***dow-age**, *s.* [Eng. *dow*, -age.] An endowment, a dower.

"Thy revenues cannot reach
To make her *dowage* of so rich a joynure,"
—Merry Devil of Edmonton.

dow-ag-ër, *s.* [Eng. *dowag(e)*; -er; O. Fr. *douagiere*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

I. The title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, bearing the same name or title. The widow of a king, after the marriage of his successor, is called Queen Dowager.

"I have a widow aunt, a *dowager*
Of great revenue, and she hath no child,"
—Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. 1.

2. An old lady.

II. Law: A widow endowed or having a joynure; a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or who has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease.

dowager-queen, *s.* The same as QUEEN-DOWAGER. [1. 1.]

***dow-ag-ër-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *dowager*; *ism*.]

The state, rank, or condition of a dowager; formality, as that of a dowager.

***dow-àire**, ***dow-ayre**, *s.* [Fr. *douaire*.] A dowry.

"Ther as ye profre one such *dowayre*
As I first brought,"
—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 8, 724, 8, 725.

***dow-a-ri-ar**, ***dow-ri-er**, *s.* [Fr. *douairière*.] A dowager.

"In presence of the Queenis Grace, Marie, Queene Dowairiar, and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre Estatis in this present Parliament, compeirist Maister Henrie Lauder, Advocat to our Soueraene Ladies,"—Acts: *Marie*, 1555 (ed. 1566), ch. xxviii.

***dow-at**, ***dow-att**, *s.* [DIVER.] A thin flat turf.

"Freedom of foyage, pasturage, fewall, fail, *dowatt*,"
—Acts: *James V.*, 1593 (ed. 1814), p. 17.

***dow-cët**, *s.* [DOUCET.]

***dowde**, ***doude**, *s.* [DOWDY.] A dowdy, a slattern.

"In thy rage calle her foule *dowde*,"—Breton: *A Murriner*, p. 9.

dow-dy, ***dow-die**, *s. & a.* [Etyml. doubtful; cf. *dow* (1), v., and *dawdle*.]

A. As *subst.*: An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking woman.

"Laura to his lady was bnt a kitchen-wench; Dido a *dowdy*; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots,"—Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. As *adj.*: Awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar-looking.

"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew," Gay.

***dow-dy-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *dowdy*; -ish.] Dowdy, awkward, vulgar-looking, ill-dressed.

"A fifth looks vulgar, *dowdyish*, and suburban,"
—Byron: *Beppo*, lxxi.

dowed, **dowd**, *a.* [Dow (2), v.]

1. Dead, flat, spiritless.

2. Applied to meat beginning to become putrid.

dow-ël, ***doul**, ***dow-el**, ***dow-el-ege**, *s.* [Fr. *douille* = a socket; Lat. *ductile*, from *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

1. A pin used to connect adjacent pieces, penetrating a part of its length into each piece at right angles to the plane of junction. It may be permanent and glued into each piece, as in the boards forming the leaf of a table. Or it may serve as a joint to hold detachable pieces in position, as the parts of a flask. The slabs of calcareous gypsum or "mosul marble" which line the adobe palaces of Ninroud were united by wooden and bronze *dowel*-pins. The several blocks in each layer of masonry in Smeaton's Eddystone lighthouse were cramped together, and the layers were prevented from slipping on each other by oaken *dowels*.

"The bases and frusts of the columns were united by copper *dowels*, as in the case of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus,"—*Antiquities of Ionia*, 1831, pt. iv.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, as a means of nailing lining or finishing work thereto; a dook.

3. Wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the felloe of a wheel together.

"Item for ij hopis to the exltre, and ij *dowelges* to the trendell, vijljb xijd,"—Howard: *Household Books*, p. 21.

dowel-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. The semi-cylinder

which constitutes the barrel of the bit terminates in a conoidal cutting edge; it is also called a Spoon-bit. [Brit.]

dowel-joint, *s.* A junction formed by means of a dowel pin or pins, such as the heading pieces of a tight barrel head.

dowel-pin, *s.* A pin or peg uniting two portions, as the pieces of heading for a cask; a dowel.

dow-ël, ***dowl**, *v.t.* [DOWEL, s.] To fasten together by means of dowels or pins inserted in the edges.

dow-ëlled, *pa. par. or a.* [DOWEL, v.]

dow-ël-ling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOWEL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of fastening together by means of dowels.

dowelling-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for boring the dowel-holes in the meeting edges of the pieces which form the heads of tight casks.

dow-ër, ***dow-aire**, ***dow-ayre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doaire*; Fr. *douaire*; Lc: Lat. *dotalium*, from Lat. *doto* = to endow, to dower; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dower; *do* = to give.]

1. An endowment; that with which any person or thing is endowed.

"The hour
Which led me to that lady's bower
Was Iery Expectation's dower,"
—Byron: *Mazeppa*, vii.

2. The property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.

"We have this hour a constant will to publish,
Our daughters several *dowers*, that future strife
May be prevented now," Shakespeare: *Lear*, I. 1.

3. The right which a widow has to a certain share—i.e., one-third—of her deceased husband's real estate, to which she is entitled on his decease [¶].

"A widow's *dower* should be a fourth part instead of a third,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

4. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

5. A gift, an endowment.

"For this she gave her ample dower,
To raise the convent's eastern tower,"
—Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 2.

¶ Tenancy in *dower* is where a widow takes a third of such lands and tenements as her husband died entitled to, for seisin is not here necessary, and in which her title to *dower* has not been previously barred. This mode of providing for a widow seems to have been unknown in the early part of the Saxon constitution of England, which country is the source of the common law of the United States; for, in the laws of King Edmund, the wife is directed to be supported wholly out of the personal estate. Afterwards, as may be seen in gavelkind tenure, the widow became entitled to an estate in one-half of the lands, provided she remained chaste and unmarried; as is usual also in copyhold *dowers*, or freebench. Some have ascribed *dower* to the Normans, but it was first introduced into the feudal system by the Emperor Frederick II., who was contemporary with Henry III. The person endowed must be the actual wife of the party at the time of his decease. If she be divorced a *vinculo* she shall not be endowed; but a judicial separation does not destroy the *dower*. (Blackstone.)

dow-ër, *v.t.* [DOWER, s.]

1. To endow; to give as a dowry.

"Dowered with our curse," Shakespeare: *Lear*, I. 1.

2. To furnish or endow with a marriage portion.

"She shall be *dowered* as never child before,"
—Copeper: *Homers Iliad*, ix.

dow-ëred, *pa. par. or a.* [DOWER, v.]

***dow-ër-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *dower*; -less.] Without a portion or dower; destitute of a dower.

"Thy *dowerless* daughter," Shakespeare: *Lear*, I. 1.

***dow-ër-y**, *s.* [DOWRY.]

dowf, **dolf**, ***dowff**, *a. & s.* [Cel. *dauf* = deaf, dull.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Dull, flat; denoting a lack of spirit or animation.

"Dof wox thare spirits, thar hie courage down fell,"
—Douglas: *Virgil*, 76, 24.

bôl, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -fion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

2. Melancholy, gloomy.

"How *dowf* looks gentry with an empty purse."
Ramsay: Poems, l. 54.

3. Dull, sluggish, drowsy, stupid.

"The lad can sometimes be as *dowf* as a sexagenary."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xlii.

4. Inactive, lethargic.

5. Hollow, dull: applied to sound.

6. Silly, frivolous.

7. Inert, wanting force for vegetation: as, *dowf* land.

8. Wanting the kernel or substance: as, a *dowf* nut.

9. Dull to the eye, thick: as, a *dowf* day.

B. As subst.: A stupid, dull fellow; a lumsull.

"All Carrick crys—gin this *dowf* were drowned."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ll. 56, st. 14.

dowf-art, dof-art, doof-art, a. & s. [*Eng. dowf*; suff. -art.]

A. As adjective:

1. Stupid, destitute of spirit.

"The silly *dowfart* coward."
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

2. Melancholy, sad, gloomy, depressed in spirits.

3. Feeble, inefficient.

B. As subst.: A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow.

"Then let the *dowfarts*, fash' w' spleen,
 Oast up the wrang side of their een."
Ramsay: Poems, ll. 242.

dow-ye, dow-y, a. [*Eng. dow* (2), v.; -y.] Dull, melancholy, in bad health; in bad tune; partly withered.

"And then if ye're *dowie*, I will sit w' you a giff in the evening mysell."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xiv.

***dow-ing, *dow-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*Dow*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of endowing; an endowment, a portion.

"Maydens schude be wedded withoute *doweyngs*."
Trevetie, ll. 57.

dowks, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] A fissure in a rock; the contents of such a fissure. (*Rossiter*.)

***dowl, v. t.** [*DOWEL*, v.] To fasten or join together with dowels.

"These boards are glued together and *dowled*."
Archæologia, xxxvi. 458.

dowl, s. [*A.S. dæl = a part or portion.*] A division. [*DOL*, s.]

¶ *Dowl* and *deal*: A division.

dowl-las, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Skinner refers it to *Dourlaus*, a town in Picardy, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, very commonly worn by the lower classes in the sixteenth century; also a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.

"*Dowlas*, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made bolters of them."
Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV., ll. 5.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described in A.

"The cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks." *Gay*.

***dowle (1), s.** [*O. Fr. doville*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; feathery or wool-like down.

"One *dowle* that's in my plume."
Shakespeare: Tempest, ill. 3.

dowle (2), s. [*DOWL*, s.]

dowle-stones, s. pl. Stones dividing lands.

***dow-lass, a.** [*Eng. dow* (1), v.; -less.] Feeble, without energy or spirit, unhealthy.

down (1), *doun, *dounce, *downe, *dune, s. [*A.S. dūn*, from Ir. & Gael. *dūn* = a hill, a fort, cogn. with *A.S. tūn* = a fort, enclosure, town; Ital. *Sp.* & *Port. duna*; Ger. *düne*; Fr. *dune*.]

1. A mount, a low hill.

"On the fot of the *dune* the men ciepen munt Oluete."
Old Eng. Homilies, ll. 80.

2. A long naked tract of hilly land, principally used for the pasturage of cattle.

"Say with what eye along the distant down
 Would flying burghers mark the blazing town."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

3. A ridge or bank of sand, &c., cast up by the action of the sea or wind along or near a shore.

"Behind it a gray down,
 With Danish barrows."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 6, 7.

* 4. A plain, or bare, open piece of ground on the top of a hill.

"They went to a certayne *downe* or playne."
Hackluyt: Voyages, lil. 663.

5. (*Pl.*) A name given to the roadstead for shipping lying off the eastern coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.

"About three came to an anchor in the *Downs*."
Cook: First Voyage (Conclusion).

down (2), s. [*Icel. dunn*; cogn. with Sw. *dun*; Dan. *dun*; Dut. *dūns*; O. H. Ger. *duni*; Ger. *daune*. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. The fine, soft plumage of birds under the feathers, and especially on the breasts of water-fowl.

"A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds."
Locke.

* 2. A bed, as made of feathers.

"We with waking cares and restless thoughts,
 Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the hiesing
 Of a short minute's slumber."
Denham: Sophy, v. 1.

3. The first soft downy hair on the human face.

"Then, past a boy, the callow *down* began
 To shade my chin, and call me first a man."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid viii. 213, 214.

4. The soft pubescence of plants; the little feather-like or hair-like substance by means of which the seeds of certain plants are transported to a distance.

"Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or down of thistles, fly to and fro in the air."
Bacon: Natural History.

* 5. A kind of thistle (*Carduus tomentosus*). (*Skinner*.)

* II. *Fig.*: Anything that soothes or mollifies; a place of ease, comfort, or rest.

"Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
 I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
 To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
 And yet be happy."
Southern: Oronoko, v. 5.

down-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Onopordum acanthium*, from the leaves being covered over with a long hairy wool or cottony down. (*Britten & Holland*.)

down, *don, *doun, *downe, *dun, *dune, prep., adv., a., s., & interj. [*A corrupt*, by loss of initial *a* of Mid. Eng. *a-down*, itself a corrupt, of *A.S. of-dune* = off or from the hill] [*Down* (1), s.; *ADOWN*.]

A. As preposition:

I. Literally:

1. Along in a descending direction; adown; from a higher to a lower elevation or position.

"Bid the soul of Orpheus sing
 Such notes as warbled to the string
 Drew iron tears down *Pluto's* cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 105-7.

2. Towards the mouth or place of discharge of a river, &c., in the sea or a lake; in a direction with the stream.

"*Down* the river came the Strong Man."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

II. *Fig.*: In a direction from the capital or seat of government of a country to the provinces, or from the chief terminus of a railway, &c., to the subordinate lines or stations.

¶ (1) *Down* the sound: In the direction of the ebb-tide towards the sea.

(2) *Down town*: Towards or in the city. (*Colloquial*.)

B. As adverb:

I. Literally:

1. Towards the ground, from a higher to a lower elevation or position; in a descending direction.

"*Down* from his head the liquid odour ran."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 601.

2. Measuring from a higher point to a lower; as far down as.

"The wombe and ai *down* to the kne."
Greene, l. 24.

3. On or to the ground.

"That fel *don* than at Joseph fete."
Curser Mundt, 4, 929.

4. From the sky upon the earth.

"*Down* came the storm, and smote amain
 The vessel in its strength."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

5. To the earth; to this world.

"When God of old came *down* from heaven
 In power and wrath He came."
Keble: Christian Year; Whit Sunday.

6. Below the horizon.

"The moon is *down*." *Shakespeare: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

7. On the ground, or on some lower elevation: as, to sit *down*.

II. Figuratively:

1. From former to later, more recent, or the present times.

2. To or in a state of subjection.

3. From a larger to a less bulk.

"What remanuis of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat."
Arbuthnot: On Alimentis.

4. In or to a state of disgrace or disrepute.

"A man who has written himself *down*."
Addison.

5. In or to a state of dejection, depression, or humility.

* 6. Positively, downright.

"Here's a villain that would face me *down*.
 He met me on the mart, and that I beat him,
 And charged him with a thousand marks in gold."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, ill. 1.

7. Downstairs, out of bed.

"Is she not *down*, so late?"
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, ill. 5.

8. On paper, &c.; on record: as, to write *down* a statement.

"Prick him *down*."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

9. To a lower price or value: as, Wheat has gone *down*.

¶ (1) To be or come *down upon*:

(a) To seize with rapidity.

(b) To find fault with; to rate soundly.

(2) To be *down upon one's luck*: To be unlucky or unfortunate. (*Slang*.)

"He is *down upon* his luck; he knows he is coming to an end."
Charles Reade: Never Too Late to Mend, ch. xxiii.

(3) To be *down at heel*:

(a) Literally:

(i) To have the upper part of the heel turned down.

(ii) To have on shoes which have the heels turned down.

(b) *Fig.*: To be slovenly, slipshod, seedy, or disreputable.

(4) Up and down:

(a) Here and there, backwards and forwards.

(b) Altogether, in every way.

"Up and down, she doth resemble thee."
Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

(c) All through, throughout.

"She says up and down the town that her sides
 are like you."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., ll. 1.

(5) To go down:

(a) Univ.: To leave the University for the vacation.

(b) *Fig.*: To be admitted, allowed, or received; to prove acceptable.

(c) To be *down in the mouth*: To be chaf-fallen, discouraged, or dispirited.

C. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. On the ground.

"Our greatest pleasure is in seeing it so often near falling, without being ever actually *down*."
Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 1v.

2. Below the horizon. [*B. I. 6.*]

3. Formed or directed downwards.

II. Figuratively:

1. Downcast, dejected, depressed.

"He was a good man, though much down in spirit."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress pt. II. (Intro.)

* 2. Downright, plain, direct.

"Her many down denials."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

3. Lower in price or value: as, Wheat is down.

D. As substantive:

1. A depression or low state of fortune: as, the ups and downs of life.

2. A state of mental depression or dejection.

3. Football: The act of placing the ball on the ground for a scrimmage after the possessor of same has been fairly held by his opponents.

E. As interjection:

1. Used elliptically for *go*, *come*, or *fall down*.

"*Down!* therefore, and beg mercy of the duke."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. For *pay* or *lay down*.

3. Followed by *with* for *throw*, *take*, or *pull down*.

* **down, v. t. & i.** [*DOWN*, prep., &c.]]

A. Trans.: To cast down; to subdue, to conquer, to tame.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sirc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

transitive:

I. Lit. To go down to a lower place; to descend.

"If the bottom were as deep as hell, I should down."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 5.

Figuratively:

1. To go down; to be accepted, to be admitted; to be palatable.

"Probably it will hardly down with anybody at first hearing."—*Locke*.

2. To be digested.

"If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down."—*Locke: On Education*, § 14.

¶ To down with: To pull or tear down.

[*Down*, interj. (3).]
"He who first downed with the red cross may crave
His heart's dearest wish; let him ask it and have!"
—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxii.

down-bear, *v.t.* To bear down, to depress.

down-beard, *s.* The winged seed of the thistle or sow-thistle.

"Like an idle globular down-beard. Every word of it a potential seed of infinite new down-beards and volumes."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, IV. 263.

down-bearing, *pr. par. & a.* [*DOWN-BEAR*.]

down-bow, *s.*

Music: The bow drawn over the strings from the heel or holding part of the bow to the point; the greatest power of tone in the strings is elicited by the down bow, and accordingly it is generally used on the accented beats of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

down-calling, * **doun-calling**, *s.* A crying down, a depreciation by public proclamation.

"Downcalling of the dolouris [dollars]."—*Aberdeen Reg.*

down-calving, *a.* Ready for calving.

"A herd of fifty newly-calved and down-calving cows and heifers."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875 (adv.).

down-cast, *a. & s.* [*DOWNCAST*.]**down-come**, **doun-come**, *s.*

1. Descent; the act of descending.

"The sey coists and the feildis
Resoundis, at doun-come of the harpies."
—*Douglas: Virgil*, 15, 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. **Down-come** in the market = the fall of prices.

Overthrow.

"It had amais't a douncome at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

Degradation in rank.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himself for a shepherd to young Tam Lintock and mony aye was for the douncome."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1823, p. 314.

down-coming, * **downe-comming**, *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

"He cometh downe in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his downe-comming to see it."—*Forbes: On the Revelation*, p. 130.

down-ding, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, sleet, or snow.

down-draught, *s.*

1. *Lit.* (pron. *doun-draft*): A draught or current of air down a mine, chimney, &c.

2. *Fig.* (pron. *doun-draft*): Whatsoever depresses. (Used both *lit.* and *met.*)

"Keep violence aff our head, we yield
To nae doun-draught."—*Picken: Poems*, I. 68.

down-draw, *s.* Overloading weight; some untoward circumstance in one's lot.

"Neath poorth's salt down-draw,
Some o' ye lag your days aw."—*Picken: Poems*, I. 79.

down-drug, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world.

"Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and down-drug and poorth and care."
—*Northern Antiquities*, p. 429.

down-easter, *s.* A native or inhabitant of New England. (*American*.)

* **Down-gate**, * **downe-gate**, *s.* A going down, a descent.

"Downe-gate, or downe goynge. *Descensus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

down-getting, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction.

"The down-getting of the xii deniers [deniers] taking of merchandis gudia."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. (1563), v. 35.

* **down-gyved**, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines the fetters round the ankles. [*GYVE*.]

"His stockings, foiled,
Ungartered, and down-gyved to his ancle."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, II. 1.

down-had, *s.* Anything that depresses one, whether in respect to growth or external circumstances.

down-haul, *s.*

Naut. A rope for hauling down a staysail, jib, or other fore-and-aft sail. With staysails it passes along the stay through the cringles, and is attached to the upper corner.

down-haul, *v.t.*

Naut. To haul or pull down.

down-hauler, *s.*

Naut. The same as *DOWN-HAUL* (q.v.).

down-hawl, *s.* [*DOWN-HAUL*.]**down-line**, *s.*

Rail. That line of a railroad which leads from the main terminus towards the provinces or to subordinate stations.

* **down-look**, *s.* Dissatisfaction or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance; scorn, contempt.

"Twas not for fear that I my fouls forsook,
And ran the hazard of their souk downlook."
—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 84.

down-lying, *a. & s.* [*DOWNLYING*.]**down-pour**, *s.* [*DOWNPOUR*.]

down-pouring, *s.* An effusion or outpouring.

"A down-pouring of the Spirit."—*Society Contend.*, p. 40.

down-putting, * **doun-putting**, *s.* Dejection, as by dethronement; the act of putting to death violently.

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be aue enemy to thame that was the occasion of his doun-putting."—*Pitcottie Cron.*, p. 226.

down-razed, *a.* Razed to the ground.

"Lofty towers I see down-razed."
—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 64.

* **down-roping**, *a.* Hanging down in glutinous filaments.

"The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, IV. 2.

down-rush, *s.* A rush downwards or towards a centre, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

* **down-seat**, *s.* Settlement as to situation. (*Scotch*.)

"A warm down-seat's o' fair malr consequence in matrimony than the silly low o' love."—*The Entail*, II. 274.

down-set, *s.*

1. A beginning in any line of business; an establishment.

"You have a heln down-set."—*Marriage*, I. 120. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Anything that produces great depression; as, a *down-set* of work; work that overpowers with fatigue.

The nadir or lowest point.

"His fortunes were for ever at their down-set."—*Holland: Camden*, II. 123.

* **down-setting**, * **doun-seting**, *s.* The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rying to the dounsetting at their mercat croce."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

down-share, *s.*

Agric. A turf-paring plough, used in England, where the rolling treeless tracts are called Downs. These tracts in Sussex are the home of the Southdown sheep.

down-sitting, *s.*

1. The act of sitting down or going to rest; repose, rest.

"Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off."—*Ps. cxxxix*, 2.

The session of a court.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first downsitting."—*Baillie's Lett.*, XI. 361.

¶ To do anything at a downsittin': To do it without rising.

down-stairs, *a. & adv.*

A. As adj.: At the bottom of the stairs; on a lower floor.

B. As adv.: At or towards the bottom of the stairs; to a lower floor.

down-stroke, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A stroke or blow given downwards.

2. **Penmanship:** A thick stroke made with a downward motion of the pen.

down-tak, *s.* Anything that enfeebles the body, or takes it down. (*Scotch*.)

down-taking, * **doun-taking**, *s.* Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the doun-taking of their costumes."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

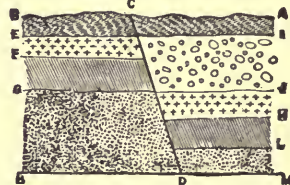
down-throw, * **doun-thrau**, *v.t.* To overthrow.

"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into hman, as being the author of bludshedding, of inducing subiectis to oppres and dounthrau their maisters, and sik vther horribil crymes."—*Nicol Burne*, F. 13, b.

down-throw, downthrow, *s.***Geology & Mining:**

1. The act of casting down suddenly or more gradually, by earthquake or other action, the strata on one side of a fault to a lower level or platform than the corresponding one on the other.

"Which assumes each fault to have been accomplished by a single upcast or downthrow of several thousand feet."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

The strata thus cast down.

DOWN-THROW.

Let CD be a "fault" which has severed the strata and made them not continuous, then there is a downthrow on the right-hand side of the fault, so that the bed EF has been sunk to the lower level J K, the bed FG to K L, and GH to L M. [*FAULT*.]

down-through, doun-through, *adv.* In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun down-through" = "I am going to the lower part of the country; 'He bides down-by' = he resides in the lower part. (*Scotch*.)

* **down-weight**, *s.* Full weight; sufficient weight to draw the scale down.

"In attributing due and down-weight to every man's gifts."—*Baillie: Life of Williams*, I. 59.

dow-na, *v.i.* [*A corruption of dow and not*.] To be unable. [*Dow*, v.]

"Ad when I downa yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg."—*Burns*.

down-by, doun-bye, *adv.* [*Eng. down; by*.] Down the way.

"... or before the margyns, when ye gang down-by."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

down-cast, *a. & s.* [*Eng. down, and cast* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Cast or turned towards the ground; dejected, sad.

"Conscious passion plainly speaks
In downcast look and blushing cheeks."
—*Scott: Rokeby*, II. 20.

2. Sad, gloomy, depressed, dispirited.

"The discourse
Again directed to his downcast friend."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: The act of turning or casting towards the ground.

"Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That downcast of thine eye, Olympia,
Shows a fine sorrow."
—*Beaum. & Flot.: Maid's Tragedy*, II. 2.

2. Fig.: An overthrow, misfortune.

"... and of the downcast whairtiro now he was brought."—*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 493.

II. Technically:

1. **Mining:** The ventilating-shaft of a mine, down which air passes to the workings; as opposed to the *up-cast*.

2. Geol.: The same as *DOWN-THROW* (q.v.).

boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

***down'-cast-ing**, *a.* [Eng. *down* and *cast-ing*.] Depressing, dejecting; causing depression or dejection.

***down'-cast-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *downcast*; -*ness*.] The state or condition of being downcast or dejected; sadness.

"Your donhts to chase, your downcastness to cheer."
D. M. Moir.

***downed**, *a.* [Eng. *down* (2), *s.*; *ed.*] Supplied or stuffed with down.

"What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their use, so deeply downed, and built so high!"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 213, 214.

down'e-way, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *downe*, and *way* = weigh.] To weigh down; to counterbalance. (Spenser.)

down'-fall, ***down-fal**, *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *fall* (q.v.).]

I. Literally:

1. A fall or falling downwards, or to the ground.

"Each downfal of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver shower."
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*, l. 2.

*2. That which falls suddenly downwards; a waterfall.

3. A declivity in ground, a slope, a precipice.
"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three
rigs aff Skelhill for a bit downfal to the south."
Perils of Man, l. 63.

II. Figuratively:

1. A sudden fall, descent, or overthrow from a position of power, honour, wealth, rank, fame, &c.; a loss of rank, honour, or position; ruin, destruction, disgrace.

"Such an array of regular troops had not been seen
in Europe since the downfall of the Roman empire."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. The waning or disappearing.

"Tween the spring and downfall of the light."
Tennyson: *St. Simon Stylites*, 108.

¶ **Winter downfall**: The practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear
to have obtained the right of winter downfall for their sheep."
Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 127.

down'-fall-en, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *fallen* (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: Fallen into ruins; ruined, dilapidated.

"The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep
cliffs on the farther side."
Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

2. Fig.: Ruined; fallen or thrown from power, rank, or position.

"And gathering all whose madness of belief
Still saw a saviour in their downfallen chief."
Moore: *Tell'd Prophet of Khorasan*.

¶ For the difference between *downfall* and *fall*, see **FALL**.

down'-heart-éd, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *hearted*.] Dejected or depressed in spirit; dispirited.

"Dinna be overly downhearted when ye see how
wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'."
R. Githaise, li. 317.

down'-hill, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *down*, and *hill* (q.v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Sloping downwards, descending, declivous.

"And the first steps a downhill greensward yields"
Congreve.

B. As *adv.*:

1. Lit.: On a slope downwards or descent.
"Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis downhill all, but creeps along the race."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xv.

2. Fig.: Towards ruin or disgrace; as, He is going fast downhill.

***down'-lét**, *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *suff. -let*.] A passage down.

"A downlet to that bottomless pit."
Allestree: *Forty Sermons*, l. 137.

***down'-looked**, *a.* [Eng. *down*; *look*; -*ed*.] Having a dejected look; dispirited, depressed, gloomy, sad.

"Men were they all of evil men,
Down-looked, unwilling to be seen."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 19.

down'-ly-ing, *a. & s.* [Eng. *down*, and *lying* (q.v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Lit.: Lying on the ground or on a place of rest.

2. Fig.: About to be brought to bed or in travail of childbirth.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Literally:

1. The act of lying down or of taking repose.

2. The time of retiring to rest or of taking repose.

"All these [servants] were dally attending down-lying and uprising."
Cavendish: *Life of Wolsey*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of giving birth to a child; childbirth; the time of parturition.

"Mrs. Balwhidder was at the downlying with my
eldest son."
Galt: *Annals of the Parish*, p. 91.

2. The act of sitting down or taking up a position before a fortified place in order to besiege it.

"Perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have
done us, before our down-lying."
Monro: *Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 16.

down'-póur, *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *pour* (q.v.).]

A very heavy and persistent shower of rain.

"About 10,000 people assembled in the park despite
the heavy downpour of rain."
Times, Aug. 26, 1875.

down'-right (*gh* silent), ***doon-right**, ***doun-ryght**, ***doun-rightes**, ***dun-riht**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *down*, and *right* (q.v.).]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Lit.: Directed straight downwards; direct from above below.

"I cleft his beaver with a downright blow."
Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, l. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Directly to the point; plain, evident.

"In these phenomena of sound we travel a very
little way from downright sensible experience."
Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. vii., p. 133.

2. Open, apparent, plain, undoubted, undeniable.

"Others are dragged into the crowded room
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit
Through downright inability to rise."
Congreve: *Task*, l. 478-80.

3. Plain, undisguised.

"I would rather have a plain downright wisdom
than a foolish and affected eloquence."
Ben Jonson: *Discoveries*.

4. Plain, artless, blunt, straightforward.

"Old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain
downright way, that the count was struck dumb."
Addison: *Count Tariff*.

B. As *adverb*:

1. Lit.: Straight or directly downwards; right down.

"A giant's slain in fight
Or mowed o'erthwart, or cleft downright."
Butler: *Hudibras*.

II. Figuratively:

1. In plain terms, without ceremony, plainly, bluntly, directly.

"You have heard him swear downright he was."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iii. 4.

2. Completely, thoroughly.

"Threw off his spirit, his appetite, his sleep,
And downright languished."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

3. Directly, immediately, at once, straight off.

"She felt downright into a fit."
Arbutnot: *Hist. of John Bull*.

***down'-right-ly** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *downright*; -*ly*.] Plainly, in plain or direct terms, downright.

"Though they do not downrightly assert falsehoods,
yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers."
Barron: *Sermon on Prov.*, x. 18.

† **down'-right-ness** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *downright*; -*ness*.] Plain, open, honest, or blunt dealing; plainness, directness.

"O profane downrightness, if it be opposed to this
dawhug."
Gomerall: *Serm. on St. Peter* (Dedic.).

***down'-sett**, *s.* [DANCETTE.]

***down'-steep-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *down*; *steep*; -*y*.] Very steep or precipitous.

"He came to a craggy and downsteep rock."
Florio: *Trans. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 197.

down'-tröd, **down'-tröd-dén**, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *tröd*, *trödden*.]

1. Lit.: Trodden down or under foot.

2. Fig.: Trodden under foot, tyrannized over, oppressed, trampled upon.

"Down-trodden millions
Starve in the garrets of Europe."
Longfellow: *The Driving Cloud*.

down'-ward, **down'-wards**, ***dón-ward**, ***doun-ward**, ***downe-ward**, ***dune-ward**, ***dun-ward**, *adv. & a.*

[A corruption of A.S. *adimweard* = of *dune-ward*.] [Down, *adv.*; WARD, *adv.*]

A. As *adverb*:

I. Literally:

1. In a direction from a higher to a lower elevation; from above, down; in a descending course or line.

"Munekes eoden vpward, munekes eoden duneward."
Layamon, li. 122.

2. Towards a lower place or elevation.

"Hills are ornamental to the earth, shewing pleasant prospects to them that look downwards from them upon the adjacent countries."
Ray: *On the Creation*.

3. Towards the bottom or the lowest extremity.

"The crop es turned downward."
Hutnole: *Pricke of Conscience*, 663.

4. In the lower parts; at the extremities.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And downward fish."
Milton: *P. L.*, 462, 463.

5. In the direction or course from the head, spring, or source, towards the outlet; as, To sail downward toward the sea.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a course of successive or lineal descent from ancestor to descendant; lineally, by generations.

"A ring the count does wear,
That downward liath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents."
Shakespeare: *All's Well*, iii. 7.

2. Towards the south, southward.

"Sea he had searched, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool
Mesitis, up beyond the river Ob;
Downward as far antarctic."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 96-9.

3. In course of successive years; from earlier to later times.

"From the twelfth century downward."
Burnet: *Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1535).

4. In the course of falling from any high position or elevation of rank, &c.

B. As *adjective*:

I. Literally:

1. Moving on a declivity; extending from a higher to a lower place or elevation; descending.

"Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble till,
With a sad, leaden, downeward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast."
Milton: *Comus*, 40-44.

*2. Arched, curved.

"When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the downward heaven, and rises there."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* l. 840, 841.

II. Figuratively:

1. Descending from a head, origin, or source.

*2. Depressed, dejected, melancholy, gloomy.

"At the lowest of my downward thoughts, I pulled
up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved
before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still
doth never go forward."
Sidney.

downward-discharge water-wheel, *s.* One form of the turbine or reaction water-wheel. The water is admitted at the periphery, from a spiral chute which surrounds the wheel, and, passing inward in a radial direction, curves and descends vertically.

downward-discharge water-wheel, *s.* One form of the turbine or reaction water-wheel. The water is admitted at the periphery, from a spiral chute which surrounds the wheel, and, passing inward in a radial direction, curves and descends vertically.

down'-weéd, *s.* [Eng. *down* (2), *s.*, and *weed*.] Botany:

1. *Filago germanica*. (Britten & Holland.)

2. Cottonweed. (*Diotis maritima*.)

***down'-ý** (1), *a.* [Down (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Having downs, consisting of downs.

"The downy part of Ashburton."
Defoe: *Tour thro' Great Britain*, l. 882.

down'-ý (2), *a.* [Down (2), *s.*; -*y*.]

I. Literally:

1. Covered with down: as plumage.

"There lies a downy feather which stirs not."
Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

2. Covered with soft hair, pubescence, or bloom, resembling fine down.

"My pleasing theme continual prompts my thoughts;
Presents the downy peach."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 674, 675.

3. Made of down; soft as down.

"Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy rest."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, l. 19, 20.

II. Figuratively:

1. Soft as down.

"Then o'er the chief Euryonim the chaste
With duteous care a downy carpet cast."
Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, xx. 5, 6.

2. Soft, soothing, placid, calm.

"Shake off this downy sleep."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

3. Cunning, knowing, artful. (Slang.)

***down'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *dower*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a dower.

***down'-éss**, *s.* [Eng. *dower*; -*ess*.] A woman entitled to a dower.

fate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêtt, hère, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôtt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

dow-ry, * **dow-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. *dower*; -y.] [DOWER, *s.*]

1. A portion given or received with a wife; a dower.

"With him the portion and sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

* 2. A gift or reward given for a wife.

"Ask me never so much dowry and gift and I will give it thee."—*Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

3. A fortune or blessing given; an endowment, a portion.

"And Leah said, God hath endured me with a good dowry."—*Gen.* xxx. 20.

* **dowse** (1), *v.t.* [DOUSE.]

* **dowse** (2), * **douss**, *v.t.* [DUSH.] To strike or slap in the face.

* **dowse**, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*] A slap on the face. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Humph! that's another dowse for the Baronet."—*Coleman: Poor Gentleman*, IV. 1.

* **dow-sét**, *s.* [DOUCET.]

* **dows-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [DOWSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as DOUSING (*q.v.*).

dowsing-chock, *s.* [DOUSING-CHOCK.]

dowst, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*]

* **dowt**, *v.t.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

dowt-it, *pa. par. or a.* [DOWT, *v.*] Feared, redoubted.

"That he was the maist dowtful man

That in Carrick lwyth than."

dōx-ō-lōg-ī-a, *s.* [Gr., from *dōxa* (doxa) = praise, and *lōgos* (lēgō) = to say, to proclaim.] The Doxology (*q.v.*).

doxologia magna, *s.* The version of the angels' hymn. "Gloria in excelsis Deo," sung at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

* **dōx-ō-lōg-ī-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *doxology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God.

"The three first collects are noted to be doxological."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 353.

* **dōx-ōl-ō-gīze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *doxology*(y); -ize.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology.

* **dōx-ōl-ō-gīz-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOXOLOGIZE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of giving praise to God, as in a doxology.

dōx-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *δοξολογία* (doxologia), from *dōxa* (doxa) = praise, and *lōgos* (lēgō) = to say, to tell; *Fr.* *doxologie*.]

1. *Gen.*: A hymn of praise or glory to God.

"David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand."—*Soud.*

2. *Spec.*: The hymn or song of praise—the "Gloria Patri"—used at the end of the Psalms in the Christian Church; also any metrical form of the same. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

* **dōx-ŷ**, *s.* [A dimin. from *duck* (*q.v.*)] A mistress, a prostitute, a loose woman.

"Doxy, Moll, what's that?"

"His wench."

Middleton and Dekker: Roaring Girl, I. 1.

dōx-ŷ, dōx-ye, *a.* [Prob. connected with *dōze* (*q.v.*)] Lazy, restive, slow. (*Scotch*.)

dōyt, *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Stupid, dazed.

"Wae woth that brandy, burning trash!

Fell source o' mōny a palu and brash!

Twins monie a poor, uoyft, drucken hash."

Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **dōy-lŷ**, *s.* [DOLLY.]

dōze, *v.t. & t.* [Icel. *dāsa* = to doze; Dan. *dōse*; Sw. *dial.* *dusa*; cf. A.S. *dwas*=stupid, stupefied; Dut. *dwaas*=foolish; Dan. *dōs*=drowsiness. Connected with *dīzy*, and probably also with *daze*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To slumber, to sleep lightly.

"There was no sleeping under my roof: if he happened to dōze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him."—*L'Estrange*.

2. To live or pass one's time in a drowsy manner; to live in a state of sleepy inaction.

"To the banks where bards departed dōze, They led him soft."—*Pope: Dunciad*, II. 321.

3. A boy's top is said to doze, or sleep, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all.

B. *Transitive*:

* 1. To stupefy; to make dull or stupid.

"Two satyrs, on the ground

Stretched at his ease, their sire Silexus found

Dozed with his fumes, and heavy with his l.ad."

Dryden: Virgil, Ecl. vi. 12-13.

2. To spend or pass in drowsy inaction, "Chieftless armies dozed out the campaign, And navies yawned for orders on the main."

Pope: Dunciad, IV. 617, 618.

doze-brown, *a.* Snuff-coloured. (*Scotch*.)

dōze, *s.* [DOZE, *v.*] A light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"He wraps himself up in his own warm skin, and enjoys a comfortable dōze."—*A'noz: Essays*, IX.

dōzed, *pa. par. or a.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Applied to things that are n-sound: as, *dōzed timber*, a *dōzed rope*, &c. (*Scotch*.)

dōz-en, * **dos-ain**, * **dos-ein**, * **dos-eine**,

* **dus-cyn**, * **dos-cyne**, * **dōz-eyne**,

* **dus-zeyne**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *dosaine*,

dozaine; *Fr.* *dozaine*, from O. Fr. *doze*; *Fr.*

doze=twelve, with suff. -ain=Lat. *anus*, from Lat. *duodecim*=twelve; *duo*=two, and

deem=ten; Sp. *docena*; Ital. *dozzina*; Ger. *doztend*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Twelve in number.

"We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlemen."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A great number; indefinitely many.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A collection or aggregate of twelve things.

"By putting twelve nnits together we have the complex idea of a dozen."—*Locke*.

2. Followed by *of*.

"Some six or seven dozen of Scots."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, II. 4.

II. *Fig.*: An indefinite number, generally implying a large quantity.

"Knock them down by the dozens."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

dōz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *doze*(e); -er.] One who dozes or passes his time in drowsy inaction.

"Calm, even-tempered dozers through life."—*Joanna Baillie*.

* **dō-zī-ēn**, *s.* [Lat. *dozem*=ten.] A territory, a jurisdiction. (*Wharton*.)

* **dō-zīn-ēr**, *s.* [DECINER.]

* **dōz-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dozy*; -ness.] Drowsiness, sleepiness.

"A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, a want of appetite."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. XXI.

dōz-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of slumbering; a doze, a light sleep.

"Nor yet the *dozings* of the clerk are sweet,

Compared with the repose the Sōfa yields."

Conway: Task, I. 100, 101.

dōz-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *doze*(e); -y.] Sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, heavy, sluggish.

"The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays

His lazy limbs and dōzy head to raise."

Dryden: Persius, sat. III.

* **dōz-zle**, *v.t.* [A freq. from *doze*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To render stupid; to stupefy.

"In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow

What's best to be done? and being *dōzzled* with fear,

Thinks every man wiser than himself."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. II, p. 142.

Dp. [See def.]

Chem.: The symbol used to denote the newly-discovered metal, decipium (*q.v.*).

drāb (1), *s.* [Gael. *drabag* = a slattern; Ir. *drabog*, from Ir. *drab* = a spot, a stain.] [DRAFF.]

1. A prostitute, a strumpet.

"If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the 'hawds'."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. A slattern, a slut, a sloven.

"So at an Irish funeral appears

A train of *drabs* with mercenary tears."

King: Art of Cookery, 556, 557.

drāb (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt taken from the boiling-pans.

drāb (3), *s. & a.* [Fr. *drap*=cloth, from Low Lat. *drappum*, accus. of *drappus*=cloth.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Fabric*: A thick woollen cloth of a dun colour, inclining to reddish-brown.

2. A dull brown or dun colour.

3. A spot, a stain.

B. *As adj.*: Of a dull brown or dull colour, like the cloth so called.

"The colouring of the scenery is simple enough—namely, plain *drab*."—*A Month in the Camp bc, ore Sebastopol* (1855), p. 51.

drab-colour, *s.* The same as DRAB, *s.* 2.

drab-coloured, *a.* Of a drab or dull brown colour.

"Dressed in a dark, *drab-coloured* coat."—*Sterns: Sentimental Journey: The Mystery*.

drāb (1), *v.t.* [DRAB (3), *s.*] To spot, to stain.

* **drāb** (2), *v.i.* [DRAB (1), *s.*] To follow or associate with loose women.

"O, he's the most courteous physician,

You may drink or *drab* in's company freely."

Beaumont & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, IV. 2.

drā-ba, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. *δράβη* (*drabē*) = a cruciferous plant, *Lepidium draba*, not the genus defined below.]

Bot.: Whitlow Grass, a genus of Crucifers, family Alyssidae. The fruit is an oval or oblong silicle, compressed or with the valves slightly convex, one-nerved at the base, nerved or veined upwards, with many seeds. Hooker and Arnott admitted five British species, thus arranged: (1) *Petals* deeply cleft, white (*Erophila*), *Draba verna*; (2) *petals* slightly emarginate, yellow, style elongated (*Aizopsis*), *D. aizoides*; and (3) *petals* slightly emarginate or entire white, style very short, *D. rupestris*, *incana*, and *maritima*. Bentham has the same species, only he calls *D. rupestris* *D. hirta*, and Sir Joseph Hooker makes *Erophila* into a distinct genus, placing under it one species, *Erophila verna*, with three sub-species. [*EROPHILA*.]

* **drāb-bēr**, *s.* [Eng. *drab*, *v.*; -er.] One who frequents or associates with loose women.

"I know him well

For a most insatiate *drabber*."

Mussinger: City Madam, IV. 2.

drāb-bēt, *s.* [A dimin. from *drab* (3), *s.* (*q.v.*)] A drab twilled linen, principally used for men's gabardines; a coarse linen duck.

"Some were as usual in whitey-brown smocks of *drabbet*."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*—ch. IX.

* **drāb-bīng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAB, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of associating with loose women.

"Bused in prophane talk, drinking, *drabbing*, or the like."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 324.

* **drāb-bish**, * **drab-bishe**, *a.* [Eng. *drab* (1), *s.*; -ish.] Like a drab or slut, slovenly, sluttish.

"I markte the *drabbische* sorcerers,

And hardie their dismal spell."

Drant: Horace: Satires, I. 5.

* **drāb-ble**, *s.* [DRABBLE (1), *v.*] Dirt.

"Some fierce methodistical *drabble*."

Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 54. (*Davies*.)

drāb-ble (1), * **dra-ble**, *v.t.* [A freq. form, from *drab* (1), *s.* (*q.v.*)]

1. To drabble or make dirty, as by dragging through mud, water, or dirt; to befoul.

2. To besmear.

"She *drabbled* them oure wi' a black tade's blinde,

An' baked a hamock, an' ca'd it gude."

Rem. of Nithdale Song: The Witch Cake, p. 228.

* 3. To make limp or dragged with wet.

"Spreading their *drabbled* sails in the full clew

abroad a-drying."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*. (*Davies*.)

drāb-ble (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To fish for barbel with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

drāb-blēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drabb*(e) (2), *v.*; -er.] One who drabbles for barbel.

drāb-blēr (2), *s.* [JABLER.]

drāb-blīng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRABBLE (1), *v.*]

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, -tlan = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**. -tjon, -sion = **zhūn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of dragging or making dirty or befouling.

drăb-blîng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRABBLE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of fishing for barbel with a rod and long line.

drăb-lër, drăb-blër, s. [DRAB (2), *s.*]

Naut.: A piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail, being an extension of the bonnet, as the latter is of the sail proper.

dra-cæ-na, s. [Lat. *dracena*; Gr. *δράκαινα* (*drakaina*) = a she-dragon, from *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon. The genus is so named because the inspissated juice of the several species, formerly used as an astringent, was called dragon's blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparagææ. Perianth inferior six-partite, with nearly erect segments and stamens, six inserted in them; filaments thickened in the middle anthers; linear style ovate, stigma trifid; ovules, three-celled, three-seeded; fruit, a berry, with one, two, or rarely three perfect seeds. Formerly, the genus was so defined as to include nearly or quite thirty species. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary* (ed. Herein, a.d. 1868), enumerated twenty-seven as known in Britain; now all these are relegated to neighbouring genera except the one well-known *Dracæna draco*, or Dragon-tree, sometimes seen in its young state in our stoves, but which requires to be studied in its native country, the Canary Islands. Commencing as an unbranched endogen with linear entire evergreen sheathing leaves, which leave annular scars as they fall annually, it continues to advance slowly to maturity, the process, it is said, taking twenty-five to thirty years. Then the leaf scars are gradually obliterated, and branches begin to be put forth. Next a glorious panicle of inflorescence appears at the apex of the stem, the individual flowers of which, however, are small and greenish-white. At an indefinitely long period it begins to decay, which in some cases it does so slowly that it seems as if death would never supervene. The celebrated Dragon-tree of Tenerife was one of the wonders of the world. Bethencourt in 1402 or 1406 described it as old and hollow. It had changed but little from that time till its destruction in 1867. (*Dragon's-blood tree*.) It was between 70 and 75 feet high, with a circumference at the base of about 46½. *D. draco* furnishes one of the resins called Dragon's-blood (q.v.). The tree called *D. terminalis*, mentioned by Lindley and others as furnishing the Ti plant of the Sandwich Islands, was next named *Cordyline terminalis*, and is now denominated *Calodracon terminalis*.

dră-cănth, s. [TRAGACANTH.] Gum-tragacanth.

drăchm (*ch* silent), **drăch-mă, s.** [Gr. *δραχμή* (*drachmē*), from *δράσσομαι* (*drassomai*) = to hold in the hand, and so, strictly, as much as one can hold in the hand.]

I. Literally:

1. *Of both forms:*

(1) An Attic weight, about 66 gr. avoirdupois.

(2) An Eginetan weight, about 110 gr. avoirdupois.

(3) A silver coin, worth six oboli, i.e., 9½d. nearly, and so about equal to the Roman denarius.

"To every Roman citizen he gives,

To every several man seventy-five drachmas."

Shaksp.: *Julius Cæsar*, III. 2.

2. (Of the form drachm): The same as DRAM, *s.* (q.v.)

*** II. Fig.**: A small quantity.

"I've but a drachm of learning and less wit."

Brome: *To his Friend*, Mr. J. B.

dră-çî-na, drăç-îne, s. [Gr. *δράκαινα* (*drakaina*) = a she-dragon.]

Chem.: The resin obtained on the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to a solution of dragon's-blood in alcohol. It unites with the acid, forming a yellowish-red powder, which dissolves in water, forming a yellow solution, which is reddened by alkalis.

*** dracke, s.** [DRAKE.]

dră-cō, s. [Lat., Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon (q.v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: A kind of luminous exhalation, or *ignis fatuus*, arising from marshy places.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [DRACON.]

2. *Zool.*: [DRACON.]

dră-cō-çëph'-a-lüm, s. [Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and *κεφάλη* (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Bot.: Dragon's-head: a genus of annual and perennial plants belonging to the order Labiatæ. *D. canariense* is the Canary balm of Gilead. The plants are odoriferous, and are natives of Europe, Asia, and America.

dră-cō-ni-an, a. [From *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] The same as DRACONIC (2) (q.v.)

dră-cōn'-ic (1), *a.* [Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the constellation Draco, or the Dragon.

dră-cōn'-ic (2), *a.* [From *Draco*, an Athenian legislator, who flourished about B.C. 621. When archon he made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in characters of blood; hence, the term was applied to any very severe or sanguinary law or rule.] Very severe, cruel, or sanguinary.

"The blasphemy of laws
Making kings' rights divine, by some draconic clause."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, III. 64.

draconic acid, s. [ANISIC ACID.]

*** dră-cōn'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *draconic*; *-al*.] The same as DRACONIC (2) (q.v.)

*** dră-cōn'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *draconical*; *-ly*.] In a draconic manner; after the manner of Draco; severely.

"In the Star-chamber alike draconically supercilious."
Wolsey and Laud, 1641 (*Hart. Misc.* iv. 609). (*Darriest*.)

dră-cōn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*) = a dragon, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: In some classifications, a family of lizards, type Draco. It is generally, however, merged in the Agamidæ.

dră-cōn'-i-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Agamidæ, type Draco. [DRACON.]

dră-cō-nine, s. [Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).] The same as DRACINA (q.v.)

*** dră-cōn'-tic, a.** [From *Lat. caput draconis* = the dragon's head, a name given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.]

Astron.: Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

*** dră-cōn'-tine, a.** [Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*), genit. *δράκοντος* (*drakontos*) = a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of a dragon.

dră-cōn'-ti-üm (ti as shi), s. [Lat. *dracōntium*; Gr. *δράκοντιον* (*drakontion*) = a plant, *Dracunculus vulgaris*: this is not the modern genus *Dracunculus*.]

Bot.: A genus of Onoriaceæ, tribe Onoriaceæ. The spathe is cymbiform, the spadix cylindrical, covered with hermaphrodite flowers, perianth 7 to 9-parted, stamens 7 to 9, anthers 2-celled, ovary 2 to 3-celled, each cell containing a pendulous ovule, fruit baccate, 1 to 3-seeded, *Dracunculus polyphyllum* is an antispasmodic and an expectorant. It grows in India, Japan, &c. The American skunk cabbage was formerly referred to this genus; it is now called *Symplocarpus foetidus*.

dră-cōn'-yl, s. [DRACON'S-BLOOD.]

dră-cūn-cū-lō-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *dracunculus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-cæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceæ. Stamens and pistils numerous, with the rudimentary organs interposed; spadix naked at the extremity. Cells of the anthers larger than the connective. (*Lindley*.)

dră-cūn'-u-lūs, s. [Lat., dimin. of *draco* = a dragon. A plant the same as *Dracunculus*.

Modern botanists make the two genera different.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Araceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dracunculæ (q.v.). *Dracunculus vulgaris*, formerly called *Arum dracunculus*, is well known in British gardens. It has a spotted stem and pedately divided leaves.

2. *Ichthy.*: A fish belonging to the genus *Callionymus*; also called DRACONET (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: A species of worm, *Filaria medinensis*, which insinuates itself under the human skin, causing a suppurating sore. It is found on the coast of Guinea, thence it is sometimes called the Guinea-worm. It is a nematode, measuring from one to six feet in length, and having the thickness of one-tenth of an inch. The body is cylindrical, tail pointed, and head convex, with a central mouth, surrounded by papillæ.

drăç-yl, s. [DRACON'S-BLOOD.]

*** drăd, * dradde, a.** [DREAD, *v.*]

1. Dreaded, feared.

"Saw his people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both *dradde*, and greatly beloved."—*Holme's*, vol. I., d. 2.

2. Affrighted, alarmed.

drădže, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *dredge* (2), *s.*]

Min.: The inferior portions of ore detached from other portions by the cobbing-hammer. The better parts are known as *prill*.

*** draff, * draf, * draffe, * draugh, s.** [Not found in A.S., but probably an English word; cogn. with Dut. *draf* = swill, hog's-wash; Sw. & Icel. *draf* = grains, husks; Dan. *drav* = dregs, lees; Gael. *drabh* = draff, grains of malt; Ger. *trüber* = grains. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; lees, dregs, refuse generally; hog's-wash.

"Tis old but true, Still swine eat all the draff."

Shaksp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.*: The dregs or refuse of anything; anything vile and worthless.

"All manner monkes and fryers and like *draffe*."—*Tyndall*: *Workes*, p. 359.

draff-heap, a. Low-priced, as though cheap as grains.

"Thanks is but a *draff-cheap* phrase,

O' little value now-a-days."—*Tannahill*: *Poems*, p. 106.

draff-pock, s. A sack for carrying grains.

"Their *draff-pock* that will clog behind them all their days."—*Rutherford*: *Letters*, pt. I., lett. 50.

draff-sack, * draf-sak, s.

Literally:

1. A sack for carrying grain, &c.

"I lie as a *draff-sak* in my bed."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 206.

* 2. A gross, greedy fellow.

"I bade menne to appoche, and not doungehylle or *draff-sackes*."—*Vidal*: *Apophth.* of Erasmus, III. 2.

*** draff-ish, a.** [Eng. *draff*; *-ish*.] Worthless, vile.

"The *draffish* declarations of my lord Boner."

Baile: *Yet a Course*, fol. 9 b.

*** draf-fie, s.** [A dimin. from *draff* (q.v.).] Draff, refuse, wash.

*** draffe-sacked, a.** Filled with draff, or hog's-wash.

"Enforcing his own stinking and *draffe-sacked* belly."—*Bacon*: *Works*, II. 591.

*** draf-fy, a.** [Eng. *draff*; *-y*.] Worthless, like draff, coarse.

"The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Island Princess*, III. 2.

draft, * drafte, s. & a. [A corruption of draught (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of drawing or dragging a load or vehicle; draught.

(2) A drawing, plan, or delineation of a design on paper.

(3) The first sketch or outlines of any writing or document, containing the heads and principal details of the contents.

"In the original *draft* of the Instructions was a curious paragraph."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A current of air; a draft.

(6) In the same sense as II. 3.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wët, hère, campl, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, mariné; gô, pôb, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, qnite, cür, rüle, fáll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw, -

• (7) A jakes, a privy. [DRAUGHT.]

"This common conclusion had he sitting on a *draft*." — *Hall: Richard III.* (an. 11).

* 2. *Fig.*: Aim, purpose, stratagem, allure-ment.

"By his false allurement's wylie *draft*,
Had thousand women their love becraft."
— *Spenser: F. Q.* IV. ii. 10.

I. Technically:

1. *Banking, &c.*:

(1) A written order for the payment of a sum of money addressed to some person who holds money in trust, or who acts in the capacity of agent or servant of the drawer. Documents of this kind often pass between one department of a bank or mercantile house and some other department, and are distinguished from bills of exchange and cheques, in not being drawn upon a debtor. (*Bithell.*)

"It is essential to the character of a bill that it should be addressed to a person who owes the money as a debtor. If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a depositum, as a bailee, or trustee, or agent, or servant of the writer, it is not a bill but a *draft*." — *McLeod.*

(2) It is loosely and improperly used in the sense of a cheque.

2. *Comm.*: An allowance made for waste in goods sold by weight; also an allowance made at the custom-house upon excisable goods.

3. *Mil. & Naval*: A number of men selected for some special purpose; a selection of men to serve from an army or part of an army, or from a ship or depot to serve in some other place or ship.

* 4. *Naut.*: A chart.

"The *drafts* or sea-plats being first consulted." — *Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1689).

5. *Shipbuilding*: The depth a vessel sinks in the water; the draught of a ship.

6. *Hydraul. Eng.*: The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

† In all senses the two spellings *draft* and *draught* are used, the former being universal in America. In England, except in the senses I. 4, 6, II. 1, 3, *draught* is the more common spelling.

B. As adj.: Employed for drawing a cart, vehicle, &c. (now written *draught*).

draft-horse, s. [DRAUGHT-HORSE.]

* **draft-house, s.** [DRAUGHT-HOUSE.]

draft-ox, s. [DRAUGHT-OX.]

"Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *draft oxen*, and make you plough up the wair." — *Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, II. I. (Folio).

draft, v.t. [DRAFT, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw a draft or outline of, to delineate.

2. To draw up a first sketch or outline of a document, giving the heads and principal details.

3. To compose, write, or draw up: as, To *draft* a lease.

4. To draw and despatch any number from a body, society, or collection, for service or work elsewhere. [II.]

"Whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples." — *Hobbes: Dictionary.*

II. Mil. & Nav.: To select or draw from a military or naval force or establishment a number of men to be despatched for service in some other place or ship.

draft-éd, pa. par. & a. [DRAFT, v.]

draft-íng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAFT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of drawing up a sketch, outline, or draft.

2. *Mil. & Nav.*: The act of selecting and despatching drafts of men for duty elsewhere.

drafts, s. pl. [DRAUGHT, s.]

drafts-man, s. [Eng. *draft*, s., and *man*.] One who draws designs or plans; a draughtsman (q.v.).

* **draft-ý (1), a.** [Eng. *draft*, s. A. I. 1 (7); -y.] Filthy, vile, worthless; fitted for a jakes.

"Which all within is *drafty* slutish gear,
Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire."
— *Hall: Satires*, v. 2.

draft-ý (2), a. [DRAUGHTY.]

drag, * drag-gyn, v.t. & i. [A.S. *dragan*, cogn. with Dut. *dragen* = to carry or bear; Dan. *drage* = to draw; Icel. *draga* = to draw; Goth. *dragan*; Sw. *draga*; O. H. Ger. *tragen*: Ger. *tragen*.] [DRAW.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pull, haul, or draw along the ground by main force.

"*Druggyn* or *drawyn*. *Trajicio*." — *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To pull, haul, or draw by force.

"The heroes rose, and *dragged* him from the hall."
— *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xxi. 320.

3. To break up, as land, by drawing over it a heavy drag or harrow.

4. To draw or haul up.

"And the other disciples came in a little ship . . . *dragging* the net with fishes." — *John* xxi. 8.

5. To search or explore, as a river, a pond, &c., with a hooked instrument, to recover a body or article lost.

* 6. To put a drag on, to retard with a drag.

"Our endeavours must be *to drag* the wheels." — *Southey: Letters*, iv. 156.

II. Figuratively:

1. To draw, to impel.

"My affairs *drag* me homeward." — *Shaksp.: Winter's Tale* I. 2.

2. To draw along contemptuously as a thing unworthy to be carried.

"He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me in his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me." — *Stillingfleet.*

3. To draw along or consume slowly or painfully.

"This long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loathed by the gods, have *dragged* a lingering life."
— *Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* vi. 876, 877.

* 4. To keep back, to retard.

"What impediments *drag* back our expedition."
— *Shaksp.: Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

5. To search painfully and carefully; to rack.

"While I *dragged* my brains for such a song."
— *Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 136.

6. To execute or perform too slowly; to perform in too slow time.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To trail or be drawn along the ground, as a dress.

"From hence are heard the *dragging* of ghosts, the pains of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains."
— *Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* vi. 732, 763.

(2) To fish, or search for anything with a hooked instrument or drag, as in a river, pond, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To move slowly or heavily, to linger.

"The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun."
— *Byron: Child Harold* I, iii. 32.

(2) To go too slowly; to keep behind in suing.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: To give way and lose hold: said of an anchor.

2. *Carpentry*: (See extract).

"A door is said to *drag*, when by its ill hanging upon its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor." — *Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

¶ For the difference between *drag* and *draw*, see *DRAW*.

¶ *To drag the anchor*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship which moves from its moorings, owing to the anchor failing to keep its hold on the bottom.

dråg, * drågg, s. [DRAG, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything which serves to retard the progress of a moving body [II. 2, 3 (1)].

(2) A net or four-clawed grapple used in dragging a pond or harbour to recover the body of a drowned person, or property which has been lost overboard; a creeper.

"You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag*, or otherwise."
— *Walton.*

(3) A drag-net (q.v.).

"Casting-nets were spread in shallow brooks, *Drags* in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks."
— *Dryden: Virgil: Georgic* I. 213, 214.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; a drawback.

(2) Slow or laborious motion or progress: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

* (3) Anything serving to draw or attract; an attraction.

"Which they used as *draggas* to draw him into such sin." — *Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. I, p. 446.

II. Technically:

1. Husbandry:

(1) A heavy description of harrow.

(2) An implement with hooking tines to haul manure along the surface; a manure-drag.

2. *Naut.*: A floating anchor, usually a frame of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind, and lessen the speed of drifting. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

3. Vehicles:

(1) A shoe to receive the wheel of a vehicle to stop its revolution, and by friction on the ground lessen the speed down-hill. [WAGGON-LOCK.]

(2) A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones, timber, &c., off a field, or to a foundation; a stone-boab.

"The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men." — *Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

(3) A kind of four-horse vehicle used by sporting characters.

4. *Moulding*: The bottom part of a mould, as distinguished from the cope.

5. *Hydr. Engin.*: A scoop having a long flexible handle, and operated by a winch, for deepening a channel, scraping a place for a submerged foundation, or removing the mud, &c., from the inside of a coffer-dam; a form of dredging-machine.

6. *Sawing*: The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. It has two motions, one past the saw to yield a veneer, and the other at right angles to the same and equal to the thickness of the veneer, plus the width of the kerf. [VENEER-SAW.]

7. *Masonry*: A thin, indented plate for scraping and finishing the surface of soft stone.

8 Marine Engineering:

(1) The difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail, and that of the screw when the ship outruns the latter. [SLIP.]

(2) The difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel.

9. *Fishery*: A frame of iron with an attached net to scrape up and gather oysters by dragging upon the bed. [DREDGE.]

10. *Hunt.*: The same as DRAG-HUNT (q.v.).

11. Music:

(1) An ornament consisting of descending notes in lute music.

(2) A rallentando (q.v.). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drag-anchor, s.

Naut.: A frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable through loss of sails or rudder. It was patented under the name of a drag-sheet, by Burnet, in 1826. When constructed and carried as a part of the ship's equipment, it is made to serve as a raft or drag as may be required; but the peculiarities are generally confined to means for compact stowage and to spilling-lines for their recovery, either by collapse or reversal of position, to enable them to be readily drawn in and hauled on board after having served their purpose. One edge of the drag may be weighted, as it is essential that it be submerged, and that it should assume a position at right angles to the taut cable which connects it to the ship.

drag-bar.

Rail. Engin.: A strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring.

drag-bench, s. A bench on which fillets of gold or silver are drawn through an aperture, to bring them to even and exact proportions. [DRAW-BENCH.]

drag-bolt, s. The strong removable bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together.

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

drag-box, s.

Moulding: The same as DRAG, s., II. 4 (q.v.).

drag-chain, s.

Rail. Engin.: A strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods waggon.

drag-hook, s. The drag-hook and chain are the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it with any other locomotive-engine or tender; also attached to the drag-bar of other railroad carriages on the English system of connection.

drag-hunt, s. A name given to a hunt when the trail has been started beforehand along a certain course, by means of dragging a herring or other strongly-scented substance over the line.

drag-link, s. A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts; it is used in marine engines for connecting the crank on the main-shaft to that on the inner paddle-shaft.

drag-saw, s. A cross-cut sawing-machine in which the effective stroke is on the pull motion, not the thrust. The log is clamped by levers. The saw is held aloft by a stirrup while the log is fed forward for another cut.

drag-sheet, s.

Naut.: A sail stretched by spars and thrown over to windward to drag in the water and lessen the lee-way of a drifting vessel. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drag-spring, s.

Railway:

1. A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting up or increasing speed.

2. A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the centre to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender, according to the English mode.

drag-staff, s.

Vehicles: A pole pivoted to the hind axle and trailing behind a waggon or cart in ascending a hill or slope. Used to hold the vehicle from rolling backward when temporarily stopping on a hill to rest the team.

"The coach wanting a *drag-staff*, it ran back in spite of all the coachman's skill."—*Defoe: Tour through Gr. Britain*, II. 297.

dra-gân'-tîn, s. [DRACANTH.] A mucilage obtained from or consisting of gum-tragacanth.

* **drägge** (I), * **drage**, s. [O. Fr. *dragie*, *dragee*, from Low Lat. *dragetum*.] Dredge, a mixture of oats and barley sown together. [DREDGE, s.]

"*Dragee*, *Dragetum*. Menglyd corne, *drage* or meet-lyon. *Mixtio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drägge** (2), s. [DRUG.]

dragged, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAG, v.]

dräg-gör, s. [Eng. *drag*; -er.] One who drags, pulls, or draws.

dräg-gîng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of pulling, hauling, or drawing along.

dragging-beam, s.

Building: A dragon-beam (q.v.)

dräg-gle, v.t. & i. [A frequent. from *drag*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To make dirty by dragging or trailing along the ground; to wet, to dirty, to drabble.

"You'll see a *dragged* damsel, here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear."—*Gay: Trivia*.

B. Intrans.: To become dirty by being drawn or trailed along the ground; to become foul.

"His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt."—*Baile: Hudibras*, I. 1.

draggie-tail, s. A slut, a sloven; a slovenly, dirty woman.

draggie-tailed, a. Sluttish, slovenly, untidy.

dräg-gled (gled as *geld*), *pa. par. or a.* [DRAGGLE.]

dräg-gîng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAGGLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making or becoming dirty by being dragged or trailed in the dirt.

dräg-man, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *man*.] A fisherman who uses a dragnet.

"To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn."—*Baile: Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiv., § 7.

dräg-nét, s. [Eng. *drag*, and *net*.]

I. Literally:

1. The same as DRAG s., A. I. 2 (q.v.).

2. A net intended to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, &c., for the taking of fish.

"Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last."—*L'Estrange*.

II. Fig.: A wide receptacle or receiver.

"Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages."—*Watts*.

dräg-ô-man, * drög-man, s. [Sp. *dragomano*; Port. *dragomano*; Ital. *dragomanno*;

Low Lat. *dragumanus*, *dragomandus*; O. Fr. *drughemant*, *drugenien*; Fr. *dragman*, from Meliev. Gr. *δραγόμενος* (*dragomenos*), from Arab. *tarjuman* = an interpreter.] A traveller's guide, interpreter, and agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or consulate; a word of common use in Turkey, the Levant, &c. The correct plural form is *dragomans*; *dragomen*, though often used, is wrong; cf. *Mussulman*, [TRUCHMAN, TARGUM.]

dräg-ôn, * drag-oun, * drag-un, s. & a. [Fr. *dragon*, from Lat. *draconem*, accus. of *draco*; Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon, lit. the seeling one, from *δράκω* (*derkomai*) = to see; Sp. *dragon*; Port. *dragone*; Ital. *dragone*, *drago*, *draco*; O. H. Ger. *dracho*, *tracho*; Ger. *drache*; Dut. *draak*; Dan. *drage*; Sw. *drake*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.
"Lamented chief! it was not given To thee to change the doom of Heaven, And crush that dragon in its birth."
Scott: Marmion, III. (Intro.)

(2) A standard. [DRAGON, s.]

"Edmond ydyght his standard and his *dragon* vp yset."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 303.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A violent, spiteful person, especially a woman; a virago, a duenna.
(2) A fiery shooting meteor.

"Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Scripture:

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word תַּנִּין (*tannin*).

(a) Some species of venomous serpent.

"Their wine is the poison of *dragons*, and the cruel venom of asps."—*Deut.* xxxii. 33. (Cf. also Psalm xci. 13.)

(b) Some huge serpent taken as the symbol of the king of Babylon.

"Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me . . . he hath swallowed me up like a *dragon*."—*Jer.* li. 34.

(c) The crocodile (the leviathan of Job), either literally or taken as the symbol of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

"I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great *dragon* that lieth in the midst of his rivers."—*Exek.* xlii. 3. (Cf. also Psalm lxxv. 13, 14; Isa. xxvii. 1, II. 8.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word דָּרָגָן (*tan*), pl. דָּרָגָנִים (*tannim*). Some desert animal, probably a quadruped capable of snuffing up the wind (Jer. xiv. 6), living in a den, especially in ruined cities (Isa. xlii. 22; Jer. ix. 11, x. 22, xlii. 33, li. 37), holding companionship with "owls"—which should be rendered "ostriches" (Job xxx. 29; Isa. xxvii. 13, xlii. 20), and walling, if not even howling (Micah i. 8). The animal thus indicated may be the jackal, the voice of which, if like anything earthly, resembles the cry of a half-stifed child. This is more nearly "walling" than is

" . . . the noon Of the hyena fierce and lone."

(3) The New Testament rendering of the Gr. word δράκων (*drakōn*).

(a) Lit.: Some one of the animals described under (1) and (2) (Rev. xiii. 11).

(b) Fig.: Satan.

"And the great *dragon* was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan."—*Rev.* xii. 9. (Cf. also Rev. xii. 3, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17; xiii. 2, 4; xvi. 13; xx. 2.)

2. **Mythol.:** A fabulous animal, found in the mythology of nearly all nations, generally as an enormous serpent of abnormal form. Ancient legends represent the dragon as a huge Hydra, watching as sentinel the Garden of the Hesperides, or guarding the tree on which was hung the Golden Fleece at Colchis. In other places he appears as a monster, making the neighbourhood round his cave unsafe, and desolating the land; his death being ascribed to a hero or god made for the task, which was a service to all mankind. The dragons which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile.

3. **Art:** In Christian art the dragon is the usual emblem of sin. It is the form under which Satan, the personification of sin, is usually depicted, and is met with in pictures of St. Michael and St. Margaret, when it typifies the conquest over sin; it also appears under the feet of the Saviour, and under those of the Virgin, both conveying the same idea. The dragon also typifies idolatry. In pictures of St. George and St. Sylvester it serves to exhibit the triumph of Christianity over paganism. In pictures of St. Martha it figures the inundation of the Rhone, spreading pestilence and death. St. John the Evangelist is sometimes represented holding a chalice, from whence issues a winged dragon. As a symbol of Satan we find the dragon nearly always in the form of the fossil Ichthyosaurus. (*Fairholt*.)

4. **Her.:** The dragon appears on the shield of the most famous of the early Grecian heroes, as well as on the helmets of kings and generals. It is found on English shields after the time of William the Conqueror. In modern heraldry it appears on the shield and helmet; and as supporter it is called a lindworm when it has no wings, and serpent when it has no feet; when it hangs by the head and wings it means a conquered dragon.

5. **Astron.:** A constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamsteed, of eighty stars, one of which, γ Draconis, is that used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars.

* 6. **Mil.:** A short musket hooked on to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; so called, according to Meyrick, from a representation of that monster's head at the muzzle (the old fable being that the dragon spouted fire). The soldiers who carried these arms were thence called *Dragoons* (q.v.).

7. **Bot.:** The popular name of the genus *Dracontium* (q.v.).

8. **Zoology:**

(1) **Singular:**

(a) Any of the Monitors proper referred to under (2) (a) (q.v.).

(b) The Lizard, genus *Draco*. It has the first six ribs extended in a nearly straight line, and supporting an expansion of the skin on each side which acts like a pair of parachutes. This enables these animals to take long leaps, if need be, about thirty paces from branch to branch, but there is no beating of the air, and consequently no flying, in the ordinary sense of the word. There are various species, from America, Africa, Java, &c. They are small, harmless animals, quite unlike the flying dragons of mythology, to which nothing similar is found in nature, though a distant resemblance to them is presented by the Pterodactyls of Mesozoic times.

† (2) **Plural:**

(a) In Griffith's *Cuvier*, the first sub-division of the Monitors properly so called. The scales are raised with ridges as in the Crocodiles, forming crests on the tail, which is compressed. Best known species, the Great Dragon (*Monitor crocodilinus*) from Guiana. Its flesh is eaten.

(b) The typical name of the genus *Draco*, the sub-family Draconinae, or the family Draconidae.

9. **Ornith.:** A variety of carrier pigeons.

B. As adj.: Fit for, characteristic of, or pertaining to a dragon; dragonish. [A. II. 2.]

"Deputy . . . had need the guard Of *dragon* watch with unenchanted eyes."—*Milton: Cornus*, 205.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ā. ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *Great Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*.

(2) *Small Dragon*:

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon-bushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as DRAGONET, 2.

dragon-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given to the family Libellulidae, the second family of the tribe Subulicornia, in which the hind wings are approximately of the same size as the anterior, a character which serves to distinguish them from the Ephemeridae. These insects have a large broad head, very freely attached to the thorax, and large, convex, prominent eyes, which often meet upon the crown of the head. The organs of the mouth comprise a pair of strong, horny, toothed mandibles, and a pair of maxillae, showing a single horny lobe, and a palpus of one joint. The wings are closely reticulated, and the legs of moderate length, terminated by three-jointed tarsi. Some 1,400 species have been described from all parts of the world. They are divided into three groups—Agriionides, Aeschnidae, and Libellulides. They are very abundant in the United States, hovering over swamps and pools, and destroying many mosquitoes and other small insects. In tropical regions they are particularly numerous.

"The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragon-flies may have likewise some corrosive quality."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

dragon-leech, *s.* *Hirudo interrupta*, a species of leech used in medicine.

dragon-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A name given to *Cyprea stolidia*, one of the many species of cowries.

*** dragon-tree**, *s.*

Bot.: *Dracæna draco*. [*Dragon's-blood tree*.]

*** dragon-water**, *s.* A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

"Mop. Shut up your doores then; Carduus Benedictus Or dragon water may doe good upon him.

Thes. What means you, Mopius? Mop. Mean I? what mean you.

To invite me to your house when 'tis infected?"

Ravensclap: Amyntas (1640.)

dragon-well, *s.* Au old well in the suburbs of Jerusalem in Nehemiah's time. The word in Hebrew is יַדִּין (*tannin*). Why the well was so called is unknown. [DRAGON, II. 1.]

"And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the dragon-well."—*Isa.* II. 13.

dragon-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Polygonum bistorta*, a name given, like Snakeweed and Adderwort, on account of its twisted root.

2. *Arum dracunculoides*. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-blood, *s.*

1. *Botany*:

(1) *Calamus draco*, a wing-leaved, slender-stemmed palm, similar in habit to that which furnishes the chair canes. It is a native of Sumatra and other Malayan islands. The fruits, which grow in bunches, are about the size of a cherry, and are covered with imbricating scales of a red colour, coated with a resinous substance, which is collected by placing the fruits in a bag and shaking them; the friction loosens the resin, which is then formed into sticks or cakes, and constitutes the best dragon's-blood of commerce. (Smith.)

(2) *Geranium Robertianum*. (Britten & Holland.)

2. *Comm.*: *Sanguis draconis*, a resin, so called on account of its red colour. It exudes from various trees, either spontaneously or from incisions. There are three kinds in commerce: (1) East Indian dragon's-blood, which is found on the ripe fruits and leaves of several palms of the genus *Calamus*—viz., *Calamus Rotang*, *C. draco*, and *C. petraeus*; (2) American, obtained from incisions in *Pterocarpus draco*, indigenous to the West Indies; and (3) Canary dragon's-blood, from *Dracæna draco*. Dragon's-blood is dark red-brown,

opaque, tasteless, scentless, and brittle; it yields by trituration a cinnabar-red powder. When pure it dissolves with a fine red colour in alcohol and in ether, and in oils both fixed and volatile; alkalis also dissolve it more or less completely. Nitric acid oxidizes dragon's-blood, forming oxalic acid, but dilute nitric acid, heated with the resin, yields nitrobenzoic acid. Dragon's-blood, when heated, melts and gives off up to 210° a small quantity of acid watery distillate, containing acetone and benzoic acid. As the heat increases the resin swells up and gives off CO and CO₂, while water is formed, and thick white vapours are evolved, which reduce to a reddish-black liquid. The oily distillate contains two hydrocarbons—dracyl, said to be identical with toluene; and dracynyl, identical with metacinnamene. Dragon's-blood is used for colouring varnishes, for preparing gold lacquers, for tooth tinctures, and for giving a fine red colour to marble. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

"Take dragon's-blood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vitæ, and strain them together."—*Peacock*.

¶ *Dragon's-blood tree*:

Bot.: *Dracæna draco*, a tree of the Lily family (Liliaceæ), a native of the West Coast of Africa, Canaries, and adjacent islands. It grows into a large tree, and after attaining a certain height produces branches. The famous dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, believed to be the oldest vegetable organism in the world, is stated to have been seventy feet high, and forty-eight in circumference; its stem was hollow, and had a staircase in it as high as the point where its branches commenced. It was destroyed in 1867, having previously suffered much from storms. The red resinous substance called dragon's-blood is a secretion of matter that collects at the base of the leaves, which, after the leaves fall, hardens, and is then scraped off. (Smith.) [DRACÆNA.]

dragon's-head, *s.*

1. Bot.: The popular name of several plants of the genus *Dracocephalum* (q.v.), of which word it is a translation.

2. *Astron.*: The ascending node of a planet, indicated in almanacs by the symbol Ω.

¶ *Dragon's head and tail*:

Astron.: The nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intercept the ecliptic.

dragon's-heads, *s.*

Bot.: *Antirrhinum majus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-mouth, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Digitalis purpurea*, (2) *Antirrhinum majus*. (Britten & Holland.)

dragon's-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Dracunculus vulgaris* (*Arum dracunculoides*, Linn.), a tuberous-rooted herb of the Arum family, having a snake-like, mottled stem and pedate leaves, and attaining a height of about three feet. It produces a large dark-coloured spathe, which emits an offensive odour, and while the pollen is discharging it gives off sufficient heat to be felt on putting the hand into the spathe. It is a native of the South of Europe, and is common in botanical gardens. (Smith.)

dragon's-skin, *s.* A familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of Lepidodendron, the rhomboidal leaf-scars of which somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles in their form and arrangement. (Page.)

dragon's-tail, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A name given in palmistry to the line making the separation between the hand and the arm. [DISCRIMINAL.]

2. *Astron.*: The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ♂. [DRAGON'S-HEAD, 2.]

dragon's-water, *s.*

Bot.: *Calla palustris*.

dräg-ôn, a. [A corruption of *diagonal* (q.v.).] A form occurring only in the following compounds:

dragon-beam, *s.*

Building:

(1) A horizontal timber or diagonal plate used in hipped roofs, and on which the foot of the hip-rafter rests. [DRAGGING-BEAM.]

(2) A diagonal brace which stands under a breastsummer, and whose foot rests on a shoulder of the king-post.

dragon-piece, *s.*

Build.: The same as DRAGON-BEAM (q.v.).

dräg-ôn-â-de, dräg-ôn-nâ-de, *s.* [Fr., from *dragon* = a dragon.] The fierce persecutions of the Protestants in France during the reign of Louis XIV., so called from the dragons being employed in carrying them out.

* **dräg-ôn-ëss, * drag-on-esse**, *s.* [Eng. dragon; -ess.] A female dragon.

"Instantly she gave command
Of many dragons for the Volscian state;
[Ill will adding] that the dragonesse
Should bring it up."

Chapman: Hymn to Apollo.

dräg-ôn-ët, * drag-on-ette, *s.* [A dimin. from *dragon* (1) (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little dragon.

"Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many dragons for the Volscian state;
Spenser: *F. q.*, I. xii. 10.

2. *Ichthy.*: A popular name given to fishes of the genus *Callionymus* (q.v.).

† **dräg-ôn-ish, * drag-on-ishe**, *a.* [Eng. dragon; -ish.] Of the form of or like a dragon; dragon-shaped, dragon-like.

"Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, IV. 13.

dräg-ôn-like, *adv.* [Eng. dragon and like.] Like a dragon; furiously.

"He bears all things fairly,
And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state;
Fights dragon-like." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, IV. 7.

drä-gôn-nâ-de, *s.* [DRAGONADE.]

drä-gôn'-nêe, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion and the under part the wings and tail of a dragon.



DRAGONNEE.

dräg-ôns, * dra-gans, * dra-gense, * dra-gens, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *dragancia*.] [DRAGON (1), *s.*]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum Bistorta*, (2) *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, (3) *Arum maculatum*, (4) *Dracunculus minor*. (Britten & Holland.)

"The juice of dragons (in Latine called *Dracunculus minor*)"—*Harrison: Description of England*, II. 24.

¶ (1) *Female Dragons*:

Bot.: *Calla palustris*.

(2) *Water Dragons*:

Bot.: *Calla palustris*. (Britten & Holland.)

dra-goön, *s.* [Sp. & Fr. *dragon*, prob. from the dragon or carbine which they carried, or from Low Lat. *draconarius* = a standard-bearer, from *draconem*, accus. of *draco* = a dragon or standard.] [DRAGON (1), *s.*, A. I. 1 (2); II. 5.]

1. *Mil.*: A horse soldier, who is armed with an infantry fire arm and trained to fight on foot as well as on horse back.

"For this species of service the dragoon was then thought to be peculiarly qualified. He has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

¶ From this extract it would appear that the first dragoons resembled mounted infantry.

2. *Hist.*: A dragonade (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.*: A variety of pigeon.

dragon-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, a Brazilian bird, called also the Umbrella-bird (q.v.).

dra-goön, v.t. [DRAGOON, *s.*]

1. To persecute by abandoning to the mercies of soldiers.

2. To reduce to subjection by military force.
"Those orders were for dragging Protestants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To compel to submit by violent measures or physical means.

"In politics I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragged into a wooden shoe."
Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

boöl, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün: -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

***dra-goôn'-ade**, s. [Eng. dragoon; -ade.] The same as DRAGONADE (q.v.).

"It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terror of ill usage, and a dragoonade in conclusion."—*Burnet: History of his Own Times* (an. 1689).

dra-goôn'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAGON, v.]

***dra-goôn'-êr**, s. [Eng. dragoon; -er.] A dragoon.

"Had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of dragoons."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 283.

dra-goôn'-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DRAGON, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of persecuting or compelling to submit by force.

"The mode of inquisition and dragooning is going out of fashion."—*Burke: Conciliation with America*.

drags'-man, s. [Eng. drag, s., II. 3 (3), and man.] The driver of a drag or coach.

"He had a bow for the dragsman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Gentles*, ch. I.

drai'-gle, v.t. [DRAGGLE.] To soil by trailing; to draggle among wet, &c.

"Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She dragnet's her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye."
—*Burns: Jenny's a' Wat*.

***drail**, v.t. & i. [TRAIL, v.]

A. Trans.: To trail, to drag, to draw along

"Drailling his sheep-hock behind him."—*Dr. H. More*.

B. Intrans.: To trail, to drag.

"If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from drailling in the dirt."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 449.

***drail**, s. [DRAIL, v.] A long trailing head-dress.

"It is no marvel they [women] wear *drailes* on the hinder part of their heads."—*Ward: Simple Cōbier of Agassam* (1647), p. 28.

drain, ***drayn**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *dreknigean*, *dreknian*, *drenian*; cogn. with drag (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To draw off gradually.

"The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss."—*Bacon*.

(2) To filter or pass through some porous substance.

"Salt water *drained* through twenty vessels of earth doth become fresh."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(3) To make dry by drawing off moisture in channels, pipes, &c.; to draw away moisture from. [II.]

"Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep, and formed the main."
—*Roscommon*.

* (4) To suck dry.

"The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*;
Then Romulus his grand sire's throne shall gain,
Of martial towsers the founder shall become,
The people Romans call, the city Rome."
—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* I. 374-77.

(5) To make dry by pouring the liquid contents away from.

"Then to the gods the rosy juice he pours,
And the *drained* goblet to the chief restores."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 179, 180.

2. Fig.: To empty, to exhaust, to draw off gradually.

"And what hope would there be for Holland, *drained* of her troops, and abandoned by her Stadtholder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Agric.: To free land from superfluous moisture by means of drains, open channels, &c. [DRAIN, s.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To flow off gradually.

"It was laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it."—*Ook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. III, ch. viii.

2. To be emptied of moisture; to discharge the superfluous moisture.

3. To become dry by the gradual flowing or dropping off of liquor.

¶ For the difference between to *drain* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

drain, ***dreane**, s. [DRAIN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of draining or drawing off superfluous moisture.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) (*Pl.*): The grains from a mash-tub; as, brewers' *drains*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of drawing or exhausting gradually; the process of becoming gradually drawn off or exhausted. [¶]

(2) A drink, a dram. (*Slang*.)

"Two old men, who came in just to have a *drain*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Box*.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A water-course to remove surface water, or so much from the subsoil as interferes with the fertility of that above it. Covered drains are made in a variety of ways:

(1) A layer of stones in the bed, covered by the earth which had been removed in digging.

(2) Where flat stone is obtainable, two side stones and a cap, covered in with the soil.

(3) A duct formed with a flat tile and an arched semi-cylindrical tile, covered in with stones, to allow percolation of water, and closed with soil.

(4) In tenacious soils a shoulder may be made in the drain to support flat stones which bear the superincumbent earth.

(5) Assorted large stones in the bottom, covered in by smaller stones and a filling of soil.

(6) In peaty soils the drain may be covered in with blocks of the peat or by turfs which will preserve their position for a considerable time if laid properly.

(7) A bed stone and side stones to form a triangular duct covered in by stones, a layer of turf, and the filling of soil.

(8) A duct formed of two semi-cylindrical tiles, respectively above and below a flat tile; the whole covered in by stones and the earth as before.

(9) A perforated drain-pipe of circular or oval section covered in by stones and earth. (*Knight*.)

2. Founding: The trench which conducts the molten metal to the gate of the mould.

¶ **Drain of bullion**: By a drain of bullion is meant the flowing away of gold and silver in coins or in bars, to such an extent as to leave insufficient in the country to meet the requirements of trade. The three principal circumstances which may lead to a drain of bullion from a country are: (1) The relative indebtedness of the country to others with which it trades; (2) A depreciated paper currency; (3) A lower rate of interest for money than prevails in neighbouring countries. (*Bithell*.)

drain-pipe, s.

1. Brewing: The pipe through which the wort is drawn from the mash-tub to the under-back.

2. Agric.: A clay pipe, or drain-tile, laid beneath the surface of the soil lower than plough depth, in order to carry off superfluous water and increase the fertility and ease of working the soil. [TILES.] The tempered clay being placed in a cylinder, the piston is depressed and the clay exudes through the annular throat of the dod, forming a continuous cylinder which is cut by a wire into sections of the required length. (*Knight*.)

drain-tile, s. A hollow tile used in the formation of drains. Drain-tiles are of many forms. [TILE.] They are usually laid by opening a cutting in the ground as narrow at top as can be conveniently worked, and at bottom forming a smooth bed in which the tile fits. The spades for this purpose are made tapering, and of different sizes. (*Knight*.)

drain-trap, s. A device for allowing water to pass off without admitting the passage of air through the duct. [STENCH-TRAP.]

drain-well, s. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water, or such liquid waste from manufactories as would foul running water.

drai'n-a-ble, a. [Eng. drain; able.] That may or can be drained; capable of drainage.

drai'n-age, s. [Eng. drain; -age.]

1. The act of draining or drawing off the superfluous water; the gradual flowing off of superfluous water.

2. The art or science of draining land: as, A person skilled in *drainage*.

3. The system of drains, sewers, &c., by which any town, land, &c., is drained.

4. The mode or system under which any town, land, or district is drained.

5. That which flows or is carried away through drains or natural channels.

6. A district drained by any particular system.

7. Surg.: The removal by a tube of morbid products from a wound.

drai'n'ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DRAIN, v.]

drai'n'-êr, s. [Eng. drain; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which drains.

(2) One who constructs or lays out drains for the carrying off of the superfluous water from lands, the drainage of towns, &c.

2. Fig.: One who or that which exhausts, empties, or draws off gradually.

II. Cookery: A plate perforated so as to allow the water, &c., from vegetables, &c., placed upon it, to escape; a strainer.

drai'n'-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DRAIN, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act, art, or process of drawing off the superfluous water, sewage, &c., from lands or towns; drainage.

"The great plague of 1665 induced them to consider with care the defective architecture, *draining*, and ventilation of the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. Fig.: The act of emptying or exhausting gradually.

draining-auger, s. A horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. It is also used for cutting an opening for laying lead-pipe or drain-pipe. In each case it is intended to save the labour of opening a trench. It is also used for draining mail-pits or cellars, when the circumstances of the level suit. The mode of operation is as follows: the level having been determined, a spot is levelled on the down-hill side for placing the machine. The horizontal axis above is turned by two men at the hand-cranks, rotating the vertical shaft and bevel pinion which turns the larger wheel on the shaft of the auger. When the

pod of the auger is full, it is withdrawn by rotating the other handle. If hard stones be encountered, the auger is withdrawn, and a chisel or drill substituted.

draining-engine, s. A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, lowlands, &c. [CORNISH ENGINE.]

draining-machine, s. A form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. It consists of a revolving vessel with perforated or wire-gauze outer surface, which allows the fluid portion to escape while it retains the solid particles. It is much used in draining sugar. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

draining-plough, s. A ditching-plough. A favourite English kind has three coulters, two mould-boards, and a share. The middle coulters is vertical, and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side cutters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the ditch, and the share cuts the bottom of the ditch, and the mould-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are deflected laterally and delivered on the respective sides of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 in. deep, 15 in. wide at top, and 8 in. at the bottom.

draining-pot, s.

Sugar-manufac.: An inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

draining-pump, s. A pump (*pompé castraise*) for elevating water containing sand and gravel. The single cylinder is open both at top and bottom, and is traversed by a piston without a valve. The cylinder is inclosed in a larger vessel, water-tight, which is itself filled with water. This larger vessel is divided into two equal parts vertically, by a partition which joins the working cylinder, so that the cylinder itself forms a part of the division. One extremity of the cylinder communicates with the cavity on one side of the partition, and the other with the opposite. The four valves are large balls of India-rubber, loaded in the interior with lead. They are contained in separate boxes by the side of the principal box, and are in communication by pairs with the two cavities into which that box is divided. (*Knight*.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite. cûr. rûle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ=ê; ey=â. qu=kw.

draining-tile, s. [DRAIN-TILE.]

drake (1), *s.* [A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form from A.S. *ened* = a duck; O. Icel. *andriki*, Icel. *andarsteggi* = a drake; Sw. *and* = a wild duck, *andirake* = a male wild duck; Dan. *and* = duck, *andrik* = a drake; Ger. *ente* = a duck, *enterich* = a drake; Dut. *eend*; Lat. *anatis* (genit. *anatis*) = a duck. The suffix is = Goth. *reiks* = chief, mighty, ruling. Cf. Ger. *gans* = a goose, *ganserich* = a gander; Eng. *bishop-ric*. (Skeat.)]

1. The male of the duck kind.

"As doth the white doks after hire drake,"

Chaucer: C. T., 8, 575.

2. A name given to the silver shilling of Elizabeth from the mint-mark (a martlet, mistaken for a drake), which was commonly believed to refer to Sir F. Drake, but really was the armorial cognizance of Sir R. Martin, Master of the Mint in 1572.

3. A species of fly, used as a bait in angling; called also the Drake-fly (q.v.).

"Wings made with the mill of a black drake."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. I, ch. v.

drake-fly, s. The same as **DRAKE** (1), *s.*, (q.v.).

drake-stone, s. A thin flat stone thrown so as to skim along the surface of the water.

¶ To play ducks and drakes:

(1) *Lit.*: To play at throwing thin flat stones so that they shall skim along the surface of water.

(2) *Fig.*: To squander in a foolish manner; to waste.

• **drake** (2), *s.* [Lat. *draco*; Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dragon.

"Lo, where the fiery drake alofte

Fleeth up in thair."—*Gower*, iii. 96.

2. *Old Ordinance*: A kind of small cannon.

"Wee had six brasse drakes lay upon the deck; so that she was overtopped with weight."—*A. Wilson: Autobiography*.

drake (3), * **drauk**, * **drawk**, * **drau-icke**, * **drav-ick**, *s.* [Dut. & Mid. Eng. *dravick* = darnel, cockle, or weeds in general.]

Botany:

1. Various grasses—viz., (1) *Bromus sterilis*, (2) *B. secalinus*, (3) *Avena fatua*, (4) *Lolium perenne*, (5) *L. temulentum*.

2. The Corn-cockle (*Lychnis Githago*), which is not a grass but an exogen. (Britten & Holland.)

drām, * **drame**, *s.* [O. Fr. *drame*, *dragme*, *drachme*, from Lat. *drachma*; Gr. *δραχμή* (*drachmē*) = a drachma (q.v.). *Dram* and *drachm* are thus doublets.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water."—*Bacon*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A small quantity.

"An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy."

Shaksp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(2) Such a quantity of spirits as is drunk at once.

"Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character."—*Swift*.

(3) Spirits; alcoholic or distilled liquors.

* (4) A pernicious or deadly potion.

"A lingering *dram*
That should not work maliciously like poison."—*Shaksp.*: *Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

II. *Weights*:

1. *Apothecaries' weight*: The eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grs. (usually written drachm).

2. *Avoirdupois weight*: The sixteenth part of an ounce.

drām-drinker, s. An habitual drunkard, a tippler.

"It was as impossible for him to live without doing mischief as for an old *drām-drinker* or an old opium-eater to live without the daily dose of poison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

drām-drinking, a. & s.

1. *As adj.*: Addicted to drinking; tippling.

2. *As subst.*: The act or practice of tippling.

drām-shop, s. A shop or public-house where spirits are sold to be drunk in drams.

* **drām, v. i. & t.** [DRAM, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To drink drams; to tipple, to indulge in spirits.

"He grows to *dram* with horror."—*Walpole: Letters* (Aug. 23, 1752).

B. Trans.: To ply with drink.

"Implying her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

* **drām, a.** [DRAM, *a.*]

1. Sullen, melancholy.

"Quat honeste or renowne is to be *dram*?"

Douglas: Virgil (Prol.), 96, 18.

2. Cool, indifferent.

"As *dram* and dirty as young miss wad be."

Ross: Helenore, p. 82.

drā-ma, s. [Lat. from Gr. *δρᾶμα* (*drāma*), genit. *δράματος* (*dramatos*) = a deed, a drama, from *δρᾶω* (*drāō*) = to do, to act.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

"Whence, and what are we? to what end ordained?
What means the *drama* by the world sustained?"

Cooper: Retirement, 645, 646.

3. *Dramatic literature or composition*.

"All the products of the modern *drama* must be regarded as the direct progeny of the Greek stage."—*Symonds: Studies of the Greek Poets*, ch. vii.

4. *Dramatic representation*; the representation, with all the necessary adjuncts, of a series of assumedly real events on a stage.

II. *Hist., &c.*: A poem or other literary composition intended to present a picture of real life, and to be represented in character on a stage. Drama consists of two principal species—tragedy and comedy; the minor species are *tragi-comedy*, *farce*, *burlesque*, and *melodrama*. Both tragedy and comedy were invented by the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, in B.C. 562. Tragedy followed in B.C. 536, its first writer being Thespis. Dresses and the stage were introduced by Æschylus in B.C. 486. The drama was introduced into Rome in B.C. 364. The greatest writers of the ancient drama were Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy) amongst the Greeks; and Plautus and Terence (comedy), and Seneca (tragedy) amongst the Romans. The modern drama took its rise from the mysteries or sacred plays, by the medium of which the clergy in the Middle Ages endeavoured to impart a knowledge of the Christian religion. (MYSTERY.) The first English comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, written by Nicholas Udall, head master of Westminster School, before 1551. The greatest of English dramatists were William Shakespeare, born 1564, died 1616; Ben Jonson, born 1574, died 1637; Marlowe; Beaumont and Fletcher. (MIRACLE PLAY, TRAGEDY, COMEDY.)

drā-māt-ic, * drā-māt-ick, † drā-māt-ic-al, a. [Fr. *dramatique*; Gr. *δραματικός* (*dramatikos*), from *δράμα* (*dramā*), genit. sing. of *δρᾶμα* (*drāma*).]

1. Of or pertaining to the drama.

2. Of the nature of or appropriate to the form of a drama.

"The whole structure of the work is *dramatic* and full of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

3. Characterized by incidents appropriate to a drama.

drā-māt-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *dramatic*;

-ly.] In a dramatic manner; by representation, as a drama.

"Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply."—*Bryden*.

drām-a-tis pēr-sō-næ, phr. [Lat.] The persons in a drama; the characters in a play.

drām-a-tist, s. [Fr. *dramatiste*.] One who writes or composes dramas; a writer of dramatic compositions.

"Whatever our dramatists touched they tainted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

drām-a-tiz-a-ble, a. [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be dramatized; fit for or capable of dramatization.

drā-māt-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or art of dramatizing, or describing scenes dramatically; *dramaturgy*.

drām-a-tize, v. t. [Gr. *δραματίζω* (*dramatizō*); Fr. *dramatiser*.] To compose or reduce to the form of a drama; to describe dramatically.

"The scenes were doubtless *dramatized* by Montysim himself."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1856), vol. I, ch. vii, § 2.

dram-a-tized, pa. par. or a. [DRAMATIZ(e).]

dram-a-tiz-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAMATIZ(e).]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of giving the form of a drama to, or of describing dramatically.

* **dram-a-tūr-gic, a.** [Eng. *dramaturg(y)*; *-ic*.] *Histrionic*; hence, *unreal*.

"Some form not grown *dramaturgic* to us."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, I, 145.

* **drām-a-tūr-gist, s.** [Gr. *δραματουργός* (*dramatourgos*) = to write dramas; *δρᾶμα* (*dramā*) = an act, a drama, *εργον* (*ergon*) = work, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] The contriver of a drama.

"The world *dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.'"
—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii, ch. li. (Darwin).

dram-a-tūr-gy, s. [Gr. *δραματουργία* (*dramatourgia*), from *δρᾶμα* (*dramā*), genit. *δράματος* (*dramatos*), and *εργον* (*ergon*) = a work.]

1. The science or art of dramatic composition and representation; the science which treats of the rules or principles of composing and representing a drama.

2. *Histrionism*, *theatricalness*.

"Idol worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, I, 123.

Drām'-mēn, s. [See *Def.*]

Geog.: The name of a port in Norway.

Drammen-timber, Dram-timber, s. The name given to battens exported from Drammen.

* **drām'-mēr, s.** [Eng. *dram*, v.; *-er*.] A *dram-drinker*.

"Habitual drinkers, *drammers*, and high feeders."—*Cheyne: Philocephal Conjectures*.

drām'-mīng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or habit of *dram-drinking* or tippling.

"I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*."—*Foot: The Bankrupt*, lii, 2.

drām'-mōck, s. [Gael. *dramaig* = crowdy.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A thick raw mixture of meal and water.

2. Anything boiled so as to be reduced to pulp.

II. *Fig.*: Tame and spiritless teaching.

"The . . . lukewarm *drammuck* of the fourteen false prelates."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

drānk, pret. of v. [DRINK.]

drānk, s. [Ger. *dravig*, *dravich*.] [DRAUK.]

Darnel.

drāp (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Summer cloth twilled like merino.

drāp (2), *s.* [DROP, *s.*] A drop; a little quantity of drink.

"The town-clerk had his *drap* punch . . . to wash the dust out of his throat."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

drāpe, v. i. & t. [Fr. *draper* = to make cloth; *drap* = cloth.]

* **A. Intrans.**: To make cloth.

"It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but intimated them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cover or invest with cloth or drapery; to arrange drapery over or about.

"His white hat conspicuously *draped* with black crapes."—*Mrs. Stone: Dred*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: To jeer, to banter, to satirize, to ridicule.

"*Draping* us for spending him so much money."—*Temple: Memoirs*, I, 449.

drāped, pa. par. or a. [DRAPE, v.]

drā-pēr, s. [Fr. *drapier*, from *draper* = to make cloth; *drap* = cloth.] One who deals in cloths; one who sells cloths.

"On the same benches on which sat the goldsmiths, drapers, and grocers, who had been returned to Parliament by the commercial towns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

drapers'-teasel, s.

Bot.: *Dipsacus fullonum*.

drā-pēr-lēd, *a.* [Eng. *drapery*; *-ed*.] Covered, invested, or furnished with drapery.

drā-pēr-ŷ, *s. & a.* [Fr. *draperie*, from *drap* = cloth.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The trade, occupation, or process of making and selling cloth; the trade or occupation of a draper.

"He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

* 2. Cloth, stuffs of wool or linen.

"The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

3. The cloths, hangings, &c., with which any object is draped or hung.

"A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with *drapery* lined."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

II. Art: Under this term is included every kind of material used in sculpture and painting for clothing figures.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the manufacture or selling of cloths; as, a *drapery* business.

* **drā-pēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *drap*; Low Lat. *trapeum*.] A cloth, a coverlet, a tablecloth.

"Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispersed,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 29.

Dra-piēr, *s.* [An old form of draper.] The name assumed by Swift in writing the *Drapier's Letters* against the contract for copper coinage given to Wood in A.D. 1722-3.

"The fourth letter of the *Drapier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

drāp-piē, *s.* [A dimin. from *drap* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A little drop; a very small quantity.

drāp-pit, *pa. par. or a.* [Sc. *drap* = drop.] Dropped.

drappit-egg, *s.* A poached egg.

"Just a roasted chucky and a *drappit egg*."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xi.

drāsh, *v.t.* [THRASH.] To thrash.

"He did so *drash* about his brain,
That was not over-stored."
—*Woolcot: F. Pindar*, p. 157.

* **drāst**, **drōste**, *s.* [A.S. *darste*.] Dregs, lees, refuse.

"Thou drud it vp vnto the *drestit* (*drastia*)."
—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* II. 17.

drās-tic, * **drās-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *δραστικός* (*drastikos*), from *δρᾶω* (*draō*) = to effect, to do.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Powerful, effective, acting with strength or strong effect. (Applied to medicines, &c.)

"After this single taking of the *drastick* medicine."
—*Boyle: Works*, I. 150.

2. *Fig.*: Strong, efficacious, effective.

"Military insubordination is that which requires the most prompt and *drastic* remedies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. As subst.: A medicine or remedy which acts powerfully, strongly, and speedily.

* **drās-tŷ**, * **drēs-tī**, * **drēs-tŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *drast*; *-y*.] Full of dregs or lees.

"Dreggy, *drēsti*, or full of *droesty*. *Peculentus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drauc**, *s.* [DRAUK.]

* **draugh**, *s.* [DRAFF.]

draught, **draft**, * **draght**, * **draucht**, * **draughte** (pron. *drafft*), * **draht**, * **dragt**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *droht* (*dosworth*), from *dragan* = to draw, to drag, by the suffixing of *ht* as in *flight* from *fly*, *draft* from *drive*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *dragh* = a load, a burden; *dragen* = to draw; Dan. *dragh* = a load; Icel. *drátt* = a pulling, a draught (of fishes); *draga* = to draw.] [DRAFT.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of drawing, pulling, or hauling; as vehicles, &c.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement."
—*Temple*.

2. The quality or capacity of being easily drawn or dragged.

"The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. The act of sweeping or dragging with a net.

"Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness."—*Baile*.

4. The quantity or number of fishes taken in one sweep of a net.

"For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the *draught* of the fishes."—*Luke* v. 9.

5. The act of drawing liquor into the mouth; a drink.

"With a plenteous *draught* revive thy soul."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, VI. 325.

6. The quantity of liquor drunk at once, or intended to be drunk at once.

"Souls from the pallid face
Wipe off the faint cold dew; weak nature sheds;
Some reach the healing *draught*."
—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, II. 73.

* 7. The act of drawing or shooting with a bow.

"Geoffrey of Bouillon, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three fearless birds called *allierious*."—*Camden: Remains*.

8. The act of representing or delineating in a picture, sketch, or outline.

"I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived."—*Locke*.

9. A representation or delineation in a picture.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the happy *draught* surpassed the image in her mind."
—*Dryden: Mrs. Kilgrew*, 106, 107.

10. Any lineament of the face.

"The spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the *draughts* and lineaments of God's image within the soul of a man."—*J. Boyd: Last Battle*, p. 1, 94.

11. A first sketch, outline, or draft of a document, giving the heads and principal details. [DRAFT, A. I. 1. (3).]

"A *draught* of a law making some alterations in the public worship of the Established Church, had been prepared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

12. A representation.

"Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand."—*South*.

* 13. A draft or number of men, &c., detached from the main body for service elsewhere. [DRAFT, A. II. 3.]

"Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed."—*Addison*.

* 14. A jakes, a privy, a drain.

"Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*."—*Matt.* xv. 17.

15. An order for the payment of money; a draft. [DRAFT, A. II. 1.]

"W' *draught* on *draught* by Ilka Holland mall,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell."
—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 35.

16. The depth of water which a ship draws, *i.e.*, the depth to which it sinks in the water.

17. A current of air, natural or artificial.

18. The trails of a calf or sheep.

* 19. A sudden attack or diversion in war.

"I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

* 20. A mustard poultice; a mild, drawing blister; a mild vesicatory.

* 21. An extract.

"Extracts and *draughts* out of those authors."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. i.

* 22. A move in chess.

"At the chess with me began to play
With her false *draughts* full diuers
She staled on me."
—*Chaucer: Boke of the Duchesse*, 655.

* 23. A trick, a piece of craft, an artful scheme.

"The *draught* and counsell of tua wyse and prudent prelatiss."—*Pitcottie Cron.*, p. 29.

* 24. A draught-horse or ox; draught cattle.

"Shall be accommodate with *draughts* in their march."
—*Isaiah: Histor. Coll.*, v. 649. (*Darles*)

* 25. A cut, a stroke.

"He clefte hym at the ferste *draught*."
—*Ottobian*, 956.

* 26. A draw-bridge.

"Thay let down the grete *draught*."—*Gawaine*, 817.

II. Technically:

1. **Domestic & Engineering:**

(1) The current of air which supplies a fire. When this is not mechanically aided, it is called a natural draft. When driven mechanically, it becomes a forced draft or blast. It is also known as cold or hot blast, according to the temperature; that of the external atmosphere, or artificially heated.

(2) The course or direction of the hot air and smoke: as, a direct, a reverting, a split, or a wheel draft.

2. **Masonry:** Chisel-dressing at the angles of stones, serving as a guide for the levelling of the surfaces.

3. **Pattern-making:** The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mould, without disturbing the loam.

4. **Weaving:** The arrangement of the heddles so as to move the warp for the formation of the kind of ornamental figure to be exhibited by the fabric. Known also as Drawing, Reeling-in, Cording of the loom. In every species of weaving, whether direct or cross, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working. The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf; and as the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called a draft.

5. **Comm.**: An allowance for waste made on goods sold by weight; also an allowance on excisable goods.

6. **Med.**: A medicine prepared to be taken as a drink.

7. **Games (Pl.)**: A game slightly resembling chess, and played on a chess-board with twelve pieces or men on each side. The men are placed on each alternate square, and the object of each side is to capture all the pieces of the opponent. The pieces move forward diagonally, one square at a time, except when capturing a piece, which is done by jumping over any piece the square behind which is unoccupied. Any piece which succeeds in reaching the extreme end of the board is "crowned," and is then termed a king, and has the power of moving in any direction backwards or forwards. The game was unknown to the ancients. It is mentioned in A.D. 1551. It was also called *jeu des dames*, or *dams* (q.v.).

8. **Shipbuilding**: The drawing or design by which the ship is to be built, which is generally on a scale of one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

† 9. **Banking**: The same as DRAFT, A. II. 1.

B. As adjective:

1. Used or adapted for the draught of vehicles, loads, &c.

"The most occasion that farmers have is for *draught* horses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Written or given in outline; of the nature of a draft.

"Having stated in the said *draught* note."—*Trial of W. Humphreys* (1839), p. 5.

3. Drawn from a cask or barrel: as, *draught* ale.

¶ (1) **Angle of draught**: The angle made with the line of motion in a plane, over which a body is drawn, by the line of draught, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body.

(2) **On draught**: Supplied or drawn direct from the cask.

draught-bar, **draft-bar**, *s.*

1. A swingle-tree, double or single.

2. The bar of a railway-carriage with which the coupling is immediately connected.

draught-board, *s.* The board on which the game of draughts is played.

"Evangeline brought the *draught-board* out of its corner."
—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, l. 3.

draught-box, **draft-box**, *s.* An air-tight tube, invented by Parker, by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. It is a means of rendering the whole fall available at will without placing the wheel at the bottom. It is sometimes used to avoid extreme length of wheel-shaft; at other times to conform the arrangements to the peculiar location, rendering it necessary to place the wheel at a distance above tail-water. (*Knights*.)

draught-compasses, *s. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, plans, &c.

draught-engine, **draft-engine**, *s.*

Mining: An engine (usually steam) for elevating ore, coal, miners, &c., or for pumping out water.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

draught-equalizer, draft-equalizer, s. A treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that they may all exert an equal amount of force.

draught-furnace, draft-furnace, s. A reverberatory air-furnace; one in which a blast is employed.

draught-hole, draft-hole, s. The hole whereby a furnace is supplied with air.

draught-hook, draft-hook, s. One of the hooks on the checks of a gun-carriage to manœuvre it, or attach additional draught-gear in steep places.

draught-horse, s. A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

*** draught-house, s.** A house where filth is deposited; a jakes, a privy.

"And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draught-house."—2 Kings x. 27.

draught-net, s. [DRAFT-NET.]

draught-ox, s. An ox employed in drawing loads.

draught-regulator, draft-regulator, s. A means for opening and closing furnace-doors, or dampers in the air, draught, or discharge flue, so as to urge the fire or moderate its intensity respectively, as it may lag below or quicken above the desired standard. Automatic devices for this purpose are actuated by arrangements known as thermostats. These usually depend upon the expansion of metal by heat and its consequent contraction as it cools. The lengthening or shortening of a metallic rod is the actuating force which is communicated by levers or other mechanism to the door, register, or damper. As a certain relation exists—under ordinary conditions—between the heat of steam and its pressure, the heat or pressure of steam acting on a column of mercury may be made by electric connection to actuate a magnet, and so operate the device which governs access of air to the furnace, or determines the area of the flue by which the volatile results of combustion are discharged. [DAMPER.]

draught-rod, draft-rod, s.

Plough. A rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam.

draught-spring, draft-spring, s. A spring intervening between the tug or trace of a draught animal and the load, whereby a jerking strain upon the animal is avoided. It was invented and used by Sir Alexander Gordon. Draught-springs are connected to the draw-bars of railway-carriages, to lessen the violence of the jerk communicated to them in starting.

*** draught (as draft), v.t.** [DRAUGHT, s.]

1. To draw out.

"You saw all the great men . . . draughted out one by one, and baited in their turns."—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 19.

2. To draw up, to sketch, to compose in outline, to draft.

3. To detach and send elsewhere for service; to draft.

"Twenty thousand more were draughted from the town of Rio."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. I, bk. i, ch. ii.

4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing; to drain.

"The Parliament so often draughted and drained."—*W. Scott (Webster)*.

draught-ed, draft-ed (both as **draft-éd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRAFT, v.]

draught-ing, draft-ing (both as **draft-íng**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAFT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of drawing, delineating, or composing in outline.

2. The act of detaching for service or duty elsewhere.

draughts (as drafts), s.pl. [DRAFT, s.]

1. In the same sense as DRAFT, s., A. II. 8.

2. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels. If good oats are given; but as *draughts* are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased."—*Agric. Surv. Gallowsay*, p. 114.

draughts-man, drafts-man (both as **drafts-man**), *s.* [Eng. *draught*, and *man*.]

1. One who draws up formal documents, as deeds, leases, &c.

2. One who draws plans; one who is skilled in draughtsmanship.

* 3. A tippler.

"The wholesome restorative above-mentioned . . . may be given to all the morning *draughtsmen*."—*Taiter*.

draughts-man-ship, drafts-man-ship (both as **drafts-man-ship**), *s.* [Eng. *draughtsman*; *ship*.] The art or science of a draughtsman; skill in drawing plans, &c.

draught-y (as **draft-ý**), *a.* [Eng. *draught*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of or exposed to draughts.

* 2. *Figuratively*:

1. Fit for a draught-house or jakes; filthy, vile.

"The filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarm in our printing-houses."—*Returne from Pernassus* (1606).

2. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes.

"Everybody said that, but for the devices of aud *draughty* Keeliv, he would have been proven as mad as a March hare."—*The Entail*, ii. 121.

3. Artful, crafty: applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse.

"'I'll be plain w' you,' said my grandfather to this *draughty* speech."—*E. Gilkaise*, l. 162.

* **drauk, * drawk, * drawke, * drauc, s.** [Ger. *dravig, dravich*.] Darnel.

"*Drauke, wede. Drauca*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

drave, pret. of v. [DRIVE, v.] Drove.

"A dozen o' gillies as rough and rugged as the beasts they drove."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

* **drav-el, * drab-el-yn, v.t.** [DRABBLE.] To bedabble; to make dirty or filthy.

"Right as a *draveled* lout."

Poem on Times of Edward II., p. 25.

* **dra-vick, s.** [DRAKE (3), s.]

Dra-vid-i-an, a. [From *Dravid(a)*: Eng. *adj. suff. -ian*.] Of or pertaining to Dravida, or Dravira, the old name of a province of India. The Dravidian languages include Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malabar.

"It was, I think, in 1865 that I first saw Dr. Caldwell's grammar of the *Dravidian* languages, and it immediately occurred to me that a similar book was much wanted for the Aryan group."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. I (1872), Pref. viii.

drâw, * dra-ghen, * drawe, * dral-en, * drey (pa. ten. * *drogh, * droh, * drou, * drew, * drawe, * droogh, drew, * drewe*), *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *drag* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To drag, pull, or haul after one by force or power exerted in the front of the person or thing dragged.

(2) To pluck or pull out: as, To *draw* a sword, to *draw* a tooth.

"Who wears a sword he must not *draw*."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 14.

(3) To remove or pull, not necessarily with force.

"Mi ring of finger thou *drawe*."

Priestman, iii. 72.

(4) To pull, haul, or cause to come by compulsion; to force to go.

"Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats?"—*James* ii. 6.

(5) To drag or pull out from fastenings.

"They drew out the staves of the ark."—*2 Chron.* v. 9.

(6) To take off the spit.

"The rest

They cut in legs and fillets for the feast. Which *drawn* and served, their hunger they appease."

Dryden: Homer, Iliad l.

(7) To raise or lift as from a deep place: as, to *draw* water from a well.

"They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon."—*Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

(8) To give vent to or utter slowly: as, To *draw* a deep sigh.

(9) To inhale, to take into the lungs.

"A simple child

"That lightly *draws* its breath,

And feels its life in every limb,

What should it know of death?"

Wordsworth: We are Seven.

(10) To bring out from a receptacle; to cause to run from a cask, &c.

(11) To allow or cause any liquid to run.

"I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood."—*Wiemann: Surgery*.

(12) To take out of an oven.

(13) To cause to slide; to pull more closely together or apart.

"Philoclea treated Pamela to open her grief: who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

(14) To extract.

"Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawen* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves."—*Cleynie*.

(15) To attract; to cause to move or turn towards itself.

"We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it: so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt."—*Bacon*.

(16) To suck.

"Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated."—*Wiemann: On Tumours*.

(17) To eviscerate; to take the bowel or entrails from; to disembowel.

"In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe."—*King: Art of Cookery*, 246.

(18) To protract, to extend, to lengthen: as, To *draw* wire.

"How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden! How long her face is *drawn*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

(19) To form, mark, or construct between two points: as, To *draw* a line.

(20) To represent by lines drawn on any surface; to delineate, to picture.

"Which the concealed painter *drew* so proud, As heaven, it seemed, to kiss the turrets bowed."—*Shakespeare: Rupe of Lucrece*, 1,371, 1,372.

(21) To move gradually, to extend.

"In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea."—*Bulfinch*.

(22) To take out of a box or wheel: as, To *draw* tickets in a lottery.

* (23) To tear limb from limb.

(24) *Gaming*: To take [cards] from the one who is dealing, as in *draw-poker*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To attract, to cause to turn towards itself.

"He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him."—*Clarendon*.

(2) To entice, to allure, to attract.

"Having art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose."—*Hayward*.

(3) To attract, to cause to follow one.

"The poet Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods: Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage, But music, for the time, doth change his nature."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

* (4) To persuade, to induce.

"The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them."—*Darvies*.

* (5) To win, to gain.

"This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me That which my father loses."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 4.

(6) To bring on or procure as a result; to cause.

"When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death."—*Locke*.

* (7) To protract, to extend, to spin out.

"In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

(8) To derive, to receive, to adopt.

"Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences."—*Temple*.

(9) To deduce as from postulates.

"From the events and revolutions of these governments, are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen."—*Temple*.

* (10) To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

"What shows the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?"—*Locke*.

* (11) To receive, to take up.

"If every duet in six thousand duets Were in six parts, and every part a duet, I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(12) To take out, to withdraw: as, To *draw* money from a bank.

* (13) To bear, to produce: as, A bond *draws* interest.

hâll, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

- (14) To elicit.
"To utter that which else no worldly good should
"use from me."—*Shaksp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, III. I.
- (15) To extort, to force.
So sad an object, and so well expressed.
Drewe sighs and groans from the grieved hero's
"breast."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid* I. 680, 681.
- * (16) To wrest, to twist; to distort.
"I wish that both you and others would cease from
"drawing the scriptures to your fantasies and affections."
—*Whitgift*.
- (17) To compose; to form or set down in
writing.
"Garrick was a worshipper himself;
"He drew the liturgy, and framed the ritee
"And solemn ceremonial of the day."
—*Cowper*: *Task*, vi. 678-80.
- (18) To write out, fill up, or prepare formally
in writing.
"He had, in the very presence chamber, positively
"refused to draw warrants in contravention of Acts of
"Parliament."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
- (19) To depict in words; to describe, to re-
present.
"Homer has been proved before, in a long paragraph
"of the preface, to have excelled in drawing characters
"and painting manners."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*
(Footscript).
- (20) To win or gain in a lottery.
"He has drawn a hick, and smiles."—*Dryden*: *Don*
Sebastian, I. I.
- (21) To bend; as, To draw a bow.
- * (22) To withdraw from judicial notice.
"Go, wash thy face, and draw the action. Come,
"thou must not be in thine hour with me."—*Shaksp.*:
Henry IV., II. I.
- (23) To select, fix upon, or determine by
lot.
- * (24) To select, or pick out.
"A negro; to sever or take out of the flocke, to
"draw shepe."—*Eliot*: *Dictionary* (1659).
- (25) To leave undecided: as, The match was
drawn.
- * (26) To take, to translate.
"Ut of latin this song is *dragen* on Englerie speche." I
Genesis & Exodus, 13.
- * (27) To bring back, to recall.
"Who so draweth into memoire
"What hath befelle."—*Gower*, I. 5.
- * (28) To suffer, to go through.
"O the pine and o the death that he *drogh* for mon-
"ean."—*St. Juliana*, p. 49.
- * (29) To strain.
"Take ryse . . . draughte hom thorowhe a streyn-
"our."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 16.
- ## II. Technically:
- ### 1. Hunting:
- (1) To trace the steps of the game.
- (2) To search, as a covert, for a fox, hare,
&c.
"Hounds had scarcely drawn half the dense under-
"growth of Tisdley Wood."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.
- (3) To force to leave its cover or hole: as, To
draw a badger.
"No more truth in thee than in a drawn fox."—*Shaksp.*:
Henry IV., III. 3.
2. *Naut.*: To sink into the water to a cer-
tain depth; to require a certain depth of
water in which to float.
3. *Med.*: To collect the matter of an ulcer
or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to bring
to maturation and discharge.
4. *Coursing*: To strike a dog out of a match
or course; to withdraw.
"But and Earl of Clyde had a short undecided run,
"when an arrangement was made to draw the last-
"named, who had been hard run."—*Field*, Jan. 28th,
1882.
5. *Cricket*: To play a ball so that it passes
between longstop and long-leg.
- ### B. Intransitive:
- #### I. Ordinary Language:
- ##### 1. Literally:
- (1) To pull, drag, or haul: as, a waggon,
a cart, &c.; to perform the office of a beast of
draught.
"That city shall take an heifer, which hath not been
"wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the
"yoke."—*Deut.* xxi. 3.
- (2) To be capable or susceptible of traction
or hauling: as, A cart draws easily.
- (3) To unsheathe a sword.
"Cheyney fastened a quarrel on Wharton. They
"drew."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.
- (4) To move, to approach, to turn and ad-
vance towards a place or person.
"Toward here fader he gunen *drawe*,"
Genesis & Exodus, 2, 878.
- (5) To collect or come together; to be col-
lected.
"The English who remained began, in almost every
"county, to draw close together."—*Macaulay*: *Hist.*
Eng., ch. xli.

- (6) To take a card out of a pack; to draw
a ticket in a lottery.
- * (7) To bend; to draw a bow.
"Look ye, draw home enough."—*Shaksp.*: *Titus*
Andronicus, IV. 3.
- (8) To practise the art of delineation; to
produce pictures or representations by means
of lines.
"So much insight into perspective, and skill in
"drawing, as will enable him to represent tolerably on
"paper anything he sees, should be got."—*Locke*.
- (9) To raise water from a well, &c.
"Both drink thou, and I will also draw for thy
"canele."—*Gen.* xlv. 44.
- * (10) To withdraw, to move.
- (11) To extract liquid from a cask, &c.
- (12) To be drawn out in spinning.
- * (13) To filter, to ooze.
"In other situations the subsoil is so concreted, or
"hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few
"feet of distance."—*Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 368.
- ### 2. Figuratively:
- (1) To act as a weight; to influence, pre-
judice, or bias.
"They should keep a watch upon the particular bias
"of their minds, that it may not draw too much."—*Ad-*
dition: *Spectator*.
- (2) To attract: as, A play draws well.
- (3) To advance, to move on.
"To dede I drawe, als ye mai see,"
Metrical Homilies, p. 80.
- (4) To approach, to come nearer, to advance,
to draw on.
"And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh,
"In all the pride of blooming youth I die."
Addition: *Orid.*: *Story of Narcissus*, 86, 87.
- (5) *Of time*: To approach, to advance.
"The minute *draws* on."—*Shaksp.*: *Merry Wives*,
V. 5.
- * In this sense frequently used impersonally.
"When it drew towards the eve,"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2, 879.
- (6) To contract, to shrink.
"I have not yet found certainly that the water
"itself by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or
"draw into less room."—*Bacon*: *Natural History*.
- * (7) To amount.
"Als mekell will for viij s. the stane as *drawis* to
"xviij s."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. (1538), xvi. p. 601.
- * (8) To be delayed or protracted.
"This drew over for a space, and mean tyme Mar-
"garet, our young queene, brought home a sone," &c.—*Pi-*
scottiche Cron., p. 256 (ed. 1728), xvi. p. 107.
- ### II. Technically:
- #### 1. Hunt.
- To search or draw a covert.
"Whilst drawing along the plantations they intrude
"upon the habitation of a fox."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.
- #### 2. Comm.
- To write out a draft or order for
payment of a certain sum by another person.
- #### 3. Med.
- To cause suppuration; to collect
the matter of an ulcer, abscess, &c.
- #### 4. Naut.
- To sink in the water; to require
a certain depth of water.
"Greater hulks draw deep."
Shaksp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.
- * Crabb thus discriminates between
to draw, to pull, to haul, to drag, to pluck, and
to tug: "Draw expresses here the idea common
to the first three terms, namely, of putting a
body in motion from behind oneself or towards
oneself; to drag is to draw a thing with violence,
or to draw that which makes resist-
ance; to haul is to drag it with still greater
violence. We draw a cart; we drag a body
along the ground; or haul a vessel to the
shore. To pull signifies only an effort to
draw without the idea of motion: horses pull
very long sometimes before they can draw a
heavily laden cart up hill. To pluck is to
pull with a sudden twitch, in order to
separate; thus, feathers are plucked from
animals. To tug is to pull with violence;
thus, men tug at the oar. In the moral ap-
plication we may be drawn by anything which
can act on the mind to bring us nearer to an
object; we are dragged only by means of
force; we pull a thing towards us by a direct
effort. To haul, pluck, and tug are seldom
used but in the physical application." (*Crabb*:
Eng. Synon.)
- #### * In special phrases:
1. To draw away: Gradually to get in front,
so as to leave others behind.
"The first-named pair then drew away and won by
"two lengths."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1882.
2. To draw back:
- ##### (1) Ordinary Language:
- (a) *Lit.*: To move back, to retire.
- (b) *Figuratively*:
- (i) To refuse or be unwilling to fulfil a
pledge, promise, or undertaking.

- (ii) To apostatize.
- (2) *Comm.*: To receive back as duties on
goods for exportation.
3. To draw in:
- #### (1) Transitive:
- (a) To collect, to bring together for appli-
cation to any purpose.
"A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on,
"and every thing that can but be drawn in any way,
"to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostenta-
"tion."—*Locke*.
- (b) To contract, to pull back, to shorten.
"Now, sporting muse, draw in the flowing rein;
"Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains."
Gay.
- (c) To entice, to inveigle, to involve in any
business without consent.
"Many who had, in December, taken arms for the
"Prince of Orange and a Free Parliament, muttered,
"two months later, that they had been drawn in."—*Mac-*
aulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.
- (2) *Intrans.*: To become shortened or con-
tracted: as, The days begin to draw in.
4. To draw near or nigh: To approach, to
come nearer or closer.
"They see Jesus walking on the sea, and drawing
"nigh unto the ship."—*John* vi. 19.
5. To draw off:
- #### (1) Transitive:
- (a) *Literally*:
- (i) To withdraw, to lead away.
- (ii) To drain out or extract by a vent.
"Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole
"stopped with a spill, which never allow, to be pulled
"out till you draw off a great quantity."—*Mortimer*:
Husbandry.
- (iii) To extract by distillation. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits of
"their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their
"minds have gathered fresh strength."—*Addition*: *Free-*
holder.
- (b) *Fig.*: To abstract, to withdraw, to turn
off or away.
"It draws men's minds off from the bitterness of
"party."—*Addition*.
- (2) *Intrans.*: To retire, to retreat, to give
way. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is
"to draw off by degrees, and not to come to an open
"rupture."—*Collier*.
- #### 6. To draw on:
- (1) *Transitive*:
- (a) *Lit.*: To put on by means of pulling:
as, He drew on his boots.
- (b) *Figuratively*:
- (i) To cause, to bring on by degrees, to
involve.
"The examination of the subtle matter would draw
"on the consideration of the nice controversies that
"perplex philosophers."—*Boyle*: *On Fluids*.
- (ii) To allure, to entice, to induce to follow
by persuasion.
"Some thought that Phillip did but trifle with her,
"Some that she but held off to draw him on."
Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 471, 472.
- (iii) To occasion, to invite.
- "Under colour of war, which either his negligence
"draws on, or his practices procured, he levied a sub-
"sidy."—*Boyle*: *On Colours*.
- #### (2) Intransitive:
- (a) To approach, to come nearer or closer.
"The fatal day draws on, when I must fall."
Dryden: *Homer*; *Iliad* vi.
- (b) To gain on or get nearer to in pursuit.
- #### 7. To draw over:
- (1) To raise in a still.
"I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed
"with it essential oil of wormwood, drawn over with
"water in a limbeck."—*Boyle*: *On Colours*.
- (2) To induce to change parties; to bring
over.
"Some might be brought into his interests by
"money; others drawn over by fear."—*Addition*: *On*
the War.
- #### 8. To draw out:
- (1) *Transitive*:
- (a) *Literally*:
- (i) To lengthen or cause to stretch out by
beating, or other application of force.
"Better a piece of Iron out, or as workmen call it,
"draw it out, till it come to its breadth."—*Mozon*.
- (ii) To set in order for battle.
- "Let him desire his superior officer, that the next
"time he is drawn out, the challenger may be posted
"near him."—*Collier*.
- (iii) To detach or separate from the main
body; to select.
"Next, of his men and ships he makes review,
"Drawn out the best and ablest of the crew."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* vii. 724, 725.
- (iv) To extract or draw off: as, liquor from
a cask.

fate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

(v) To extract as by distillation.

(b) *Figuratively*:

(i) To protract, to lengthen.

"He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance."

Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, II. 4.

(ii) To spin out.

"Virgil has drawn out the best rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one."—*Addison*.

(iii) To extract, to pump out or elicit by question, &c.

"Philicia found her, and to draw out more, said she, have often wondered how such excellencies could be."—*Sidney*.

(iv) To induce, to extract, to cause to be uttered.

"Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the Church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can show that they have done ill. What needed this wrest to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—*Hooker*.

(2) *Intrans.* : To become longer: as, The days begin to draw out.

9. To draw together: To collect or come together or closer.

10. To draw up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To raise or lift up from a depth.

(b) To range in line; to form troops in regular order.

"So Muley-Zeydan found us,
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

(c) To compose.

"A paper may be drawn up and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen."—*Swift*.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To be lifted or raised; to rise: as, The curtain drew up.

(b) To form in regular order or line.

"The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, drew up in a large field opposite to the bridge."—*Clarendon*.

(c) To come to a stop or stand; to pull up: as, The carriage drew up at his door.

11. To draw up with:

(1) To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy: used in a general sense.

(2) To be in a state of courtship.

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to draw up w' you."—*Sir A. Wylie, III. 152.*

12. To draw to a head:

(1) *Lit. & Med.*: To begin to suppurate; to ripen.

"About: To wax ripe, or draw to a head, as an impostume, also to end."—*Colgrave*.

(2) *Fig.*: To approach a state of ripeness or readiness.

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast drawing to an head."—*Spalding, II. 23.*

*13. To draw one's pass: To give over, to give up.

*14. To draw dry-foot: According to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the dry foot without the scent.

"A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well."—*Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, IV. 2.*

*15. To draw a book: To draw up a bill or lawyer's brief.

"He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband, that hee would draw a booke, to intimate to the Judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him."—*Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).*

16. To draw the long bow: To tell incredible stories.

17. To draw cut: To draw lots. [Cut, s.]

18. To draw level: To get level with, to come up to, to overtake.

"Havi Karl gradually drew level, and was over a length in front."—*Field, Jan. 23, 1882.*

19. To draw a person out: To entice him to speak on any matter. (Generally with an idea of ridiculing him.)

*20. To draw to the gallows:

Law: One of the barbarous arrangements formerly carried out when the extreme penalty of the law was to be inflicted on one convicted of high treason. Originally the culprit was dragged along the ground or pavement. Then, humanity beginning to assert its influence, the authorities connived at his being brought along on a sledge or hurdle. This more humane practice became the general custom, and at last the law. (*Blackstone*.)

draw, s. [DRAW, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of drawing; draught.

"The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broadsword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a draw threw it over his head."—*Heath: Flagellum (1679), p. 45.*

2. The act of drawing lots.

3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn or raised up.

4. A lot or chance drawn.

5. An undecided or drawn game.

"The match thus ended in a draw in favour of the colonials."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, 1882.*

6. A feeler, a trial.

"This was what, in modern days, is called a draw."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth, ch. V. (Dorset).*

II. *Hunt.*: The act of drawing a covert.

"Tisdale Wood was our first draw."—*Field, Jan. 23, 1882.*

draw-bar, s. An iron rod to connect a locomotive with a tender.

draw-bench, s. A machine for drawing slips of metal through a gauged opening. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

draw-bore, s.

Carp.: A hole so made through a tenon and mortise that the pin will draw up the shoulder to the abutment. The hole through the tenon is bored at a distance from the shoulder less than the thickness of the cheeks measured between the hole through the mortise and the face of the abutment against which the shoulder is drawn. (*Knight*.)

Draw-bore pin:

Join.: A joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

draw-boring, s. The operation of polishing a musket-barrel after it has been rifled.

draw-boy, s.

Weaving: Formerly the boy who pulled the cords of the harness in figure-weaving. A term sometimes applied to the mechanical device which forms a substitute for the boy. [*JACQUARD*.]

draw-bridge, ***drau-bridge**, ***draw-brig**, ***draw-brugge**, s. A form of bridge in which the span is removable from the opening to allow masted vessels to pass, or to prevent crossing. Drawbridges were in mediæval times used to span the fosse or moat, the movable part being made to rise vertically, so as to present a twofold obstacle to any enemy, a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In modern drawbridges the movable part is made to move horizontally. **Draw-**



DRAWBRIDGE.

bridges are used in crossing canals, rivers, and dock entrances, which are occasionally traversed by masted vessels. They are also used in crossing the ditches, fosses, and moats of fortifications. They are of four kinds: (1) The lifting-bridge is used in Holland upon the canals and in fortifications, in places where the roadway is near the level of the water. The bridge is lifted bodily and supported by a heavy framework, while the vessel passes. [*LIFTING-BRIDGE*.] (2) The turning-bridge or swing-bridge moves on a vertical pivot, being sometimes in two sections which meet halfway across the water-course. The portion on land is a counterpoise for that projecting over the water, and the bridge moves in arc-shaped tracks, resting on cannon-balls. [*SWING-*

BRIDGE.] It is sometimes supported by a central post and swings 90°, opening two passages for vessels, one on each side. This is a pivot-bridge. (3) The bascule bridge turns on a horizontal pivot, standing in a vertical position on the side of the water-way while the vessel passes by. The inner end is in excess of the weight of the roadway, and descends into a pit built with hydraulic masonry. This pit is not material, perhaps, in fortifications, and is not desirable in ordinary road or dock work. The bascule may be seen at Havre and Hull. [*BASCULE-BRIDGE*.] (4) The rolling-bridge has been introduced on some English railways. The bridge passes laterally upon a carriage until it has passed the junction of the line of rails, and then rolls inward to leave the water-way clear.

"There is not of that castigate,
Its drawbridge and portcullis weight,
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left."

Byron: Mazeppa, x.

draw-cut, s. An oblique motion of a knife, so as to move lengthwise across an object as well as cutting into it.

draw-filing, s. Drawing a file longitudinally up and down a piece of metal, without giving the tool any movement in the direction of its length.

draw-gate, s. The valve of a sluice, either of a canal, a flushing arrangement, or a flume or penstock of a water-wheel.

draw-gauge cutter, s. A harness-maker's tool for cutting strips of leather of any set width. [*GAUGE-KNIFE*.]

draw-gear, s. The coupling-parts of railway-carriages.

***draw-gloves**, s. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

"At draw-gloves we'll play,
And prettish let's be this:
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss."

draw-head, s.

1. *Rail.*: The projecting part of a draw-bar in which the coupling-pin connects with the link.

2. *Spin.*: A device in spinning in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-kiln, s. A lime-kiln arranged to afford a continuous supply of lime from below, fuel and limestone being fed in above from time to time. Also called a Running-kiln, or Continuous kiln.

***draw-latch**, ***draw-latches**, s. A thief.

"Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stilt and I returne; and if I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be call'd a duke, but a draw-latch."—*Tragedy of Hoffman (1631).*

draw-link, s. A connecting-link for railway carriages.

draw-loom, s.

Weaving: The draw-loom was the predecessor of the jacquard, and is used in figure-weaving. The number of the heddles being too great to be worked by the feet of the weaver, the warp-threads are passed through loops formed in strings, arranged in a vertical plane, one string to every warp-thread; and these strings are arranged in separate groups, which are pulled by a draw-boy, in such order as may be required to produce the pattern. The groups are drawn by pressure on handles, the required order being determined by reference to a design, painted on paper, which is divided up into small squares. A mechanical draw-boy has been contrived, to dispense with human assistance. It consists of a half-wheel with a rim grooved so as to catch into the strings requiring to be pulled down. The half-wheel travels along a toothed bar, with an oscillating motion from right to left, and draws down the particular cords required for the pattern. (*Knight*.)

draw-net, s. A net with large meshes, used for catching the larger varieties of fowl.

draw-plate, s. A drilled steel plate or ruby through which a wire or ribbon of metal is drawn to reduce and equalize it. The

ball, **boy**; **pòut**, **jòwì**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

draw-plate is made of a cylindrical piece of cast-steel, one side being flatted off. Several holes of graduated sizes are punched through the plate from the flat side, and the holes are somewhat conical in form. The wire is cleaned of its oxide in a tumbling-box, and is then annealed. It is then drawn through as many of the holes in succession as may be necessary to bring it to the required size. The wire is occasionally annealed to remove the hardness incident to compression in the plate, and pickled to remove scale. The sharpened end being passed through a hole in the plate, it is drawn through sufficiently to attach it to the wheel. This, being revolved, draws the wire through the plate and reels it up as drawn. The coil from which it is drawn is dampened with starch-water or beer-grounds as a lubricator. For fine work, such as the drawing of gold and silver wire, the draw-hole is made of a drilled ruby. Wire for pendulum-springs of watches is drawn through a pair of flat rubles with rounded edges.

draw-point, s.

Engrav. The etching-needle used on the bare point; also called Dry-point.

draw-poker, s. [See POKER.]

draw-spring, s. The spring of a draw-head; a spring coupling-device for railway carriages.

draw-tube, s. The adjustable tube of a compound microscope, having the eye-piece at its outer end, and the erecting-glass (if any) at its inner end.

draw-well, s. A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope and bucket.

drāw-a-ble, a. [Eng. *draw*; -able.] That may or can be drawn.

"By a magic might
Drawable here and there."
More: *Song of the Soul*.

drāw-bäck, s. [Eng. *draw*, and *back*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *II*.

2. *Fig.*: A cause of loss of profit or advantage; a disadvantage, an inconvenience, an obstacle.

"I am not insensible that third nights are disagreeable drawbacks upon the annual profits of the stage."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

II. Comm.: An amount of money paid back or allowed: specifically, a certain amount of customs or duties refunded or remitted to an exporter of goods which have been previously imported, and on which duty has been paid; a certain allowance of excise duty on the exportation of goods of home manufacture.

"In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent."
Swift.

* **Drāw-cān'-sīr, s. & a.** [See definition.]

A. As substantive:

1. The name of a braggart character in the comedy *The Rehearsal*, written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1663. He is represented as a burlesque character of extraordinary valour and fighting powers, of which he incessantly boasts.

2. A braggadocio, a bully, a blusterer, a braggart.

"The leader was of ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drāw-cān-sīr*, sparing neither friend nor foe."—*Addison*.

B. As adj.: Blustering, bullying, full of braggartism.

"The arrogant nephew and his two *drāw-cān-sīr* uncles appeared."—*W. Irving: The Widow's Ordeal*.

drāw-eō, s. [Eng. *draw*; -ee.]

Comm.: The person on whom a bill of exchange or order for payment of money is drawn.

drāw-ēr, * draw-ar, s. [Eng. *draw*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who draws or pulls: as, One who draws water from a well.

* (2) One who draws liquor from a cask, &c.; a waiter, a barman.

"I am a gentleman; thou art a *draw-er*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(3) In the same sense as *II*.

(4) A sliding box or case in a table, desk, &c., which can be drawn out or pushed in at pleasure.

(5) (*Pl.*): An undergarment of wool or cotton worn by both sexes on the legs and lower parts of the body.

"The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old."—*Locke*.

* 2. *Fig.*: That which has the power or quality of attracting.

"Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *draw-er*."—*Swift*.

II. Comm.: One who draws a bill or order for the payment of a certain sum of money on another.

¶ (1) *Drawers of cloth, drawers of claithe*: Persons who pulled or stretched cloth so that it should measure more than in reality it ought.

"It is statute *anentis drawaris of claithe* and litars of fals colouris, that gif any drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that an half of the saidis guidis be our souerane lordis eschete, and the tother half to the hurghie."—*Acts James V.* (1540), (ed. 1814), p. 376.

(2) *Wooden drawers*: A movable wooden frame, containing a number of drawers one above the other.

drawer-lock, s. A form of inside or mortise lock which projects its bolt upwardly into the strip above.

drāw-īng, * draw-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRAW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling by force.

"Without the *drawing* forth of his sword."—*Holinshead: Henry II.* (an. 1171).

2. The act or art of delineating or representing figures, &c., on a flat surface by means of lines drawn with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c. The making or copying of plans, and views of buildings, machinery, and other structures. It is divisible into Geometrical or Linear, and Mechanical drawing, in which instruments are used, and Free-hand drawing.

3. A picture, a sketch, a representation.

"Masterly rough *drawings* which are kept within."—*Shafesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. 1, § 3.

4. The act of distributing prizes in a lottery by lots drawn; the selection of certain numbers by drawing them out of a box or wheel.

5. The amount of money taken in any establishment for goods sold; takings, receipts. (Generally in the plural.)

II. Technically:

1. *Metal*: The operation of hammering, rolling, or drawing through a die, by which a bar or rod of metal or a wire is extended in length to form a rod, tube, or plate.

2. *Founding*: Said of a pattern whose shape is such that it may be withdrawn from the sand without breaking the moulded form. [DRAUGHT, s., A. II. 3.]

3. *Spinning*: The gaining of the mule-carriage; its progress after the feed is stopped draws out the yarn.

4. *Fibre*: Extending a silver for the purpose of drawing its fibres parallel and increasing its length. The drawing and doubling process first draws out the silvers as produced by the finishing card by means of drawing-rollers, and then unites several of these into one. The object of the first operation is to draw each fibre past the next one, thus placing them still more completely parallel to each other; while that of the second is to neutralize the inequalities in each separate silver, and to strengthen them after having been extended. (*Knight*.) [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-account, s.

Comm.: A sum of money left in a banker's hands, upon which cheques can be drawn at any time without notice.

drawing-awl, s.

Leather: A leather-worker's awl, having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted and pushed through in sewing, &c.

drawing-bench, s. An apparatus invented by Sir John Barton, formerly comptroller of the British Mint. Strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gauged opening, made by two cylinders in the required proximity and prevented from rotating. (*Knight*.)

drawing-board, s. A square frame, with either a continuous surface or a movable panel, for holding a sheet of paper while plotting, projecting, &c.

* **drawing-box, s.** A drawer.

drawing-compass, s. An instrument with two legs, used for striking circles and curves. One leg has a pen or pencil, and it has several modifications, such as Bow-pen, Bow-pencil, Beam-compass, &c. Compasses for measuring and transferring measurements are called Dividers, Bisecting-compass, Proportional-compass, &c. [COMPASS.] (*Knight*.)

drawing-frame, s.

1. *Spinning*: A machine in which the slivers of cotton or wool from the carding-machine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each successive pair rotating at a higher speed than its predecessor. The device was first invented by Leon Paul, patented 1738; and perfected by Arkwright, patent 1769. It was called a water-frame, from the circumstance that Arkwright's machinery was driven by water-power. It was named a throstle, from the brisk singing or humming sound made by it. [THROSTLE.] It is used in the process of doubling slivers [DOUBLER], and is indispensable in the bobbin-and-fly frame and the mule (q.v.). The drawing-frame, disconnected with any spinning operation, is a machine to elongate the spongy slivers produced by the carding-engine, to straighten the filaments and lay them parallel. The drawing-frame is also used to equalize slivers by condensing a number into one [DOUBLING], and then elongating them so as to overcome special defects. Filaments which have become doubled over the teeth of the carding-machine are also straightened in the process of doubling and drawing. The drawing-frame consists of three pairs of rollers, the upper ones being covered with leather and the lower ones fluted longitudinally. The upper ones have an imposed weight, and the lower ones are driven by power, and carry those above. The rollers are driven with varying degrees of velocity; the second say, at a speed double that of the first, and the third or delivery rollers at a speed five times that of the second.

2. *Silk-mach.*: A machine in which the fibres of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterwards worked like cotton.

drawing-in, s.

Weaving:

1. The process of arranging the yarn threads in the loops of the respective heddles.

2. The arrangement of the heddles in accordance with the requirements of the ornament to be exhibited; the draft or cording of the loom.

drawing-knife, s.

1. A blade having a handle at each end, and used by coopers, waggon-makers, and carpenters. It is usually operated in connection with a shaving-horse, which holds the stave, spoke, shingle, axe-handle, or other article which is being shaved.

2. A tool used for cutting a groove as a starting for a saw-kerf.

drawing-machine, s.

1. One for elongating the soft roving of fibre. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

2. One for drawing a strip of metal through a gauged opening to equalize its size. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

3. A form of spinning-machine for ductile sheet-metal.

drawing-master, s. One whose profession it is to teach the art of drawing.

drawing-paper, s. A variety of large white paper, made preferably of linen stock, and of fourteen sizes. The sizes of drawing-paper are—Cap, 13 by 16; Demy, 15.5 by 18.5; Medium, 18 by 22; Royal, 19 by 24; Super-royal, 19 by 27; Imperial, 21.25 by 29; Elephant, 22.25 by 27.75; Columbian, 23 by 33.75; Atlas, 26 by 33; Theorem, 28 by 34; Double Elephant, 26 by 40; Antiquarian, 31 by 52; Emperor, 40 by 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 by 120 inches. These are about the usual sizes, but the scales of different makers vary to some extent.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

drawing-pen, *s.* A pen for ruling lines, consisting, in its most usual form, of a pair of steel blades, between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being determined by the adjustment as to distance of the said blades. The ends of the steel blades are elliptical, sharp, and exactly even. A dotting-pen makes a succession of dots, being formed of a roulette rotating in a stock. [DORRING-PEN.]

drawing-pencil, *s.* A black-lead pencil of hard quality, made especially for drawing lines. [LEAD-PENCIL.]

drawing-pin, *s.* A flat-headed tack for temporarily securing drawing-paper to a board. A thumb-tack.

drawing-pliers, *s.*

Wire-drawing: The nippers whereby the wire is grasped when pulling through the draw-plate.

drawing-point, *s.* A steel tool for drawing straight lines on metallic plates. A scriber for metal. The draw-point or dry-point of an engraver makes its mark directly upon the metal, and not as the etching-point, which makes a mark through a ground, the line being subsequently eaten into the metal by acid. [ETCHING.]

drawing-roller, *s.* The fluted roller of the drawing-machine, elongating the sliver. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-room, *s.* The room is an architect's or engineer's office, where drawings, plans, &c., are prepared.

drawing-slate, *s.* A fine variety of slate, used for the manufacture of slate-pencils, &c. It is fine-grained and compact, and contains a large amount of carbonaceous ingredients. It is also called Black-chalk.

draw-ing-room, *s.* [A contraction for *withdrawing-room*, i.e., the room to which company *withdraw* from the dining-room.]

1. A room in a house reserved for the reception of company.

"What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits."—Pope.

2. A formal reception by a queen, or person of high rank.

"The Queen's *drawing-room* was, on that day, deserted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. The company assembled in a reception-room.

"He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer."—Johnson.

drawl, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent formation from *draw* (q.v.); cf. *Dut. dralen* = to loiter, to linger; *Ital. dralla*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drag out, to spin out, to waste, to while away.

"Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction."—*Isher*, No. 15.

2. To utter in a slow, drawing tone.

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak slowly and drawlingly; to prose.

"Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his bed,"
The tedious rector *drawling* o'er his head."
—*Cowper*: *Task*, i. 94, 95.

2. To be slow in action; to dawdle. [Scotch.]

drawl, *s.* [DRAWL, *v.*] A slow, lengthened manner of speaking.

"This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from melody its tediousness, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity."—*Mason*: *On Church Music*, p. 223.

drawl-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAWL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or habit of speaking with a drawl.

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Eleocharis caespitosa*, (2) A species of *Eriophorum*. (Britten & Holland.)

drawl-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *drawling*; -ly.] In a drawing manner; with a slow, drawing manner of speaking.

drawl-ing-ness, *s.* [Eng. *drawling*; -ness.] A slow, drawing manner of speaking; a drawl.

drawn, *pa. par. & a.* [DRAW, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Pulled, dragged, hauled, extended.

* 2. With a sword drawn.

"What art thou *drawn* amongst those heartless hinds?"—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, II. i.

3. Delineated, sketched, depicted.

4. Composed, written, compiled.

"A short paper *drawn* up by Burnet was produced."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Pulled or put to one side.

"A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieged."
—*Dryden*: *Tyrannic Love*, I. i.

6. Eviscerated: as, a *drawn* fowl.

7. Undecided: as, a *drawn* game or match.

"If we make a *drawn* game of it... every British heart must tremble."—*Addison*.

¶ *Drawn-battle, game or match*: A battle, &c., in which neither side can claim any decided advantage. [DRAW, *s.*, I. 5.]

drawn-brush, *s.* Any brush in which the tuft or knot is drawn into the hole in the stock by a loop of copper wire.

drawn-butter, *s.*

Cook.: Butter melted and prepared for use as gravy; melted butter. (*American*.)

dray (1), *dreȳ*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A squirrel's nest.

"The morning came, when neighbour Hodge, ...
Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away."
—*Cowper*: *Raven*.

dray (2), *s.* [A.S. *dræge* = a drawing, found in *dræge-net* = draw net; cogn. with Sw. *drög* = a draw. It is literally that which is dragged or drawn along.]

1. *Vehic.*: A low cart of an ancient type.



DRAY.

The shafts are prolonged to form the rails, and the load is rolled upon the rear of the inclined bed.

"When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind
Where hubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind."
—*Gay*.

* 2. A sledge without wheels.

"Dray or sleade which goeth without wheles;
traha."—*Huloet*.

dray-cart, *s.* A dray.

dray-horse, *s.* A horse employed in hauling a dray.

"This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *dray-horse*."—*Taiter*.

dray-man, *s.* A man in charge of a dray.

"The preacher, in the garb of a butcher or a *dray-man*, had come in over the tiles."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **dray-plough**, *s.* An old-fashioned, heavy kind of plough.

"The *dray-plough* is the best plough in winter for miry clay."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

dray-age, *s.* [Eng. *dray*; -age.]

1. The use of a dray.

2. The charge or hire of a dray.

* **dráz-el**, *s.* [DROSSEL.] A slut, a vagabond wench, a prostitute.

"As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *drasels*
For ever may become his vassals."
—*Butler*: *Hudibras*, III. i. 947.

* **drē**, *v.t.* [DREE.]

dread, * **drade**, * **dred**, * **drede**, *s. & a.* [DREAD, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. Great fear, terror, or affright, accompanied with apprehension of evil.

"And the fear of yon and the *dread* of yon shall be upon every beast of the earth."—*Gen.*, ix. 2.

2. Habitual or reverential fear; awe, reverence.

"Withdraw thine hand far from me: and let not thy *dread* make me afraid."—*Job* xiii. 21.

3. That which causes fear, terror, or affright; the person or thing dreaded.

"Hector, who, elate with joy,
Now shakes his lance, and hurls the *dread* of Troy."
—*Pope*: *Homers's Iliad*, xiii. 385, 386.

* 4. Used as a sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration.

"The which to hear vouchsafe, O dearest *dread*,
While."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q. I.* (Introd.)

* 5. Fury.

"Of courtesy to meet the cause ardent
That thee against me drew with so impetuous *dread*."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q. II. v. 16*.

B. As adjective:

1. Exciting or tending to excite great fear, terror, or affright; dreadful, frightful.

"Rehuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

2. Awe-inspiring.

"Yet then, to those dread altars as I drew,
Not on the Cross my eyes were fixed, but you."
—*Pope*: *Epistoia to Abelard*, 115, 116.

3. To be revered in the highest degree; used in addresses to a sovereign, &c.

"Heury, our *dread* liege."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 4. Afraid, in dread.

"Constantin was for them *dread*."
—*Cursor Mundi*, 21, 288.

dread, * **drede**, * **dreden**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *drædan*; O.S. *an-drædan*, *an-trædan*; M.H. Ger. *en-träden*; O.H. Ger. *an-trädan*.]

A. Trans.: To fear in a very great degree.

"Of all the Highland princes whose history is well known to us he was the greatest and most *dreaded*."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B. Reflex.**: To alarm greatly.

"*Dreadeth* gu noight."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 3, 123.

C. Intrans.: To be in a state of dread or great fear; to fear greatly.

"*Dread* not, neither be afraid of them."—*Deut.* I. 1.

* **dread-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dread*; -able.] That may or should be dreaded; to be dreaded.

"How every man and woman ought to cease of their sines at the sounding of a *dreadable* horse."—*Kalendar of Shepherds*, ch. II.

dread-bolt, *ed*, *a.* [Eng. *dread*; *bolt*, and adj. suff. -ed.] Having bolts to be dreaded.

"Was this a face ...
To stand against the deep *dread-bolted* thunder?"
—*Shakespeare*: *Lea*, IV. 7.

¶ Though popular language speaks of "thunderbolts," it is lightning and not thunder that is to be dreaded.

dread-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [DREAD, *v.*]

dread-er, *s.* [Eng. *dread*; -er.] One who lives in dread or fear.

"I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery."—*Swift*.

dread-ful, * **drede-ful**, * **drede-vol**, * **dred-ful**, * **dred-fulle**, * **dred-vol**, * **dred-volle**, * **dreed-ful**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dread*; -ful(l).]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Originally, as the etymology imported, full of dread; not inspiring dread, but feeling it.

"Forsothe the Lord shall gyve to thee there a *dread-ful* heart and sayfynge eyen."—*Wycliffe*: *Deut.* xxviii. 65.

* 2. It is sometimes followed by *of* before the object of dread.

"*Dreadful* of dangers that might him betide."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q. III. l. 37*.

3. Inspiring dread; terrible, fearful, tremendous.

"That day of wrath, that *dreadful* day."
—*Scott*: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 21.

* 4. Awe-inspiring, venerable, awful.

"How *dreadful* is this place."—*Genesis* xxviii. 17.

B. As subst.: A popular name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories, news, &c., as: I saw him reading a penny *dreadful*.

¶ For the difference between *dreadful* and *fearful*, see *FEARFUL*; for that between *dreadful* and *formidable*, see *FORMIDABLE*.

dread-ful-ly, * **dred-ful-ly**, * **dread-ful-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *dreadful*; -ly.]

* 1. In dread or great fear; fearfully.

"Aside he gau hym drawe *dreadful-ly*."
—*P. Plowman*, II. 498.

2. In a dreadful, fearful, or terrible manner; so as to cause dread.

"(He) on the wings of the careering wind
Walks *dreadful-ly* serene."
—*Thomson*: *Winter*, 199, 200.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thi**; **sin**, **aş**; expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**ci**ous, -**ti**ous, -**si**ous = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

dread'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreadful*; -ness.] The quality of being dreadful; terrible-ness. "It may justly serve for matter of extreme terror to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried."—*Hake-will: On Providence*.

dread'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DREAD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of feeling dread; terror, dread.

"Yeshal upon the *dreading* of man."—*Udal: Luke* ch. xli.

***dread'-īng-lȳ**, adv. [Eng. *dreading*; -ly.] In a manner full of or expressing dread; with dread.

"This trustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* did dare."
Warner: *Abdons England*.

***dread'-īng-fūl**, ***dred'-īng-fūl**, a. [Eng. *dreading*; -ful(l).] Full of dread.

dread'-lēss, ***drede-lees**, ***drede les**, ***drede-lesse**, ***dred-les**, a. & adv. [Eng. *dread*; -less.]

A. As adjective:

1. Free from dread or fear; fearless, bold, undaunted.

"All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursued,
Through heaven's wide champaign held his way."
Milton: P. L. vi. l. 2.
2. Not inspiring fear or dread; secure, safe.
"Safe in his *dreadless* den him thought to hide."
Spenser: Visions of World's Vanity, 10.

B. As adv.: Without doubt; beyond fear or doubt.

"*Dreadless*, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complained, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman."—*Spenser: F. Q.* II. v. 17.

***dread'-lēss-nēss**, s. [Eng. *dreadless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being free from dread or terror; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Zeimane, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him."—*Stines: Arodisia*, bk. 1.

***dread'-lȳ**, ***dred-lȳ**, ***dred-lȳch**, a. [Eng. *dread*; -ly.] Dreadful.

"This is a swuthe *dredlich* word."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 68.

dread'-nought, **dread-nought** (gh silent), s. [Eng. *dread*, and *nought*.]

1. *Ord. Leng.*: A person who fears nothing; one who is totally devoid of fear.

2. *Fabric*:

(1) A heavy woollen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, &c., on board ship.

(2) A kind of heavy goods for sailors' wear.

(3) A heavy overcoat or cloak made of the cloth described in (1).

"Her pleasant face peeped over the collar and capes of a stout *dreadnought*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. 1, ch. xl.

***dread'-nēss**, ***dred-nēs**, ***dred-nesse**, s. [Eng. *dread*; -ness.] Dread, fear, terror.

"Of *fas* no hat *ye drednes* nan."
Cursor Mundi, 20,696.

***dread'-ȳ**, ***dred-lȳ**, ***dred-ȳ**, a. [Eng. *dread*; -ȳ.] Afraid, in dread.

"Abram foie made hem *dredȳ*."
Genesis & Exodus, 872.

***dream**, ***drem**, ***dreme**, ***droom**, ***drame**, s. [A.S. *drēam* = (1) a sweet sound, music, (2) joy, glee; cogn. with O.S. *drōm* = joy, a dream; O. Fries. *drām*; Dut. *droom*; Ice. *draumur*; Dan. & Sw. *dröm*; Ger. *traum* = a dream. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) A sound, music.

"The beuene *drem* the engles heven."
Old Eng. Homilies, II. 115.

(2) A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts, or series of thoughts, of a sleeping person, in which he seems to see things real and substantial.

"What, what, my lord, are you so choleric
With Eleanor, for telling but her dream?"
Shakespeare: 2 Henry V. I. i. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A unfounded or idle fancy; an unreality, a wild conceit.

"Let him keep
At point a hundred knights; yea, that on every *dream*,
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dolage with their powers."
Shakespeare: Lear, I. 4.

(2) A vague vision.

"But in the porch the king and herald rest;
Sad *dreams* of care yet wandring in their breast."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 844, 845.

II. Technically:

1. *Script.*: Two kinds of dreams are referred to in the Bible: these may be called ordinary and extraordinary, or natural and supernatural dreams. The first are thus philosophically accounted for: "A dream cometh through the multitude of business" (Eccl. v. 3); in other words, a man in business who is full of projects and perplexed with anxieties, goes to bed with his mind so excited that he sleeps imperfectly, and has vivid dreams which remain in his memory after he awakes. The method of operation in the extraordinary or supernatural dreams is thus stated: "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction" (Job xxxiii. 14-16). God gave directions as to conduct or duty by this method to Abimelech (Gen. xx. 3-7), to Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 11-13), to Laban (Gen. xxxi. 24), to Joseph, the spouse of the Virgin Mary (Matt. i. 20), and to others. There were also many prophetic dreams; as those of Joseph (Gen. xxxvii. 5-11), of Pharaoh's chief butler and his chief baker (Gen. xl. 5), and of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 1-45), &c.

2. *Mental Phil.*: It is a matter of dispute whether the mind sleeps or whether trains of ideas are uninterruptedly passing through the former at all times, by night as well as by day. If the latter hypothesis be accepted, then we continually dream when asleep, though only a fraction of our nightly visions, being those which we see when half awake, leave deep enough traces in the memory to be afterwards recalled. In sleep every train of ideas seems to us a series of events passing before the eyes, or of objects affecting the senses, and as on the principle of association ideas are linked together in various ways, like the meshes of a net rather than the links of a chain, the sleeper is capable of calling up before him the absent, the dead, distant times and places as he fancies them to be, with no sense of anachronism or incongruity. Some external cause—a sudden noise, for instance, falling upon the ear so loudly as to compel partial attention to its occurrence—will set in motion a long train of ideas, each following its predecessor "with the quickness of thought." Each of these ideas being mistaken for an occurrence, one will fancy he has lived through exciting days, weeks, months, or even years, when in reality not ten minutes, or perhaps seconds, have elapsed since the noise was heard. Health, and especially proper digestion, with absence of remorse, tends to make dreams pleasurable; a state of ill-health or of mental anxiety has the contrary effect. (For the dreams of Scripture see 1.) Various instances of apparently prophetic dreams are on record, and every one hears others from his acquaintances. Opinions are divided as to the explanation of these perplexing phenomena.

Crabb thus discriminates between *dream* and *reverie*: "*Dreams* and *reveries* are alike opposed to the reality, and have their origin in the imagination; but the former commonly pass in sleep, and the latter when awake: the *dream* may, and does commonly, arise when the imagination is in a sound state; the *reverie* is the fruit of a heated imagination; *dreams* come in the course of nature: *reveries* are the consequence of a peculiar ferment. When the *dream* is applied to the act of one that is awake, it admits of another distinction from *reverie*. They both designate what is confounded (? unfounded), but the *dream* is less extravagant than the *reverie*. Ambitious men please themselves with *dreams* of future greatness; enthusiasts delude the purity of the Christian religion by blending their own wild *reveries* with the doctrines of the Gospel. He who indulges himself in idle *dreams* lays up a store of disappointment for himself when he recovers his recollection, and finds that it is nothing but a *dream*; a love of singularity operating on an ardent mind will too often lead men to indulge in strange *reveries*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

dream-determined, a. That which comes to pass or is determined by a dream.

"In what veiled hour or *dream-determined* place."
A. C. Swinburne: Triadram of Lyonesse, i.

dream-like, a. Faint, unreal, unsubstantial.

"Some remembrance of *dream-like* joys."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.

***dream-reader**, ***dreme-redare**, ***drem-reder**, ***droom-reder**, s. A diviner by dreams; an interpreter of dreams. "The prouest of botelers foryethe of his *dremreder*."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xl. 23.

dream, ***dreme** (pa. t. *dreamed*, *dreamt*), v.t. & t. [DREAM, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To have dreams, ideas, or images in sleep.

"I dreamed that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain."—*Tatler*.

2. It is followed by *of* before the subject of the dream.

"I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, IV. 5.

3. To think, to imagine, to entertain an idea.

"These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III. 2.

4. Followed by *of*.

"Strange news that you yet *dreamed* not of."
Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing, I. 2.

* 5. To turn the thoughts or attention.

"Unstrained thoughts do seldom *dream* on evil."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 87.

6. To waste or pass time in idle thoughts.

"There groups of merry children played,
There youths and maidens *dreaming* strayed."
Longfellow: Old Clock on the Stairs.

B. Transitive:

1. To see in a dream or during sleep.

"And Joseph *dreamed* a dream, and he told it unto his brethren."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 5 (1551).

* 2. To divine or find out by dreams.

"The Macedon by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 135, 136.

3. To pass or spend in reveries or idle thoughts.

"Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a nobler day?"
Dryden: All for Love 1.

drēam'-ēr, ***drem-are**, ***drem-er**, ***drem-ere**, s. [A.S. *drēmære* = a musician; O. H. Ger. *troumari* = a dreamer; M. H. Ger. *troumare*; Sw. *drömmare*; Dan. *drömmar*; Dut. *droomer*; Ger. *drömer*.]

1. One who has dreams or visions.

"And they said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 19.

* 2. An interpreter or diviner of dreams.

"Diviners, *dreamers*, schoolmen, deep magicians,
All have I tried."
Beaumont & Fleet: Woman Pleased, IV. 1.

3. One who is given to idle or fanciful thoughts; a visionary.

"He was not, he said, the first great discoverer
Whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a
dreamer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

4. A mope, a sluggard, an idler.

***drēam'-ēr-ȳ**, s. [Eng. *dreamer*; -ȳ.] A habit of dreaming or musing; reverie.

drēam'-fūl, a. [Eng. *dream*; full(l).] Full of dreams, fancies, or idle thoughts.

"She [Melancholy] impious leads
The *dreamful* fancy."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, v. 1.

drēam'-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *dreamy*; -ly.]

1. As if heard in a dream, softly, gently.

"I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

2. Slowly, sluggishly, negligently.

drēam'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *dreamy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dreamy.

drēam'-īng, ***dream-inge**, pr. par., a., & s. [DREAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of having dreams.

"*Dreaming* is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding."—*Locke*.

2. A dream, an idle thought or fancy.

"They deem
Dreaming."—*Sir J. Choke: Hurt of Sedition*.

dreaming-bread, s.

1. The designation given to a bridecake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person dream of his or her sweetheart.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment used for swathing the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth. The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming-bread*."—*Marriage*, i. 259.

dream-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *dreaming*; -ly.] Slowly, indolently, sluggishly, without spirit or energy.

"For many years whatever I have written has been composed slowly and deliberately, I might say almost *dreamingly* at times."—*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 521.

dream-înd, s. [Eng. *dream*, and *land*.] The land of dreams or idle reveries; fairyland; the region of fancy or imagination.

"They are real, and have a veneer in their respective districts in *dreamland*."—*C. Lamb*.

dream-îless, a. [A.S. *dræm-îless* = joyless, sad.] Free from or without dreams.

"The *dreamless* sleep that lulls the dead."—*Byron*: *Euthanasia*.

dream-îless-lý, adv. [Eng. *dreamless*; -ly.] In a dreamless manner.

dræmt, pret. & pa. par. [DREAM, v.]

dræm-ý, a. [Eng. *dream*; -y.]

1. Full of or causing dreams.

"All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creaked."
—*Tennyson*: *Mariana*, 61, 62.

2. Dreamlike, visionary.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste.—*Talfourd*.

3. Addicted to or fond of dreaming or reveries; visionary.

***dræm, v.t.** [DRAIN, v.] To drain, to exhaust.

"He try if griefs will *dream* his melting reins,
And hang a crutch upon his able back."
—*Historie of Albino & Bellina* (1638).

dræar, *dreare, *dreere, a. & s. [DREARY.]
A. As adj.: Dismal, dreary, gloomy, cheerless.

"Adjoining to the *drear* abode
Of misery."—*Thomson*: *Liberty*, i. 210, 211.

*B. As substantive:

1. Dreariness, dread, dismalness, horror.

"A rueful spectacle of death and ghastly *dreer*."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, i. viii. 40.

2. Heavy, dead force.

"It fell with so despicable *dreare*
And heave away that hard unto his crowne
The shield it drove."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, iv. viii. 42.

***dræar-î-hæd, *drear-y-hood, *drer-î-hed, *drer-î-hedd, *drer-y-hedd, *dryr-î-hed, s.** [Eng. *dreary*; -hood.]

Dreariness, affliction, horror, gloominess.

"The dame, haife dedd
Through sudden feare and ghastly *drerihedd*."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. i. 62.

dræar-î-lý, *dreor-liche, *drer-î-liche, *drer-î-ly, adv. [A.S. *dræorig-lice* (adv.), *dræor-lic* (a.).] In a dreary manner; gloomily, dismally, cheerlessly.

"Drearily shooting his stormy darts,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte."
—*Spenser*: *Shepherds Calendar* (Feb.).

***dræar-î-mént, *drer-î-mént, s.** [Eng. *dreary*; -ment.]

1. Sorrow, melancholy, dismalness.

"Teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreriment*."
—*Spenser*: *Epithalamion*, 10, 11.

2. Horror, dreadfulness, terror.

"Enroid in flames and smouldring *dreriment*."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, i. viii. 9.

dræar-î-ness, *drery-ness, *drury-ness, s. [A.S. *dræorigness, drerings*.] The quality or state of being dreary; dismalness, gloom, cheerlessness, sadness.

"Bowe down to the pore thin ere without *drery-ness*."—*Wycliffe*: *Eccles.* iv. 8.

***dræar-îng, s.** [DREAR, a.] Sorrow, dreariness.

"And lightly him appearing,
Revoked life, that would have fled away."
—*Spenser*: *Daphnologia*, 187-189.

dræar-ý, *dreor-î, *drer-î, *drer-y, *drer-y, *drur-y, a. [A.S. *dræorig* = (1) gore, gory; (2) sad, mournful, from *dræor* = gore, bloody; Icel. *dræyrig* = gory; Ger. *dræurig* = (1) gory, (2) sad; O. H. Ger. *drôr* = gore.]

1. Dismal, gloomy, cheerless, horrid.

"They had never portioned out among themselves
his *drary* region of moor and shingle."—*Macaulay*:
Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

2. Cheerless, disquieting.

"Words should not bribe me back to tread
Again life's dreary waste
To see again my day o'erspread
With all the gloomy past."
—*Cowper*: *Bill of Mortality*, 1789.

3. Sad, mournful, distressful.

"The woman goth hir wey sorrowful and *drery*."
—*Trevisa*, iii. 161.

4. Expressive of distress, sorrow, or mourning.

Drery was thy mone.—*Shoreham*, p. 89.

5. Tiresome, monotonous, uninteresting.

"Presenting *drery* addresses to the governor."
—*Gorri*: *The Maori King* (1864), ch. xix.

***dræar-ý-sôme, a.** [Eng. *dreary*; -some.] Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness.

"Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And there venture o' the beginning o't."
—*Ros*: *Rock and Wee Pickle Toss*.

***drec-che, *drec-chen, *drecche, *dretche, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *dreccan, dreccan* = to vex, to trouble.]

A. Trans.: To trouble, to annoy, to vex, to disturb.

"What ys thy cause, thou cursed wreche,
Thus at masse me for to *drecche*!"
—*Polit., Relig., and Love Poems*, p. 85.

B. Intrans.: To linger, to loiter, to delay.

"What shold I *dretche* or telle of his array?"
—*Chaucer*: *Troilus*, li. 1,264.

***drec-che, s.** [DRECCHE, v.] A sad or sorrowful sight or thing.

"Ye shall se a wondrous *drecche*."
—*M.S. in Halliwell*, p. 317.

***drec-ching, *drec-chung, *drec-chyng, *drec-chyng, *dretch-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [DRECCHE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive;

1. Troubling, annoyance, disturbance.

"With *dreccinghe* of min owne thought
In such a wanhope I am faille."
—*Gower*, ii. 118.

2. Delaying, lingering, loitering.

"Peril is with *dreccinghe* in ydrowe."
—*Chaucer*: *Troilus*, liii. 808.

***drec-en, v.t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To threaten. (According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.)

"The queene *drecened* by her churchmen."
—*M. Marprelate's Epitome* (ed. Petheram), p. 35. (Nares.)

***drec-chour, *drechour, s.** [Eng. *drecch(e)*; -our=er.] A lingerer.

"An ald monk a lechnour,
A drunkin *drechour*."
—*Cocklebie Son*, F. i., v. 74.

***drède, s. & v.t.** [DREAD, s. & v.]

***drède-fúl, a.** [DREADFUL.]

***drède-lës, a.** [DREADLESS.]

dredge (1), *drudge, s. [O. Fr. *drege* = a kind of fish-net, from Dut. *drag-net* = a drag-net, *dragen* = to bear, to carry, to draw; A.S. *dragan*. (Skeat.)] [DRAG-NET, DRAW.]

1. A kind of drag-net for bringing up oysters, &c., from the bottom.

"For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spile of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom."—*Carew*.

2. An apparatus for bringing up plants, shells, &c., from the bottom, or from great depths, for scientific purposes.

3. A bucket or scoop for scraping mud, sand, or silt from the bed of a stream, pond, or other body of water. Such are usually on endless chains. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

"A naturalist's dredge is smaller and much more delicate than those which are in use among fishermen, the latter allowing the minuter animals to escape, and injuring many of those which are captured. A dredge used by Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, F.R.S., was made of wrought iron, with movable joints so as to fold up and carry in the hand. Through the eyelet holes of this framework passed copper wire, affixing to them a bag made of raw hide, and connected at the end and bottom by a net made of cod-line, to allow the water to escape. The towing rope was attached to rings, and when thrown overboard scraped with one or other of the cutting edges. The opening was made

narrow to prevent the admission of large and heavy stones. (S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca*.) Dredging is different from Soundings (q.v.).

dredge-boat, s. A form of dredging-machine in which the boat becomes its own grubber, the depth at which the mud-fan shall operate being regulated by introduction of water into compartments of the vessel. The dredger may operate by plunging a channel through a sand or mud-bar, the latter presumably, as it has been constructed to keep open the mouths of the Mississippi, allowing the current to carry off the loosened matter. A scoop is, however, to be rigged forward to plough into the mud, when the dredger will back off with its load, carry it out to sea, and dump it. (Knight.)

dredge (2), s. [O. Fr. *dragée* = a mixture of barley and oats; Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *tragea* = a sugar-plant, from Gr. *τραγῦνα* (*tragēmata*, pl. *τραγῦματα* (*tragēmata*) = dried fruits.) A mixture of barley and oats.

dredge-malt, s. Malt made of oats mixed with barley-malt.

dredge (1), v.t. [DREDGE (1), s.]

1. To take or gather with a dredge.

"The oysters dredged in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance."—*Carew*.

2. To deepen the channel of a river, &c., by raising sand, mud, gravel, &c., from the bottom or bed.

dredge (2), v.t. [DREDGE (2), s.] To sprinkle flour upon.

"My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Bloody Brother*, i. 2.

dredged (1), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (1), v.]

dredged (2), pa. par. or a. [DREDGE (2), v.]

dredg-ër (1), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (1), v.; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who fishes with a dredge.

2. Hydr. Eng.: A ballast-lighter. A barge or scow which scrapes silt from the bottom of a stream. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

dredg-ër (2), s. [Eng. *dredg(e)* (2), v.; -er.]

Cookery: A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling flour upon dough or a dough-board. A dredge-box.

dredg-îng (1), pr. par., a., & s. [DREDGE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fishing with a dredge.

"In such places oysters are taken by *dredging*."
—*Pennant*: *British Zool.*; *The Oyster*.

2. The act or process of raising mud, sand, &c., from the bed or bottom of a river, &c., by means of a dredger.

dredging-machine, s.

Hydr. Eng.: A machine for raising silt, mud, sand, and gravel from the bed of a stream or other water to deepen the channel, or to obtain the material for ballast, or for filling low grounds. The steam dredging-machine, now so commonly in use in harbours liable to become silted up, has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable, so as to regulate the depth at which it works, like the French chaquet. It was first successfully used in England by Hughes, in 1804. The machine is driven by a steam-engine through the intervention of gearing, steadied by a fly-wheel. A long shaft amidships conveys the motion from the gearing about the engine to the upper drum, around which the endless chain works. The buckets discharge at the stern of the vessel, dropping the mud into a lighter. The lower end of the swinging-frame is adjusted as to depth by means of a suspensory chain, which is wound upon a drum rotated by clutch-connection with the spur-gearing when necessary. (Knight.)

dredging-vessel, s. The same as DREDGE-BOAT (q.v.).

dredg-îng (2), pr. par., a., & s. [DREDGE (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç. -clan, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bçl, dçl.

C. As subst.: The act of sprinkling with flour.

dredging-box, * drudging-box, s. The same as DREDGER (2) (q.v.).

"With cuts of the basting-ladies, dripping-pans, and dredging-boxes:—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 6.

*** dreē (1), v.i.** Prob. a dialectic variation of *draw* (q.v.). To journey towards a place.

"Robin Hood went to Nottingham as fast as he could *dree*." *Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker*.

dreē (2), * dre, * drey, v.t. & i. [A.S. *drēgan* = to suffer, to endure.]

A. Trans.: To suffer, to endure.

"According to the popular belief, he still *'drees* his weird' in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to reveal earth."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. (Introd.)

B. Intrans.: To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

"Daag on thaim quhill he mycht *drey*." *MS. Hart*, 1701, f. 77.

*** dreē-fūl, * dre-fūl, a.** [Eng. *dread*; -*fūl* (J.) Sorrowful, sad.

*** dreē-fūl-ly, * dre-fūl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dreadful*; -*ly*.] Sorrowfully, sadly.

"Seyd with hertful *drefully*." *MS. Hart*, 1701, f. 77.

dreē-ite, dreē-lite, s. [Named after M. de Drée, and Eng. suff. -*ite* -*lite* (Min.) = *Gr. λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a whitish colour, found in small unmodified crystals, disseminated on the surface and in the cavities of a quartzose rock, at Beaujeu, in France, and also in Baden. Hardness, 3½; sp. gr., 3.2–3.4. Lustre pearly. (*Dana*.)

dreēl, v.i. [Dut. *drillen* = to run backwards and forwards.] [DRILL, v.]

1. To move quickly; to run in haste.

"As she was souple like a very eel, O'er hill and dale with fury she did *dreel*." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 56.

2. To carry on work with an equable and speedy motion.

dreēp-ing, a. [DROPPING.] Oozing, dripping, dripping.

"Gle *dreeping* roaste to countra lairds." *Burns: To James Smith*.

*** drēg, s.** [DREGS.]

dreg-pot, s. A teapot. (*Scotch*.)

drēg-gī-ness, s. [Eng. *druggy*; -*ness*.] The quality of being dreggy or full of dregs or lees; foulness, muddiness, feculence.

*** drēg-gish, a.** [Eng. *druggy*; -*ish*.] Full of dregs or lees; dreggy, feculent.

"To give a strong taste to this *drēggy* liquor, they sling in an incredible deal of broom or hops—whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

*** drēg-gy, a.** [Eng. *dreg*; -*y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of or containing dregs or lees; feculent, muddy.

"Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *drēggy* matter, be squeezed out."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig.*: Filthy, vile, worthless.

"Abhorrence of those *drēggy*, low delights."—*Bates: Christian Religion* proved by *Reason*, ch. 1.

*** drēgh, * drēghe, * drēigh, a., adv., & s.** [Icel. *drjúgr*; Sw. *dryg*; Dan. *drøi*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Great, large, mighty.

"The dures to vndo of the *drēgh* horse." *Destruction of Troy*, 11, 890.

2. Tedious, wearisome.

"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang *drēgh* road."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 144.

3. Tardy, slow, tired.

"And they are now ganging as *drēgh* and sober as ourselves the day."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

B. As adv.: Fiercely, violently.

"Quat dures thou so *drēghs*, and mace suche dery?" *Anturs of Arthur*, et. xl.

C. As subst.: Violence.

"When the *drēgh* was don of the derke night." *Destruction of Troy*, 678.

*** drēgh-ly, * dre-ly, adv.** [Icel. *drjúgliga*.] Strongly, greatly, much.

"And thou drynk *drēly* in thy pottle wyllie it synk." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 90.

drēg, * dregges, s. pl. [Icel. *dręg* (pl. *dręgjar*); cogn. with Sw. *dręg*; prob. from Icel. *dręga* = to draw. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The sediment, lees, or grounds of

liquor; feculence. (Obsolete now in the singular.)

"I kan selde *dregges* and drat." *P. Plowman*, 12,760.

II. Figuratively:

1. The end, the bottom, the last.

"I will here shroud till the *dregs* of the storm be past."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II. 2.

2. Worthless refuse or vile matter; the refuse or most worthless part of anything.

"Major-generals sprung from the *dregs* of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dregs*, *sediment*, *dross*, *scum*, and *refuse*: "All these terms designate the worthless part of any body; but *dregs* is taken in a worse sense than *sediment*: for the *dregs* is that which is altogether of no value, but the *sediment* may sometimes form a necessary part of the body. The *dregs* are mostly a *sediment* in liquors, but many things are a *sediment* which are not *dregs*. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*; the *dregs* are commonly the corrupt part which separates from compound liquids, as wine or beer; the *sediment* consists of the heavy particles which belong to all simple liquids, not excepting water itself. The *dregs* and *sediment* separate of themselves, but the *scum* and *dross* are forced out by a process; the former from liquids, and the latter from solid bodies rendered liquid or otherwise. *Refuse*, as its derivation implies, is always said of that which is intentionally separated to be thrown away, and agrees with the former terms only in as much as they express what is worthless. Of these terms, *dregs*, *scum*, and *refuse* admit likewise of a figurative application. The *dregs* and *scum* of the people are the corruptest part of any society; and the *refuse* is that which is most worthless and unfit for a respectable community." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dreight, s.** [DROUGHT.]

*** drēin, v.t.** [DRAIN, v.]

*** dreint, * drent, pa. par. & a.** [DRENCH.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*." *Spenser: Astrophel*, 910.

dreis-sē-na, s. [Named after Dreysen, a Belgian physician.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Mytilidæ. The shell is like that of the typical genus *Mytilus*, but wants the pearly lining. Known recent species fifteen, fossil thirteen, the latter from the Eocene onward. Of the recent species, one, *Dreissena polymorpha*, is a native of the Aralo-Caspian rivers, whence it was brought to Britain apparently with foreign timber in the hold of some ship. In 1824 Mr. T. Sowerby observed that it had established itself in the Surrey docks. Thence it has spread to other docks, as well as to various canals and rivers in England, France, and Belgium, and has even been found in the iron water-pipes of London. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

*** dreit, s.** [DROIT.]

*** dreme, s.** [DREAM, s.]

*** dremels, s.** [DREAM, v.] A dream.

"This *dremels* blitknith." *P. Plowman*, 4,804.

*** drēm-en, v.t. & i.** [DREAM, v.]

*** drēm-ere, s.** [DREAMER.]

drēm-ō-thēr-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *δραμεῖν* (*dra-mein*), 2nd aor. infin. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run, and *θέριον* (*thērion*) = a beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals allied to the Musk-deer, found in the Miocene deposits of France and Attica.

drēnch, * drench-en, * drenche,

*** dreinch-en, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *drēncan* = to drench, *drīncan* = to drink; cogn. with Dut. *dranken* = to water a horse; Icel. *drękja* = to drown, to swamp; Sw. *dränka* = to drown, to steep; Ger. *tränken* = to water, to soak.]

A. Transitive:

*** I. Literally:**

1. To drown.

"I shal beren him to the se, And I shal *drenchen* him therinne." *Harvelok*, 581.

2. To overwhelm in water.

"A greet walve of the see cometh som tyme with so greet violence, that it *drencheth* the schipe."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 291.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To overwhelm.

"Many unprofitable desires and noyous, which *drenchen* men in lute deth and perdition."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* vi. 9. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 62.)

2. To saturate with water or moisture; to soak.

"Now *drenched* throughout, and hopeless of his case, He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace." *Cowper: Truth*, 246, 247.

* 3. To saturate with drink.

4. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

"If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both eck and well blood, and *drench* them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

* **B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To drown; to be drowned.

"He took up Seynt Petir, when he began to *drenche* within the sea."—*Maunderville*, p. 116.

2. *Fig.*: To make wet, to soak.

"Nor blasts that shake the dripping bower, Shall *drench* again or discompose." *Cowper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings*.

drēnch (1), * draenc, * drenchoe, * drenke, s. [A.S. *drēnc*; Icel. *drękka*; O. H. Ger. *tranch*; Ger. *drank*.]

1. A drink, a draught.

"Fulness of mete and of *drenke*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, III. 172.

2. Physic for an animal.

"A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form."—*Farrist's Dictionary*.

* 3. A channel of water.

*** drench (2), s.** [DRENG.]

drēnched, pa. par. or a. [DRENCH, v.]

drēnch-ēr, s. [Eng. *drench*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which drenches, saturates, or soaks.

2. One who administers physic to animals.

3. A very heavy shower of rain.

drēnch-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DRENCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of soaking or saturating with wet.

2. The state of being soaked or saturated.

drenching-apparatus, s. A jaw-opener and head-lifter by which drenches may be administered to animals without their being able to bite the bottle or horn, or the arm of the operator.

drenching-horn, s. A cow's horn, closed at the butt-end and perforated at the point-end (like a powder-flask), to administer drenches of medicine to ailing animals.

*** drēng, * dreng, s.** [Mid. Eng., from A. S. *dręnge* = a brave man, cogn. with Icel. *dręngur*, a youth, a valiant man; Sw. *dręng* = a man, a servant.] In old feudal law a tenant *in capite*.

*** drēn-gage, s.** [Eng. *dręng*; -*age*.]

Feudal Law: The tenure under which a drench held land.

*** drēnt, pa. par. or a.** [DRENCH.]

1. *Lit.*: Drowned.

"Condemned to be *drent*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 6.

2. *Fig.*: Overwhelmed.

"With them all joy and all jollity merriment Is also desad, and in dolour *drent*." *Spenser: Tears of the Muses*, 210.

drēp-a-nō-phyl-lē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *drepanophyllum* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate apocarpous mosses. Only known genus *Drepanophyllum* (q.v.).

drēp-a-nōph-yl-lūm, s. [Gr. *δρεπανον* (*drepanon*), *δρεπανη* (*drepanē*) = a sickle, a reaping-hook, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of terminal fruited mosses, the typical one of the family *Drepanophyllæ*.

*** drēre, a. & s.** [DREAR.]

*** drēr-i-mēnt, s.** [DREARMENT.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, -or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

*drër-i-nësse, s. [DREARINESS.]

*drër-ÿ, s. [DREARY.]

drëss, *dresse, *dress-en, *drysse, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *dresser, dresser, drecher*; Fr. *dresser*, from Low Lat. *drictio*, from Lat. *directio*, from *directus*, a contr. form of *directus* = straight, direct, from *dirigo* = to direct, to set straight; Ital. *drizzare, dirizzare*; O. Sp. *derezar*.] [ADDRESS, v., DIRECT.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Literally:

(1) To make straight.

"Schwede things schuln be into *drëssid* thinga." *Wycliffe*: Luke iii. 5.

(2) To set in a straight or direct line; to direct.

"Toward the derrest on the dece he *drëssed* the face." *Gawaine*, 445.

(3) To reach, to hand over.

"He took bred . . . and *dresside* to hem."—*Wycliffe*: Luke xxiv. 30.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To direct, to order; to set and keep straight.

"He schal *dressen* thi wele."—*Wycliffe*: Gen. xxiv. 40.

(2) To put or keep in order; to adjust, to put to rights.

"And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it."—Gen. ii. 15.

(3) To regulate, to direct, to rule.

"Danmarke he *dryssede* alle hy drede of hym selvyne." *Morte Arthure*, 46.

(4) To trim, to fit or prepare for use.

"When he *dresseth* the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it."—*Ezod*. xxx. 7.

(5) To prepare meat for the table; to cook.

"Go now to thy brother Amnon's house, and *dress* him meat."—2 Sam. xiii. 7.

(6) To clothe, to invest with clothes, to attire, to apparel, to array.

(7) To invest, array, or accoutre.

"When Florence was all redy *dress* in hys armure."—*Octorian*, 1,035.

(8) To attire, array, or deck out pompously. (With up.)

"They paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in fimsil, and glass games, and counterfeit imagery."—*Taylor*.

(9) To invest with an outward appearance or character.

"He *dresses* the incidents in a rationalized form, and changes their chronology."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

(10) To cover, to deck out.

"In wavy gold thy summer vales are *dress'd*." *Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 131.

(11) To adorn, to beautify.

"Fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair As ever *dress'd* a bank, or scented summer air." *Cowper*: *Charity*, 258, 259.

(12) To curry or rub down a horse.

"Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs."—*Taylor*.

(13) To treat a wound with medical preparations; to apply remedies to a wound.

"In time of my sickness another chirurgion *dress'd* her."—*Wiseman*.

(14) To prepare for use in any way: as, To *dress* hemp, to *dress* leather, &c.

"And I will *dress* the other hallock, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under."—1 Kings xviii. 23.

(15) To attend to, to clean.

"And Mephiboseth, the son of Saul, came down to meet the king, and had neither *dress'd* his feet, nor trimm'd his beard."—2 Sam. xix. 24.

(16) To prune, to cut.

"When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. Fabric:

(1) To size yarn, cloth, or thread.

(2) To tease or raise the nap on woollen cloth.

2. *Print.*: To arrange the form in the chase symmetrically.

3. *Mill-work*: To prepare the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry*: To prepare or smoothe the surface of stonework.

5. *Min.*: To prepare mineral ores for the furnace.

6. *Metall.*: To planish sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form on a stake or anvil.

7. *Mil.*: To arrange or form the ranks in a straight line.

8. *Naut.*: To ornament or deck out a vessel with flags, ensigns, pendants, &c., in honour of some special event.

* 9. *Manège*: To break in or teach a horse.

"[Mezentius] for his courser called, a steed Well mouthed, well managed, which himself did *dress*." *Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid* x. 1,225, 1,226.

* B. Reflexive:

1. To betake or turn oneself.

"To Griseldes agayn wol I me *dressen*." *Chaucer*: C. T., 8,382.

2. To set or apply oneself.

"To schete the arwehlasteres hem *dressen*." *Ricard Cœur de Lion*, 4,481.

C. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To go, to betake oneself, to turn.

"Fro derkness I *dressen* to hlyse clere." *Polit. Relig.*, & *Love Poems*, p. 89.

2. To clothe oneself; to put on clothes or dress.

II. *Mil.*: To arrange or set oneself in a straight line with some fixed point.

¶ To *dress* up or out:

(1) *Lit.*: To clothe or deck out pompously, finely, or elaborately.

(2) *Fig.*: To invest with a fictitious character or appearance.

"... had passed their lives in *dress*ing up the worse reason so as to make it appear the better."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

drëss, s. [DRESS, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is worn as clothes; garments, habit, apparel.

"Now from the country around, from the farms and the neighbouring hamlets, Came in their holiday *dress*es the hiltie Acadian peasants." *Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, l. 4.

2. (Spec.): A lady's gown.

3. The art or skill of adjusting dress.

"Deduct what is but Vanity or *Dress*." *Pope*: *Essay on Man*, II. 44.

4. A covering, an outfit.

"Feathers are as commodious *dress* to such as fly in the air."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theory*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

¶ It is used in composition to express the quality or description of dress worn; as, *full-dress* = dress suited for state occasions, ceremony, &c., *undress*, *morning-dress*, &c.

II. *Mill-work*: Applied to the system of furrows on the face of a mill stone. [MILLSTONE DRESS.]

dress-coat, s. A swallow-tailed coat, or one with narrow pointed tails, worn by gentlemen in evening dress.

dress-guard, s. A wing on the side of a carriage entrance, to prevent the brushing of the dress against the wheel.

dress-maker, s. One who makes ladies' dresses or gowns.

*drësse, v.t. [DRESS, v.]

drëss'd, pa. par. or a. [DRESS, v.]

A As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Arranged, clothed, appressed, decked out.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: A term applied to ice-worn boulders or rocks.

2. *Masonry*: Applied to stone-work cut and smoothened.

drëss'-ër (1), *dress-ar, *dress-our, *dress-ure, s. [Fr. *dressoir*, from Low Lat. *dressorium*.]

* 1. A side-board; a table or bench on which meat was prepared or dressed for use.

"*Dresser* where mete is served out at."—*Palgrave*.

2. A set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.

"The pewter plates on the *dresser*." *Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, l. 2.

drëss'-ër (2), s. [Eng. *dress*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who dresses or helps to adjust the dress of another, especially used of one who dresses and "makes up" an actor for the stage.

"Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask." *Dryden*: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. One who keeps any place in order.

"Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this figtree, and find none."—*Luke* xiii. 7.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: One whose duty it is to assist a surgeon in a hospital in dressing wounds, &c.

2. *Fabric*: One who dresses or adds dressings to cloth.

"The weaver, the fuller, the *dresser*."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ *Dresser of plays*: A term applied in the early part of the seventeenth century to literary hacks who gained a scanty subsistence by altering and amending old dramas to suit the taste of the times. The character of Demetrius in the *Poetaster* was undoubtedly intended by Jonson to represent Dekker, who, in revenge, wrote his *Satiro-mastix*.

"O sir, his doublet's a little decayed; he is otherwise a very simple, honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here."—*Ben Jonson*: *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

dresser-copper, s. A vessel in which warps or threads are passed through boiling water.

drëss'-ing, *dress-yng, pr. par., a., & a. [DRESS, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. *Lit.*: The act of setting straight or direct.

"*Dressyng*. *Directio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of investing or clothing with a dress.

(2) A dress.

(3) A trimming up, a decking-out.

"No! Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change: Thy pyramids, built up with newer might, To me are nothing novel, nothing strange; They are but *dressings* of a former sight." *Shakespeare*: *Sonnet* 123.

(4) Ornamentation, decking, adorning.

"Woods and dales are of thy *dress*ing." *Hill and dale* do both boast thy blessing." *Milton*: *On May Morning*.

(5) A beating, a correction. (Colloquial.)

II. Technically:

1. Fabric:

(1) Gum, starch, paste, clay, &c. used in the sizing of fabric, yarn, or thread.

(2) Teaseling, or raising the nap on woollen cloth.

2. *Min.*: Preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

3. *Mill-work*: Preparation of the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry*: Smoothing the surface of stone or marble.

5. *Print.*: Arranging the form in the chase symmetrically.

6. *Metall.*: The complete planishing of sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form, on a stake or anvil.

7. Agriculture:

(1) The application of manure to a soil.

(2) The manure applied to a soil. *Top-dressing* is that which is spread on and allowed to remain on the surface.

"Three cwt. per acre is a fair *dressing* for turnips or swedes."—*J. Wrigthson*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 231.

8. Medical:

(1) The act or art of applying remedies to wounds, ulcers, &c.

(2) (Pl.): A remedy applied to a wound, ulcer, sore, &c.

"The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the catheteric."—*Wiseman*: *On Tumours*.

9. *Cook.*: The stuffing of fowls, &c.; forcemeat.

10. *Arch. (Pl.)*: The mouldings and sculptured decorations used on a wall or ceiling.

11. *Foundry*: The act or process of cleaning castings after they have been taken from the mould.

12. *Type-found.*: The cleaning and notching of the letters after casting.

dressing-bag, s. A bag provided with the requisites of the toilet, as in a dressing-case.

dressing-case, s. A case or box provided with all the requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, pomade, tooth-powder, &c.

þöl, boy; þout, þowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şhan, -tion, -şion = şhün; -şion, -şion = şhün. -cious, -şious, -şious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = þel, dël

dressings-bench, *s.* A bricklayer's bench, having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle in order to make it symmetrical.

*** dressings-board**, *** dressynge-boorde**, *s.* A dresser.

"Dressare or dressynge-boorde. *Dressorium, directorium.*"—*Prompt. Par.*

dressings-gown, *s.* A light, loose gown worn by persons when dressing, in a study, &c.

"The very first mention of gentlemen's dressings-gowns in the *Iliad*."—*Daily News*, Jan. 9, 1882.

*** dressings-knife**, *** dressynge-knyfe**, *** dryssynge-knyfe**, *s.*

1. A tool used in husbandry for rounding and trimming borders, &c.

2. A cook's knife for chopping meat, &c., on a dresser.

"The *dressynge-knyfe* is dull."—*Horman*.

¶ *** Dressing-knife board**, *** dressyn-knyfboard**: A piece of wood on which meat, &c., is chopped up.

dressings-machine, *s.*

Yarn: A machine invented by Johnson, in 1800. The hard-twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and a blast of air. The object is to remove the fuzz and give a slight gloss.

dressings-room, *s.* A room, close to or adjoining the bedroom, and appropriated to dressing; a room in a theatre where actors dress for the performance.

"Latin books might be found every day in his dressing-room, if it were carefully searched."—*Swift*.

dressings-table, *s.* A toilet-table (q.v.).

dress'-ings, *s. pl.* [DRESSING, *v.*, C., II. 8 (2).]

dress'-y, *a.* [Eng. *dress*; -y.]

1. Given to or fond of showy dress; showy in dress.

"She was a fine leddy; maybe a wee that *dressy*."—*Str. A. Wylie*, l. 259.

2. *Of dress*: Showy, rich, grand.

"*Dressy* is a new and not very aristocratic word. But, if you do take a *dressy* ten-gown, you may not greedily seize the first opportunity of swaggering in it."—*Daily News*, Jan. 9, 1882.

drēst, *pa. par. or a.* [DRESS, *v.*]

*** drētche**, *v.t. or i.* [DRECCHÉ.]

*** drētched**, *pa. par. or a.* [DRETCHÉ.]

*** drētch-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRETCHÉ.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Delay.

*** drēul**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *drivel*, *v.* (q.v.)] To drivel; to allow saliva to run or flow from the mouth.

*** drēv'-el**, *v.t.* [DRIVEL.]

*** drēv'-ill**, *s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*] A driveller.

"Through that false witch, and that fouleged *drēvill*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. ll. 3.

drew (ew as ū) (1), *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *drjúgr* = long, drawn out.]

1. A species of sea-weed, the narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, *Fucus lorenus*.

2. Sea-laces, *Fucus* (now *Chorda*) *flum*.

*** drew** (ew as ū) (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A drop.

"Of the water I might not taste a *drew*."—*Dunbar*: *Palace of Honour*, ll. 41.

drew (ew as ū) *pret. of v.* [DRAW.]

*** drēy**, *s.* [DRAY.] A squirrel's nest.

*** drīb**, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *drīp* (q.v.)] [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut off or deduct a little bit, to appropriate gradually.

"Merchants' galus come short of half the mart; For he who drives their bargains *drībs* a part."—*C. Dryden*: *Juvenal*, sat. vii.

2. To entice gradually, or step by step.

"With daily lies she *drībs* you into cost."—*Dryden*: *Ovid*: *Art of Love*, l.

3. To chop, to cut off. (*Dekker*.)

4. To shoot at or from a short distance.

"Not at first sight, nor with a *drībbed* shot, Love gave the wound."—*Sidney*: *Stella & Astrophel*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To slaver or drivel.

"*Dasyng* after dotterels, lyke drunkards that *drībbed*."—*Skelton*: *Crowne of Laurell*.

2. To shoot at short distances; a technical term in archery.

*** drīb**, *** drīb**, *s.* [DRIB, *v.*]

1. A drop, a little bit, a driblet.

"Do not, I pray thee, paper stain With rhymes retailed in *drīb*."—*Swift*: *On Gibbs's Psalms*.

2. A drizzle; fine, small rain.

*** drībbed**, *pa. par. or a.* [DRIB, *v.*]

drīb-bēr, *s.* [Eng. *drīb*, *v.*; -er.] One who can shoot well only at or from short distances.

"He shall become of a fayre archer, a starke squyter and *drībber*."—*Ascham*: *Tophilius*.

drīb'-ble, *** drīb'-le** (le as ēl), *v.t. & i.* [A dim. from *drīb*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall in a quick succession of drops; to drip.

"Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it."—*Woodward*: *On Fossils*.

2. To fall or run slowly.

"Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone."—*Paley*: *Nat. Theology*, cb. xv.

3. To slaver, to drivel.

4. To fall weakly like a drop.

"Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love Can pierce a complete bosom."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, l. 1.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To let fall in drops, to allow to drip.

"Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs."—*Swift*: *Rules to Servants*.

2. To give out slowly and gradually.

"Ten thousand casks For ever *dribbling* out their base contents . . . Bleed gold for ministers to sport away."—*Cooper*: *Tank*, iv. 505-8.

II. Football: To keep the ball rolling by a succession of short quick kicks.

drīb'-ble, *s.* [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Drizzle.

"Now thou'st turn'd out, for s' thy trouble, But house or hail, To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*, An' cranreucab catch!"—*Burns*: *To a Mouse*.

2. Slaver, drivelling.

II. Football: The act of keeping the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

"Cooke and Hill, with a magnificent *dribble*, took the leather right down the touch line."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

drīb'-blēt, **drīb'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *drīb*(le), and dimin. suff. -lēt.] A little bit, portion, or sum; a small amount of money.

"So strictly wert thou just to pay, Even to the *driblet* of a day."—*Dryden*: *Threnodia Augustalis*, 13, 14.

drīb'-blīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Falling in drops, or like a drop; dripping.

2. Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"There passed some *dribbling* skirmishes."—*Holland*: *Living*, p. 597.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of falling, or causing to fall in drops or dribblets.

"A *dribbling* difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder."—*Arbutnot*: *On Ali-menis*.

2. Slavering, drivelling.

II. Football: The same as DRIBBLE, *s.* II.

"Good displays of *dribbling* were by no means infrequent."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

*** drīd'-dēr**, *** dred-our**, *s.* [DREAD, *s.*]

1. Fear, dread.

"With dreadful *dredour* trymbing for effray, The Trojans fled right fast and brak away."—*Bouglart*: *Virgil*, 505, 16.

2. Suspicion, apprehension.

*** drīd'-dēr**, *v.t.* [DRIDDER, *s.*] To fear, to dread.

"Gin we hald heal, we need na *drīdder* mair: Ye ken we winna be set down so bare."—*Ross*: *Helene*, p. 20.

*** drie** (1), *v.t.* [DREE.]

*** drie** (2), *v.t. & i.* [DRY, *v.*]

*** drie**, *a.* [DRY, *a.*]

dried, *pa. par., or a.* [DRY, *v.*]

dried-up, *a.* Wholly or completely dried.

"In that tale I find The furrows of long thought and *dried-up* tears."—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, III. 8.

drī'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which dries or tends to dry or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

"There is a tale, that boiling of dairy roasts lu milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little."—*Bacon*.

2. A drying-machine or stove.

II. Paint: A substance added to paint to increase its drying and hardening qualities.

*** drife**, *v.t.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

*** drīf'-le** (le as ēl), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drink excessively.

"About this time, Dr. Baile, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the parson's excessive drinking, called *drifing*, prevailed so, that the gentlemen forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionably."—*Fallie*: *Narrative of the Siege of Carlskrona*, p. 15.

*** drīf'-le** (le as ēl), *** drīf'-fle**, *** drīf'-ling**, *s.* [A variant of *dribble* (q.v.)] Small, fine, drizzling rain.

"As *drifing* after a great shower."—*Baillie*: *Let.*, l. 154.

drift, *** drifte**, *** dryfte**, *s.* [Formed from Mid. Eng. *drife* = drive, by addition of suff. -t; cf. *draught* from *draw*, *flight* from *fly*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *drift* = a drove, a flock, a current; Icel. *drift*, *drift* = a snow-drift; Sw. *drift* = impulse, instinct; Ger. *drift* = a drove, a herd. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of driving.

"*Drifte* or drywyne of bestia. *Minatus*."—*Prompt. Para.*

(2) A violent motion.

"The dragon drew him awale with *drift* of his wings."—*Alisaunder*: *Frag.*, 998.

(3) A herd, a flock.

"*Eos armentum, a drift*."—*Wright*: *Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 273.

(4) The course or direction along which anything is driven.

(5) A heap of any matter driven or blown together; as, a snow-drift.

"The *drifts* that encumbered the doorway."—*Longfellow*: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, III.

(6) A storm.

"Thar sail fall dun fra the lift, A blodri rain, a *dreil drift*."—*Curior Mundi*, 22, 461.

(7) Anything driven or blown along by the wind.

"Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly, And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky."—*Pope*: *Homers's Odyssey*, viii. 127, 128.

(8) Road-sand, the washings of roads.

(9) A number or quantity of things driven or impelled at once; a shower, a storm.

"Our thunder from the south Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town."—*Shakesp.*: *King John*, II. 2.

(10) Anything drifting or carried along at random.

"Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam, An useless *drift*."—*Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, civl.

(11) A course, or road.

"Do it then, Faustus, with unforged heart, Lest greater dangers do attend thy *drift*."—*Mariotte*: *Doctor Faustus*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A force impellent; an impulse, an impelling influence or power.

"A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose."—*South*.

(2) The tendency, aim, or purpose of action.

"The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern."—*Hooker*.

(3) An intended purpose or line of action.

"Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather chose To cross my friend in his intended *drift*."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III. 1.

(4) An intention or design.

"In the mean time, against thou shalt awake, Shall Romeo by my letters know our *drift*."—*Shakesp.*: *Romeo & Juliet*, IV. 1.

(5) Meaning or aim.

"We know your *drift*."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, III. 8.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

(6) Scope, aim, tendency.

"The drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels."—*Addison*.

* (7) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk.

* (8) Delay, procrastination, a driving or putting off.

"Tronhle npon tronhle is the matter and exercise of patience, lang drift and delay of things hoped for in the exercise of true patience."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 5, a.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The push, shoot, or horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. *Geol.*: A loose aggregation or accumulation of transported matter, consisting of sand and clay, with a mixture of angular and rounded fragments of rock, some of large size having occasionally one or more of their sides flattened or smoothed, or even highly polished. The smoothed surfaces usually exhibit many scratches parallel to each other, one set often crossing an older one. The drift is generally unstratified, in which case it is called in Scotland Till (q.v.). This may be in places 50 or even 100 feet thick. As a rule, the sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders have been derived from rocks existing in the immediate vicinity, but in some cases there are blocks which have travelled far, and are of quite different material from any to be found where they lie. [ERRATICS, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

3. *Ordinance*: A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.

4. *Mach.*: A round piece of steel, made slightly tapering, and used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate by being driven through it. The drift may have a cutting edge merely upon its advance face, or it may have spirally cut grooves which give the sides of the drift a capacity for cutting.

5. Mining:

(1) A passage in a mine, horizontal or nearly so, forming a road for the extraction of ore, or a drain for carrying off the water. The name is derived from its being driven in. Driving is horizontal work; sinking and rising refer to the direction of work either in shafts or in following the course of a vein. (ADIT, GALLERY.)

(2) The course or direction of a tunnel or gallery.

6. *Naut.*: The direction of a current; the leeway of a ship.

7. *Pyrotech.*: A stick used in charging rocket-cases.

8. Shipbuilding:

(1) Drifts in the sheer draft are where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts are called drift-pieces.

(2) The difference in size between a treenail and its hole, or a hoop and the spar on which it is driven.

(3) The part of the upper strake between the coach and the quarter-deck. [DRIFT-RAIL.]

¶ Drift of the forest:

Old Law: An exact view or examination of what cattle are in the forest, that it may be known whether it be overcharged or not, and whose the beasts are, and whether they are commonable beasts. (Blount.)

drift-anchor, s.

Naut.: A triangular frame of wood or other similar contrivance, having just sufficient buoyancy to float, to which a line that leads from the bows of the ship is attached. It keeps the vessel's head to wind when dismasted, or when it is impossible to carry sail. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

drift-bolt, s.

A rod used to drive out a bolt.

drift-land, s.

Old Law: A yearly rent paid by some tenants for the privilege or right of driving cattle through a manor.

drift-net, s. A fishing-net about 120 ft. long and 20 ft. deep; corked at the upper edge. Several of these may be connected lengthwise and attached to a drift-rope. Meshes 24 in. and upward, according to the size of fish.

drift-period, s.

Geol.: The period during which the drift described under DRIFT, II. 2 was deposited.

Though there is no reason why it should not have recurred time after time during bygone geological ages, and perhaps it may be ultimately proved conclusively that it has done so, yet the term "drift-period" as a measure of duration is limited to the time commencing during the Newer Pliocene or Pleistocene, and terminating with the Post Pliocene or Post Pleistocene, during which drift was deposited in the latitudes in which we find it now. That it is essentially a glacial phenomenon is apparent from the fact that while becoming more marked in its character on this side the equator the further north one goes, it dies out about 50° N. latitude in Europe and 40° in North America. Hence it is often called Northern Drift. A corresponding development of it, however, exists in the Southern hemisphere. This becomes more marked as one approaches the Southern pole, and disappears between 40° and 50° S. latitude. Where it exists nearer the equator it is deposited around some giant mountain, the scratches and striations on the boulders and pebbles radiating from the mountain on every side.

The drift is now universally attributed, as Agassiz long ago suggested, to the action of ice, the only controversy remaining being whether land ice or floating icebergs took the chief part in its distribution. Hence it is often called, as by Sir Charles Lyell, Glacial Drift. In the Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata given in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, "the Glacial drift of Northern Europe" is arranged as the oldest deposit of the Post Pliocene (q.v.). [GLACIAL PERIOD.]

drift-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the upright or curved pieces of timber that connect the plank-sheer with the gun-wale.

drift-pin, s. A hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. Holes in castings which are made by cores may be trued and trimmed in this way better, sometimes, than by drill or file. The tool is of steel, shaped to suit the work, and ground square on the face. [DRIFT.]

drift-sail, s. A sail dragging overboard to diminish leeway; a drag or drag-anchor (q.v.).

drift-sand, s.

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Sand drifted by the wind. In certain circumstances drift-sand is capable of overwhelming not merely fields but even whole districts. It may preserve organic remains for a long period of time. (Lyell, &c.) [DUNE (1), s.]

drift-way, s.

1. *Mining*: A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft; a drift.

* 2. *Old Law*: A road or common way for driving cattle in; a packway.

"A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packway or drift-way, and is both a foot-way and horse-way."—*Dalton: Country Justice* (1620).

drift-weed, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Seaweed carried by the action of the sea on to a shore.

"It precisely resembled the high-water mark of drift-wood on a sea-beach."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x.

2. Botany:

(1) The cylindrical portion of the frond of *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) [GULF-WEED.]

drift-wind, s. A driving wind; a wind which drifts things into heaps.

"No more be hid in him, than fire in flax, Than humble banks can go to law with waters That drift-winds force to raging."—*Shakespeare & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 5.

drift-wood, s. Wood drifted on to a bank by a river, the sea, &c.

"But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had been kindled. Built of the drift-wood thrown on the sands."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, l. 5.

drift, v. i. & t. [DRIFT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To be driven into heaps or drifts; to accumulate in drifts or heaps.

(2) To float or be carried along by a current of water.

"She drifted a dreary wreck."

Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. *Fig.*: To be carried along by circumstances, undecided or unsettled in opinion.

II. *Mining*: To make a drift; to drive a headway.

B. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To drive, carry, or urge along.

"Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, drifted with the wind in clouds from every plain."—*Ellis: Foy*.

2. To drive into heaps; to accumulate in drifts.

"He wanders on from hill to dale, still more and more astray, Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps."

Thomson: Winter, 233-35.

II. *Fig.*: To delay, to put off; to drive off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose hee drifted and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 7.

* *drift-age, s.* [Eng. *drift*; -age.] Drifting substances; as wool, weeds, &c. (Used also fig.)

"Public opinion, as represented by the *Times*, is mere driftage, tossed on the waves of agitation."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1861, p. 373.

drift-éd, pa. par. or a. [DRIFT, v.]

drift-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [DRIFT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of driving into heaps or drifts; the state of being driven into heaps.

2. The state of being carried along by a current of water.

* *driht-en, s.* [DRHTIN.]

* *drig-le, *dredg-le, *dirg-le, *dreg-y, s.* [DIRGE.]

1. A funeral service.

"We sall begin a carefull soun, Aue Dregh kynd, devout and melk; The best shewe we sall besek, You to deliuer out of your ney, And see the Dregh thus begin."

Dunbar: Evergreen, li. 42.

2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment.

"But he was first came at his ain inge-ale, And he helped to drink his ain dirge."

Herd's Collection, li. 30.

* *drht, s.* [A.S. *dryht*, *drht*; O. S. *drucht*; Goth. *drauhts*; Icel. *drótt*.] A soldier.

"He nolde hringen on *drhte* baten three hundred cnichtes."—*Laysamen*, li. 212.

* *drht-fare, s.* [A.S. *dryht*, *drht*, and *faru* = a company.] A company, a following.

"Ure Lauerd himself com... with such dream and *drift-fare*, as drihtin deah to cunen."—*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1, 153.

* *drht-folke, s.* [A.S. *dryht*, *drht*, and *folk*.] Company, people, attendants.

"He wende into Cuninges-burh, mid his *drht-folke*."

Laysamen, li. 270.

* *drht-ful, drht-fule, a.* [A.S. *drht*; -ful.] Lordly.

"The *drht-fule* godd Apollo milauerd."—*St. Juliana*, p. 13.

* *drht-in, *driht-in, *drht-en, *drht, *drihte, *dryght-yn, s.*

[A.S. *dryhten*, *drhtin*; O. S. *drohtin*; O. Fries. *drochten*; O. H. Ger. *truhdin*; M. H. Ger. *trohtin*; Icel. *dróttin*; Sw. *drott*; Dan. *drot*.] The Lord.

"A seinte Marie nomen *drihtenes* moder."

Laysamen, iii. 33.

* *drht-liche, a.* [A.S. *dryhtlic*.] Noble, lordly, renowned.

"Whar beo ye, mine kempen, mine *drhtliche* men?"

Laysamen, l. 333.

* *drht-ness, s.* [Mid. Eng. *drihtin*; -ness.] Majesty.

"Swa we weren *adredde* of his *drht-ness*."

Legend of St. Katherine, l. 345.

drill (1), v. t. & i. [Dut. *drillen* = to drill, to bore, to drill in arms. It is the same word as *thrill* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To bore or pierce with a drill.

2. To perforate or pierce in any way.

"Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles, And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?"

Blackmore: Creation.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl.

3. To form or make a hole with a drill or other instrument.

"The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you drill a hole."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* 4. To draw or filter through; to drain.

"Some sages say that, where the numerous wave For ever lashes the resounding shore, Drilled through the sandy stratum every way, The waters with the sandy stratum rise."—*Thomson: Autumn, 742-45.*

* 5. To draw from step to step; to entice, to draw on.

"When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to drill him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him."—*South.*

* 6. To delay, to put off.

"She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age."—*Addison.*

* 7. To exhaust or waste slowly; to fritter away.

"This accident hath drilled away the whole summer."—*Swift.*

8. To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. (In this sense Skeat believes the word to be of distinct origin, being the same as *trill*, itself a corruption of *trickle*, q.v.) [TRILL.]

"Can any of your correspondents tell me the best way of drilling gorse seed for a covert."—*Field, Jan. 28, 1882.*

9. In the same sense as II.

10. To train to anything by repeated and constant exercise and practice.

II. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: To train to the use of arms; to practise in drill or military exercises.

"He set himself assiduously to drill those new levies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To trickle, to flow gently.

"Watered with cool rivulets that drilled Along the borders."—*Sandys: Ecclesiastes, p. 2.*

2. To sow in drills.

II. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: To go through a course of drill; to practise military exercises.

"I fired it: and gave him three sweats, In the artillery-yard, three drilling days."—*Beaumont & Fleet: Martial Maid, iii. 2.*

drill, *s.* [DRILL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The way of tempering steel to make gravers, drills, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers."—*Boyle.*

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

* 4. A small trickling brook or stream; a rill.

"Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their drills."—*Sandys.*

* 5. An ape, a baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*, found on the coast of Guinea.

"The complotters of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least, such as they call *drills*, that leaves little doubt."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents* (sub init.).

6. Constant exercise or practice in any art, pursuit, or business.

* 7. A little draught or drink.

"Drylie, or lytyle drafte of drynke. *Hausillus.*"—*Prompt. Par.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A metallic tool for boring a hole in metal or hard material such as stone. Its form varies with the material in which it works. The action in metal is usually rotative, and the tool has two or more cutting edges. In stone drills the action is rotative or reciprocating; in the latter case the tool is alternately lifted and dropped. [ROCK-DRILL.] To drill a hole the Japanese have a short awl inserted in a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat on the ground, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands.

2. *Agric.*: A machine for sowing grain in rows. [GRAIN-DRILL.]

3. *Fabric*: A heavy cotton twilled goods, used especially for lining; drilling.

4. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The act or process of training soldiers or sailors to military or naval warfare; as in the manual of arms, the execution of evolutions, &c.

drill-barrow, *s.* A seeding-machine, driven by manual power in the manner of a wheelbarrow; a hand-driven grain-drill.

drill-bow, *s.* The bow whereby the drill is reciprocally rotated. [BOW-DRILL.]

"When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in their right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the drill-bow in the left hand."—*Moxon.*

drill-box, *s.*

Agric.: A small box holding the seeds to be sown in drills.

drill-chuck, *s.* A chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-clamp, *s.* A fastening device for attaching a drill-holder or stock to a work-bench.

drill-extractor, *s.* A tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or detached drill which interferes with further boring. [ARTESIAN-WELL, WELL-BORING, GRAB.]

drill-gauge, *s.* A tool for determining the angle of the basil or edge of a drill.

drill-grinding, *a.* (See compound.)

Drill-grinding machine: An emery-wheel and a clamp consisting of a stationary part and a movable part by which the drill is held near the point, while the shank is supported by the rod and extensible socket. The machine is arranged to grind twist and fly drills, making cutting edges of uniform angle and length, thus insuring equality of cut upon both sides. (*Knight.*)

drill-harrow, *s.* A harrow the teeth of which are adapted to traverse in the balks between the rows of plants in drills.

drill-holder, *s.* A stock for holding a drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-husbandry, *s.*

Agric.: The system of sowing seeds in drills.

drill-jar, *s.* A form of stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. The drill-rod is raised sufficiently between each impulse to loosen the tool from its impression in the stone, and is then dropped to give a blow to the tool. The tool-shank screws into the socket at the lower end of the piece.

drill-pin, *s.*

Locksmith.: The pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. (*Knight.*)

drill-plate, *s.* A breast-plate for a hand-drill.

drill-plough, *s.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press, *s.*

1. A drilling-machine in which a screw is made to feed the drill to its work. It has feet for bench-work, and a sling-chain and adjustable sockets when used for tapping pipes.

2. A drilling machine of large size. [DRILLING-MACHINE, BORING-MACHINE.]

drill-rod, *s.* The long rod, made of sections coupled together, which reaches to the surface of the ground and carries the well-boring tool on its lower end.

Drill-rod grab: A clutching-tool lowered into a hole to engage with and form a means of withdrawing a drill-rod whose upper portion has been broken off or become detached.

drill-spindle, *s.* The axis in which a drilling-tool is stocked and on which it rotates in a drilling-machine or lathe. (*Knight.*)

drill-stock, *s.* A handle or holder for a drill, in which it is socketed, and by which it is worked.

drill-tongs, *s.* A tool in which one jaw forms a bearing below the object, and the other carries the tool and rotative apparatus. The pressure is obtained by pressing the handles together, and an adjustable rest allows the purchase to accommodate itself to oblique surfaces. (*Knight.*)

drilled, *pa. par. or a.* [DRILL, *v.*]

drill-ying, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRILL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of boring or perforating with a drill.

2. Constant and continued exercise in any art, pursuit, or business.

3. A scolding, admonition, or reproof.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The act or system of sowing seeds with drills.

2. *Fabric*: The same as DRILL, s. II. 3.

3. *Milit., Naval, &c.*: The teaching or practice of military or naval exercises, movements, &c.; drill.

"Still recruits came in by hundreds. Arming and drilling went on all day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

drilling-jig, *s.* A portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand.

drilling-lathe, *s.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. [DRILLING-MACHINE.]

drilling-machine, *s.* A machine carrying a rotating tool and a means for chucking the object to be bored. These machines differ greatly in size and appearance, in the mode of presenting the tool, presenting and chucking the work. The larger machines are frequently known as Boring-machines (q.v.).

drī-lý, *adv.* [DRVLY.]

drim'-ýs, *s.* [Gr. *δρῦσις* (*drimys*) = sharp, acid.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Magnoliaceæ. They are distinguished by their bitter, tonic, and aromatic qualities. *Drimys Winteri*, or *aromatica*, brought by Captain Winter from the Straits of Magellan in 1579, yields Winter's bark, which has been employed medicinally as an aromatic stimulant. It somewhat resembles Canella bark. The bark of *D. granatensis* is used in Brazil against the colic. It is tonic, aromatic, and stimulant. That of *D. axillaris*, a native of New Zealand, has similar qualities.

* **dring**, *v. i.* [Flem. *dringen* = to draw.]

1. To drag with difficulty.

"His hors, his melr, he moue ien to the laird, To dring and draw, in court and cariege."—*Henryson: Bannatyne Poems*, p. 120, st. 20.

2. To be slow or dilatory; to lose time.

3. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.

* **dring**, *a. & s.* [DRING, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Slow, dilatory.

"Ili had her country-lads shall no be dring In seeking her."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 92.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One in a servile state; a serf, a slave.

"An nobill kaip imperill, Quhilk is not ordaind for dringis."—*Lyndesay, in Pinkerton*, II. 70.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

"Quha finds ane dring owid auld or ying, Gar hoy him out and hound."—*Bannatyne: Poems*, p. 183, st. 3.

drīnk, * **drinke**, * **drink-en**, * **drynk-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *drincan*; cogn. with Dut. *drinken*; Goth. *drigkan*; Ger. *trinken*; Icel. *drekkja*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drikke*; M. H. Ger. *trinken*; O. H. Ger. *trinkan*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Absolutely:

1. To swallow or imbibe liquor for the purpose of quenching thirst.

"The man that may wei eten and drinken."—*Havelok*, 800.

2. Followed by *of*, when the consumption of a portion only is implied.

"And gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it."—*Matt. xxvi. 27.*

3. To consume liquors at a feast; to be entertained with liquors.

4. To take intoxicating liquors to excess; to be addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors.

II. *Fig.*: To receive a share or part; to share in.

"His eyes shai see his destruction, and he shall drink of the wrath of the Almighty."—*Job xxi. 20.*

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To imbibe or swallow; applied to liquids.

"And they made him drink water."—*1 Sam. xxx. 11.*

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wō**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, sire, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

1. To imbibe, to absorb, to suck in.
"The earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh out upon it."—*Job*, vi. 7.
2. To take or receive in by any inlet, as by one of the senses. [*To drink in*.]
"My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound."—*Shaksp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.
3. *Reflex.*: To make oneself drunk by drinking.

- "Beulahd was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions."—*1 Kings* xx. 16.
- * 4. To swallow up, to devour, to consume.
"I drink the air before me."
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.
- * 5. To inhale the fumes or smoke of; to smoke.

- "He drooped, we went; 'till one (which did excel The Indians in drinking his tobacco well) Met us."—*Jonas*: *Satires*, i. 87.
- * 6. To suffer for. (*Colgrave*).

- ¶ (1) *To drink all out*: To carouse (q.v.)
- (2) *To drink down*:
(a) To destroy or take away the thought or memory of by drinking.

- "Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall drink down all unkindness."—*Shaksp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.
- (b) To beat another in drinking.

- (3) *To drink in*:
(a) *Lit.*: To absorb readily.

- "The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily drinketh in water."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

- (b) *Fig.*: To receive or take in greedily, as with the senses: as, *To drink in a person's words*.

- "And with fixed eyes drink in immortal ryes."
Cowley: *David's*, bk. i.

- (4) *To drink off*: To swallow at a single draught.

- "One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies."—*South*.

- (5) *To drink to or unto*:
(a) To salute in drinking.

- "And thereupon I drink unto your grace."
Shaksp.: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

- (b) To drink the health of.
"Give me some wine; full fill:
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table."
Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

- (6) *To drink up*: To swallow completely.

- "He had drunk up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another."—*Arbutnot*: *On Coins*.

- (7) *To drink deep*: To take a long or deep draught of; to drink to excess.

- "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

- (8) *To drink the health of a person*: To wish well to him in the act of drinking; to pledge.

drink, *drinc, *drinch, *drinchn, *drinke, *drynk, *drynke, s. [*A.S.* *drinc*, *drinea*; *O. S.* *drank*; *M. H. Ger.* *tranc*, *trunc*; *O. H. Ger.* *trank*, *trunk*; *Icel.* *drekkja*, *goth.* *dragk*, *dragk*; *Sw.* *drick*, *dryck*; *Dan.* *drick*.]

1. Liquor to be drunk or swallowed for the quenching of thirst, medicinal purposes, &c.; opposed to *meat and food*.

Ther ne asolde non mete ne drynke
Come in hyz wombe,
Robert of Gloucester, p. 389.

2. A draught, a potion.
"We will give you rare and sleepy drinks."—*Shaksp.*: *Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

3. Strong or intoxicating liquor; the habit of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors.

- "Disease, assisted by strong drink and by misery, did its worst fast."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

- ¶ (1) *In drink*: Intoxicated, drunk. In this sense *drink* seems to mean intoxication; far gone in *drink* is a favourite locution of the police or police-court reporters.

- "I could . . . beat him, . . . but that the poor monster's in drink."—*Shakespeare*.

- * **drink-hall**, *interj.* Literally, drink-health; the word used in pledging a person in answer to *vassail* (q.v.).

- drink-money**, s.

1. Money given to buy liquor for drink.
"Peg's servants were always asking for drink-money."—*Arbutnot*.

2. Earnest money.

- drink-offering**, s. Amongst the Jews, an offering of wine, &c.; a libation.

- "He poured a drink-offering thereon, and he poured oil thereon."—*Gen.* xxxv. 14.

* **drink-penny**, s. The same as *DRINK-MONEY* (q.v.).

* **drink-silver**, s. A vail given to servants; drink-money, a largess, a douceur.

drink-a-ble, a. & s. [*Eng.* *drink*; -able.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

"There was neither wood nor stone, neither firm earth nor drinkable water."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

B. As subst.: A liquor that may be drunk; drink.

"My wife and the young ones stuck to the drinkables at the Guildhall, as long as was decent."—*T. Hook*: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii, ch. ii.

drink-a-ble-ness, s. [*Eng.* *drinkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being drinkable; potableness.

drink-er, ***drink-ere**, ***drynk-are**, ***drynk-ere**, s. [*A.S.* *drincere*; *O. H. Ger.* *trinkari*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who drinks.
"His contents the drinker drew off till he was satisfied."—*Cook*: *Voyages*, vol. i, bk. i, ch. iii.

2. *Spec.*: One who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess; a tippler, a drunkard.

"As a drinker past control,
With the red wine on his soul."
E. Arnold: *The Rhine and the Moselle*.

drinker-moth, s.

Entom.: A popular name for *Odonestis potatoria*, a genus of large moths belonging to the family Bombycidae. It derives its name from the palpi, which are long, forming a beak in front. It is of a dull reddish or yellow colour, and is very common in Britain.

drink-ing, ***drink-inge**, ***drink-ynge**, ***drynk-ynge**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [*DRINK*, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Imbibing or swallowing liquids.

2. Connected with the drinking of strong liquors; revelling.

"My uncle walked on, slugging now a verse of a love song, and then a verse of a drinking one."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of imbibing or swallowing liquids; especially the use or consumption of strong liquors.

"I then considered drinking as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion."—*Lord Chesterfield*: *Letters*.

- * 2. A festival or entertainment with liquors.

"The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, drinkings, temporal courts, or leets, law-fairs, mummings, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard."—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*.

drinking-bout, s. A set-to at drinking; a revel.

drinking-fountain, s. An erection in some public place where water is provided for drinking. Modern drinking fountains began to be erected in Liverpool, in 1857. The first one in London was opened to the public on April 12, 1859. There are now several hundreds in the metropolises.

drinking-horn, s. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

"Witlaf, a kung of the Saxons,
Ere yet his last he breathed,
To the merry monks of Croyland,
His drinking-horn bequeathed."
Longfellow: *King Witlaf's Drinking Horn*.

drinking-house, s. An ale-house, a public-house, a tavern.

* **drinking-money**, s. The same as *DRINK-MONEY* (q.v.).

* **drin-kle**, ***dren-kle**, ***dryn-kel-yn**, *v.t. & i.* [*A frequent. from drink* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To drown, to deluge, to submerge.

"It ran down on the mountayns, and drankled the playn."
Langtoft, p. 310.

2. *Intrans.*: To be drowned or submerged.

"Alle drankled thorgh folie and fast of wisdom."
Langtoft, p. 241.

* **drink-less**, ***drinke-les**, a. [*Eng.* *drink*; -less.] Deprived of or without drink.

"He nought forbiðdeth that every creature Be drinkless for alway."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 718.

dríp, ***dryp-yn**, *v.i. & t.* [*A.S.* *drípan* = to let drop; cogn. with *O. S.* *drípan*; *Icel.*

drípa = to drip; *Sw.* *drypa*; *Dan.* *dryppe*; *Dut.* *druipe*; *O. H. Ger.* *tríufan*; *Ger.* *triefen*. (*Skeat*.)] [*DROP*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall in drops.

"Let what drips be his sauce."—*Walton*: *Angler*, pt. i, ch. xiii.

2. To be so saturated with moisture that drops fall from it.

"The land from the southward of Chiloe to near Concepcion (lat. 37°), is hidden by one dense forest dripping with moisture."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1830), ch. xl, p. 245.

B. Transitive:

1. To let fall in drops.

"Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich avow
Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain."
Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

"[His] offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazel branch."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 545, 547.

dríp, ***dríppe**, ***dryppe**, s. [*A.S.* *drípa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The falling in drops; a dripping.

"On the car
Drops the light drip of the suspended ear."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 86.

2. That which falls in drops; drippings.

"Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

II. Arch.: The projecting edge of a moulding or corona, channelled beneath.

¶ *Right of drip*:

Law: An easement in virtue of which a person has the right to allow the drip from his premises to fall on to the lands of another.

drip-joint, s.

Plumb.: A mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor.

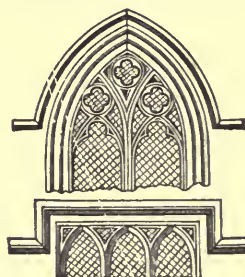
drip-pipe, s. A small copper pipe leading from the waste steam-pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and hot water which may be blown into the trap at the top.

drip-stick, s.

Stone-saw: A wooden stick which forms a spout to lead water slowly from a barrel to the stone, so as to keep the kerf wet.

drip-stone, s.

1. A corona or projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, arch-



DRIPSTONES.

ways, niches, &c. Called also a *Label*, *Weather-moulding*, *Water-table*, and *Hood-moulding*. (*Knight*.) The term *Label* is usually applied to a straight moulding. [*Label*.]

2. A porous stone for filtering.

dripped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [*DRIP*, v.]

dríp-ping, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [*DRIF*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of falling in drops; the sound of water falling in drops.

"How calm—how still! the only sound
The dripping of the ear suspended!"
Wordsworth: *Remembrance of Collins*.

2. The melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her dripping."
Swift.

boil, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **şüş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

dripping-pan, *s.* A pan for receiving the melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the dripping-pan."—*Swift*.

dripping-vat, *s.* A tank beneath a boiler or hanging frame, to catch the overflow or drip, as that which receives the solution of indigo running from the boiler in indigo-factories.

***drip-ple**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weak.

***drít**, *s.* [DIRT.]

***dríte**, ***drítve**, *v.i.* [A.S. *drítan*; Icel. *dríta*; Dut. *drijten*.] To ease oneself.

"To dríte: Cacare, egerere."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

drive, ***dreve**, ***drife**, ***dryve** (*pa. t.* **drave*, **drof*, **droff*, *drove*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *drifan*; cogn. with Dut. *drijven*; Goth. *dreiban*; Icel. *drifa*; Sw. *driva*; Dan. *drive*; O. H. Ger. *tripan*; M. H. Ger. *triben*; Ger. *treiben*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To impel, urge, or push forward by force.

"Back to the skies with shame he shall be driven."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 13.

(2) To cause to enter any substance by force; to knock into anything.

"The nails in his head and fete that driven wer."—*Cursor Mundi*, 21, 778.

(3) To force or urge forward by pressure.

"Shield urged on shield, and man drove man along."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 261.

(4) To cause to move forward; to urge forward under guidance.

"There find a herd of helpers, wandering o'er The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore."—*Addison: Rape of Europa*, 13, 14.

(5) To blow or hurry along violently.

"He gave them as the dust to his sword, and as driven stubble to his bow."—*Isaiah* xli. 2.

(6) To force or urge in different directions, to scatter.

"He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and drove sunder the nations."—*Isaiah* li. 3.

(7) To expel by force from any place: followed by *from* or *out*.

"Driven from his native land to foreign grounds, He with a generous rage resents his wounds."—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgic* iii. 849, 850.

* (8) To chase, to hunt.

"To drive the deer with hound and horn Earl Percy took his way."—*Cherry Chase*.

* (9) To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

"We come not with design of wasteful prey, To drive the country, force the swains away."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* i. 744, 745.

(10) To impel or urge forward a horse or beast of burden: hence, to guide and manage the course of a carriage or other vehicle drawn by it.

(11) To convey a person on a carriage or other vehicle.

(12) To manage or regulate an engine.

* (13) To put off, to delay.

"I pray do not drive all till last day."—*Notice by Vicar of Hamphewait* (1686), in *Antiquary*, Nov., 1852, p. 191.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To force, to compel, to constrain.

"The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had driven one of their consuls to depart the city."—*Hooker*.

(2) To force in any direction.

"For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be driven awry."—*Jecham: Schoolmaster*.

(3) To distress, to straiten; to push into or place in a position of difficulty or danger.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far driven."—*Spenser: Ruë of Ireland*.

(4) To urge or impel by violence, as opposed to kindness.

"He taught the gospel rather than the law, And forced himself to drive, but loved to draw."—*Dryden: Character of a Good Parson*, 30, 31.

(5) To impel or urge by passion.

"Lord Cottleton knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choir."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

* (6) To press to a conclusion; to pursue or follow out to the end.

"The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently driven and pursued."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(7) To negotiate, To manage: as, To drive a bargain.

"Your Paimond a lawless bargain drove, The parent could not sell the daughter's love."—*Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia*, 298, 299.

(8) To carry on, to prosecute, to push.

"As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he sit at great usury."—*Bacon*.

* (9) To pass, to consume, to spend.

"And thus they drive forth the day."—*Gower*, l. 16.

* (10) To reduce to a state or condition.

"Godes deore temple to driven ai to duste."—*St. Juliana*, p. 41.

* (11) To purify by motion, to sift.

"My thrice driven bed of down."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Cricket: To hit the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"Getting well hold of a ball, he drove it out of the ground for six."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1852.

2. Shoot: To force game from a covert towards the guns.

3. Min: To cut or dig horizontally; to make a drift in.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To be impelled or urged forward with violence by any physical agent.

"Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive, But left the helm, and let the vessel drive."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* vii. 831, 832.

(2) To rush and press with violence, to dash.

"Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails, And rent the sheets."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* i. 147, 148.

* (3) To press, to crowd, to throng.

"The bees drive out upon each other's backs, T' imbush their hives in clusters."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

* (4) To hurry along, to rush violently.

"The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could drive."—*L'Estrange*.

(5) To ride or travel in a carriage or other vehicle.

"O'er the necks Thou drove'st of warring angels disarrayed."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 395, 396.

(6) To understand, or be skilled in the art of driving: as, He can drive well.

* (7) To take the property of another for rent due; to distract.

"His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent, His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent."—*Cleaveland: Poems*, p. 19.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To aim a blow, to strike with violence or fury.

"At Anxur's shield he drove, and at the blow Both shield and arm to ground together go."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* x. 761, 762.

(2) To tend, to aim; to have as one's end or aim.

"We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been driving at."—*Addison: On the War*.

II. Technically:

Cricket:

1. To be skilled in driving a ball.

2. To drive or send a ball a long distance; applied to the bat: as, This bat drives well.

¶ (1) To drive home: To drive a nail, &c., into wood, quite up to the head.

(2) To drive in:

Mil. To force to retreat on their supports; to drive back.

"The out-posts of the Cameronians were speedily driven in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) To drive off: To put off, to delay, to postpone.

(4) To drive out:

(a) *Ord. Lang.* To expel.

(b) *Print.* To space widely, to make a line of copy fill out the line, as when a mass of solid matter is divided into several takes, each being required to begin and end a line.

(5) To drive a good bargain: To make a good bargain for oneself.

(6) To drive a hard bargain: To be hard or harsh in making a bargain.

(7) To let drive: To aim a blow, to strike at furiously.

"Four rogues in buckram let drive at me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

drive, *s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of driving.

2. A journey or airing in a carriage or vehicle.

"We had a dreary drive, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late."—*Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides*.

3. The distance over which one is driven.

4. A road or avenue on which carriages are driven.

5. A blow, a violent stroke. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. Cricket: A hit which drives the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"He also made the next hit, which was a straight drive off the same bowler for a couple."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 11, 1882.

2. Forging: A matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift.

drive-bolt, *s.* A drift; a bolt for setting other bolts home, or depressing the heads below the general surface.

driv-el, ***drevel**, ***dryv-el**, ***driv-le**, *v.i. & t.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *dravelen*, a frequent form from **draben* = to dirty, from Ir. *drab* = a spot, a stain. Cf. Platt-Deutsch *drabben* = to slaver. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To slaver; to allow the spittle to run or flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot, or dotard.

"Forced to *drivel* like some paralytic, or a fool."—*Grove*.

2. To be weak or silly; to act as an idiot or dotard.

"So dull in youth, so *drivelling* in his age."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

* **B. Trans.** To foul or cover with *drivel* or slaver.

"Which stirs his staring, beastly, *drivel'd* beard."—*Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal* 10.

driv-el, ***drevel**, ***drivell**, *s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*]

1. Slaver; spittle running or flowing from the mouth.

"And cleared the *drivell* from his beard."—*Warner: Albions England*, bk. iv, c. 11.

* **2. A driveller; an idiot, a dotard.**

"Set this *drivel* out of door, That in thy traines such tales doth pour."—*The Lover Describeth his whole State*.

* **3. Silly, nonsensical talk, such as that of an idiot.**

* **4. A servant, a drudge.** [DROIL.]

"To encourage the husband to use his wife as a vile *dreuel*."—*Udal: Corinth*, ch. xi.

drivel-bib, *s.* A slaving-bib.

"Had Teufelsdrück also a father and mother; did he, at one time, wear *drivel-bibs*, and live on spoumeat?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i, ch. xl.

driv-el-lér, **driv-el-er**, *s.* [Eng. *drivel*; -er.] A slaverer, an idiot, a dotard, a fool.

"I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment."—*Swift*.

driv-el-ling, **driv-el-ing**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or habit of slaving.

"Without any *drivelling* or spurning in any part of his body."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 740.

2. Silly, nonsensical talk or actions; drivell.

driven, (*pro. driv'n*), *pa. par. a., & s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Mach. Any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called *Follower* (q.v.).

driven-well, *s.* A well formed of a tube driven into the ground until its perforated end reaches a stratum containing water. When the tube is driven to the desired depth, the outer tube is elevated sufficiently to expose the slots of the tube, which is secured to the barbed point. When the proper depth has been reached, a plunger is placed in the tube, which thus forms a pump-stock of limited bore.

Driven-well pump: A pump of proportions and construction adapted to occupy a tube which has been driven into the ground till its lower end has reached a watery stratum. (*Knight*.)

driv-ër, ***driv-ar**, ***dry-fer**, *s.* [Eng. *drive*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which drives; the per-

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hère, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

son or thing which applies force to urge or compel any person or thing forward.

"A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their driver shall accustom them to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 9.

2. One who drives a carriage or other vehicle or an engine.

* 3. One who aims or strives at any certain object.

"A dangerous driver at sedition."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. **Blast:** The copper bar by which the tamping is driven around the prickler on to the charge in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron.

2. **Cooper:** A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks, its tooth resting on the hoop.

3. Machinery:

(1) The wheel of a locomotive to which the power is communicated. A pair of drivers are arranged on an axle, their cranks or wrist-pins being at an angle of 90°, so that one is always in an advantageous position for duty, relatively to the piston. Several pairs of drivers are coupled together by connecting-rods; a driving-wheel.

(2) In gearing, the main-wheel by which motion is imparted to a train of wheels. A master-wheel.

(3) A drift for enlarging a hole or giving it an angular shape not attainable by a drill. [DRIFT.]

(4) A stamp or punch, the salient tool which acts in conjunction with the bed, bottom, or bolster, through whose aperture the excised piece of plate is driven.

4. **Mill:** The term is applied to that which communicates motion, as the cross-bar on the spindle by which motion is communicated to the runner of a grinding-mill. A peg, catch, tappet.

5. **Naut:** A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, on the lower mast of a ship; its head is ex-



DRIVER.

tended by a gaff, and its foot by a boom or sheet; a spanker. A ring-tail is a sail added at the lee-leech of a driver.

6. **Shipbuild:** The foremost spur in the bulge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore-side of the foremost poppet, and the sides placed to look fore and aft in a ship.

7. **Turning:** A bent piece of iron fixed in the centre-chuck, and projecting so as to meet the carrier or dog on the mandrel to which the work is attached.

8. **Weaving:** The piece of wood which impels the shuttle through the shed of the loom.

driver-ant, s.

Entom.: *Anomma arcens*, a species of ant, so called from its driving before it almost any animal which comes in its way. It is a native of Western Africa.

driver-boom, s.

Naut.: The boom to which the driver is hauled out.

driver-spanker, s.

Naut.: The same as DRIVER, II. 5.

driv-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [DRIVE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Impelling, urging, or pressing forward.

2. Driven or blown along; drifting.

"Scatter'd o'er the fields the driving snow." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xix. 381.

II. *Mach.*: Communicating power or force: as, a driving-shaft.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of impelling, urging, or pressing forward with force.

2. The act or art of guiding a carriage or other vehicle drawn by horses, &c.; the art of regulating and managing an engine.

"The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimrah."—*2 Kings* ix. 20.

* 3. Tendency, aim, drift.

"Did you mark the dainty driving of the last point?"—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 7.

II. *Min.*: The cutting of drifts or horizontal passages through the rocks, &c.

driving-axle, s.

Mach.: The axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

driving-bolt, s. A wheelwright's tool used for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box, s. The journal-box of a driving-axle.

driving-chisel, s. A chisel basiled on each face.

driving-gear, s. That portion of a machine which is especially concerned in the motion; as the parts from the cylinder to the wheels, inclusive, of a locomotive; the ground-wheel to the cutter-bar pitman, inclusive, of a harvester; the hand-crank and gearing of a winch or crab, &c.

driving-notes, s.pl.

Music: Communicated notes: notes driven through the ensuing accent. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

driving-point, s.

Math.: The point at which power is communicated by the driver.

driving-rein, s.

Sadd.: A rein which is buckled or snapped to the bit-rings and passes back to the driver. Driving-reins are known in the Western States of America as lines.

driving-shaft, s. A shaft communicating motion from the motor to the machinery. Shafting transmits power, but the driving-shaft is more immediate to the power; the motor.

driving-springs, s.pl. The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

driving-wheel, s.

1. *Steam-eng.*: One of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting-rods of the engine are attached. In the American practice the connecting-rod is usually coupled to a wrist on the driver. This may be coupled by outside connecting-rods to other wheels of the same size, so as to make drivers of the latter. In the English practice, with cylinders inside the frame, the connecting-rods are coupled to cranks on the axle of the driving wheels.

2. *Harvester*: The wheel which rests upon the ground, and whose tractional adherence thereto, as the frame is dragged along by the team, is the means of moving the gearing and giving motion to the enter and reel. (*Knight.*)

driz-zle, * dris-sel, * dris-el, v.i. & t. [A frequent form from Mid. Eng. *dreosen*; A.S. *dreosan* = to fall; Prov. Ger. *drieseln*.]

I. *Intrans.*: To fall, as rain, in small fine drops; to rain in a mist.

"The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts."—*Addison: Italy*.

II. Transitive:

1. To shed or let fall in small, fine drops.

"When the sun sets, the air doth drizzle dew." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.

2. To wet with fine drops or spray.

"Driz'ed by the ceaseless spray, Midst groan of rock and roar of stream, The wizard waits prophetic dream." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 5.

driz-zle, s. [DRIZZLE, v.] Fine, small rain; mizzle, mist.

"Besides, why could you not for drizzle pray?" *Wolcot: P. Pindar*, p. 160.

driz-zled (zled as zeld), pa. par. or a. [DRIZZLE, v.]

driz-zling, * dryse-ling, pr. par., a., & s. [DRIZZLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Falling in small, fine drops; misty.

2. Wet, rainy; marked by drizzling rain.

"Some dull drizzling day." *Cooper: Hope*, 371.

3. Wet with fine drops or spray; dripping.

"Black drizzling crags, that, beaten by the dim Vibrate." *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

C. As substantive:

1. A drizzling rain; a drizzle.

* 2. Petty droppings.

"The driffish declarcations of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty drizelings of Antichrist."—*Bale: Yea a Course*, &c., fol. 97, b.

driz-zly, a. [Eng. *drizzl(e); -y.*] Shedding fine, small rain, snow, &c.; drizzling.

"Where nought but putrid streams and noisome fogs For ever hung on drizzly Auster's beard." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 76.

* **droch'-lin, * drogh'-ling, a.** [Gael. *droich* = a dwarf, and dim. suff. *-lin, -ling.*]

1. Puny, of small stature, feeble.

2. Wheezing and blowing.

"That droghling, coughing baillie body they call Macwhupple."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dröck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A watercourse.

* **dröf'-länd, s.** [Mid. Eng. *drof* = drive, and Eng. *land*.]

Feudal Law: The same as DRIFTLAND (q.v.).

drög (1), s. [DRAGGE.] A confection.

drög (2), drogue, drogoue, s. [Perhaps from drag.] A buoy, or square piece of wood, attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the speed of the whale when running or sounding.

"The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a drogoue fastened to it."—*Kingston: South Sea Whaler* (1879), ch. iii., p. 79.

drög'-ër, drögh'-ër, s. [Fr. *droguer* = a boat for catching and drying herrings. Dut. *droog*, from *drogen*, *droogen* = to dry. (*Littre, &c.*)]

Naut.: A West India cargo-boat, employed



DROGER.

in coasting, having long, light masts and lateen sails.

* **dröge'-ster, s.** [Eng. *drug* = drug; suff. *-ster.*]

A druggist.

"John Spreul, apothecary, or drogester, at Glasgow."—*Law: Memorials*, p. 200.

drög'-man, drög'-ô män, s. [DRAOMAN.]

drögs, s.pl. [DRUG.] Drugs, physic, medicine.

"A the doctors' drog." A. Wilson: *Poems*, p. 201.

* **drög'-uër'-y, s.** [Fr. *droguerie*.] Confections, physic, drugs.

"Name of the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors to me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 255.

dröich, s. [Gael.] A dwarf, a pigmy.

dröich'-y, a. [Eng. *droich*; -y.] Dwarfish.

"There was Zacheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little droichy body."—*Frederick Log*, p. 129.

* **dröil, s. * droile, * droyl, [DROIL, v.]**

1. A drone, a sluggard, a nope.

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Labour, drudgery, toil.
 "Would you would speak to him though, to take a little
 More pains, 'tis I do all the *droile*, the durtwork."
Shirley: Gentleman of Venice, I.

3. A slave, a servant.
 "With fierer looks, hee shall behold these buff'd
 droiles, doleful creatures."—*Z. Boyd: Last Bull's*
Eye, 67.

* **dröil**, *v. i.* [Dut. *druielen* = to mope about.] To
 drudge, to work sluggishly and slowly, to plod.
 "How worl'dlings *droil* for trouble! That fond breast
 Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest."
Quarles: Emblems.

droit, *s.* [Fr.]

* **I. Ordinary Language:**
 1. Right, law, justice, equity, privilege.
 2. A right, a due.
 The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*.—*Maryat: Frank Midway*, ch. I.

* **II. Technically:**
 1. *Comm.*: A duty, a custom.
 2. *Old Law*: A writ of right; the highest of all real writs.
 ¶ *Droits of the Admiralty*: Certain perquisites formerly attached to the office of Lord High Admiral of England, but now paid direct into the Exchequer for the public benefit. Ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities are *droits* of the Admiralty, as also property captured from pirates, to be restored, if private property, to the rightful owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage.

droit-u-ral, *a.* [Fr. *droiture*; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]
Law: Pertaining or relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

droitzsch-ka, *s.* [Russ. *drozhki*.] A Russian travelling-carriage. [DROSKY.]

dröil, *a. & s.* [Fr. *drôle* = a boon companion, a pleasant wag; *droler* = to play the wag (Colgrave); from Dut. *drollig* = burlesque, odd, from Dan. *troll*; Sw. *troll*; Icel. *troll* = a hobgoblin, "a famous word in Scandinavian story, which makes continual mention of the odd pranks played by them." (*Skeat*.)]
A. As adj.: Odd, merry, facetious, ludicrous, comical, laughable, queer, ridiculous. (Applied both to persons and things).
*** B. As substantive:**
 1. A merry fellow, a jester, a buffoon; one whose business it is to raise mirth and laughter by ludicrous or comical pranks or tricks.
 "The two *droils* apprehending that news, were as glad as if they had been invited to a wedding."—*Comical History of France* (1855).
 2. A puppet-show, a farce.
 "To go to Smithfield to see the jack puddings, *droils*, and pick-pockets."—*Poor Robin* (1736).

* **dröil-booth**, *s.* A travelling theatre • a place of exhibition for puppet-shows.
 "A throng of searchers after truth
 Were crowding at the alley's mouth,
 Wherein the comedians stood,
 Like Smithfield *dröil-booth*, built with wood."
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. v. (1706).

* **dröil-house**, *s.* A *dröil-booth*.
 "Used for a theatre 'r *dröil-house*, or for idle puppet-shows."—*Watts: Holinet's Times*, dia. 2.

* **dröil**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *droler* = to play the wag.] [DROLL, *a.*]
A. Intransitive:
 1. To play the *wag* or buffoon; to jest, to joke.
 2. To trifle.
 "He would *dröil* away the sum he offered."—*The Ship's Tale*, p. 2.
B. Trans.: To *lead* or influence by jest or drollery; to cajole, to trick, to cheat.
 "Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *dröiled* into them."—*L'Estrange*.

* **dröil-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; -er.] A *droll*, a jester, a buffoon.
 "He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *dröilers* upon it."—*Glanville: Sermons*, p. 193.

dröil-ër-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *drolerie*.]
 1. Idle sportive jokes, buffoonery, jesting, comicality, fun, humour.
 "They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christian's faith, and the atheist's *drollery* upon it."—*Government of the Tongue*.
 * 2. A puppet.
 "Our women the best linguists! they are parrots; on this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drolleries*."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Wildgoose Chase* I. 2.

* 3. A puppet-show.
 "A living *drollery*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, III. 3.
 * 4. A lively or comical sketch, drawing, &c.
 "And for thy walls, a pretty *light drollery*, or the story of the Prodigal."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, II. 1.

* **dröil-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *droll*; -ic.] Pertaining to a *droll* or puppet-show.
 "Some other high princess or *drollitic* story."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. II, ch. III.

* **dröil-ing**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [DROLL, *v.*]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).
C. As subst.: Drollery, buffoonery, jesting.
 "By their rude *drolling* and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for."—*Hallywell: Moral Sermons*, p. 56.

* **dröil-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *drolling*; -ly.] In a *droll*, jesting, or comical manner; drollly.
 "And yet then there are very few who are so foolish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. I.
 "And yet then there are very few who are so foolish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. I.

* **dröil-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *droll*; -ish.] Somewhat *droll*, ludicrous, or comical; funny.
 "Apt to show itself in a *drollish* and witty kind of peevishness."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. II, ch. XII.

* **dröil-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; -ist.] A buffoon, a jester.
 "These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge."—*Glanville: On Drollery & Atheism*, § 3.

dröil-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *droll*; -ly.] In a *droll*, ludicrous, or comical manner; comically.

drö-mæ-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *δρομαῖος* (*dromaïos*) = swift, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]
Palæont.: A genus of Struthionidae, akin to the genus *Dromaius* (Emu). The remains on which it was founded were met with in the Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

drö-mä-l-üs, *s.* [Gr. *δρομαῖος* (*dromaïos*) = running at full speed, swift.]
Ornith.: A genus of Struthionidae. *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ* is the Emu of New Holland. [EMU.]

dröm-a-thër-ÿ-üm, *s.* [Gr. *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = running, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]
Palæont.: A small marsupial found in the American Trias, in North Carolina. Each ramus of the lower jaw contains ten small molars in a continuous series, one canine, and three conical incisors, the latter being divided by short intervals. (Owen.)

* **dröm-ë-där-i-an**, *s.* [Eng. *dromedary*; -an.] The rider or driver of a *dromedary*.
 "Some *dromedaries* are to take part in the cavalcade, ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1877.

dröm-ë-dar-ÿ, * **dröm-e-dar-le**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromedaire*; Fr. *dromadaire*, from Low Lat. *dromedarius*, *dromadarius*, from Lat. *dromas* (gen. *dromadis*) = a *dromedary*; from Gr. *δρομαῖος* (*dromaïos*), gen. *δρομαῖός* (*dromaïos*) = speedy, fast, running, from *δρομεῖν* (*dromainein*) 2 aor. infin. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dromedario*.]
Zool.: *Camelus dromedarius*, the Arabian camel—the *Ship of the Desert*: so called from



DROMEDARY.

its swiftness in travelling, being capable of keeping up the rate of one hundred miles a day for several successive days. It is distinguished from the Bactrian camel by the single hump on the middle of its back, the Bactrian camel having two. The name of

Dromedary is frequently applied to all one-humped camels, but is correctly applicable only to the swift variety of the species which is employed for riding: the heavier-built, one-humped pack-camel not being properly included under the designation. [CAMEL, A. 1. 1.]

dromedary—battery, *s.* Artillery transported on the backs of *dromedaries*.

drö-mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = running.] *Zool.*: The Sponge-crabs, a genus of Anomurus Decapods. They are natives of warm seas.

dröm-i-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dromi(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Anomurus Crustaceans, of which *Dromia* is the type.

* **dröm-önd**, * **drom-ande**, * **drom-oun**, * **drom-ounde**, * **drom-un-d**, * **drom-ound**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromont*, *dromon*; Icel. *dromundr*, from Lat. *dromo*, from Gr. *δρομος* (*dromos*) = a light sailing vessel, from *δρομεῖν* (*dromainein*) 2 aor. infin. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run.] Properly a light, swift-sailing vessel, but used for a vessel of any kind.
 "That comen by schip other *dromouns*."—*Alisaunder*, 90.

dröne, * **drane**, *s.* [A.S. *dræn*, cogn. with Dan. *drone*; Icel. *dróni*; Sw. *drönare* = a drone, *dröna* = to drone; M. H. Ger. *treno*; Gr. *δρόναξ* (*thrónax*).] [DRONE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.
 "Right as *dranes* doth nought
 But dryneth up the hony."
Pierce Plowman's Crede (1449)

2. *Figuratively*:
 (1) A lazy, idle person who lives on the industry of others; a sluggard.
 "To be luxurious *dranes*, that only rob
 The busy hive."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 852, 853.

(2) A droning, monotonous noise or sound • as of a bagpipe.
 "The drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, I. 2.

(3) The humming sound made by a bee.
II. Technically:

1. *Music*:
 (1) The monotonous bass produced from the largest of the three pipes of bagpipes. As there are no governing holes in the drone, the sound it gives forth serves as a continuous bass to any melody; the pipe second in size is tuned to give out the fifth above the drone; and the smaller pipe, called the chanter, has ventages by which the melody is made. [BAGPIPES.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)
 (2) A name given to the three lower pipes of the bagpipe, which each emit only a single tone, usually two octaves of the key-note D, and the fifth *ä*. They are distinguished from the chanter, which has the power of producing a melodious succession of notes. (*Grove*.)
 (3) The chorus or burden of a song.
 (4) The term has been transferred to continuous bass in a composition, usually of a pastoral kind. (*Grove*.) Also called *Drone-bass*.

2. *Entom.*: The male of the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*, which makes no honey, its sole use being to fecundate the queen-bee. [BEE I.]

drone-bass, *s.* [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (4).]

drone-bee, *s.* [DRONE, *s.* II. 2.]

drone-fly, *s.*
Entom.: A dipterous fly, *Eristalis tenax*, resembling the drone-bee.

drone-pipe, *s.*

1. The drone of a bagpipe. [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (1)]; any instrument which emits a droning sound.
 "Here while his canting *drone-pipe* scanned
 The mystic figures of her hand,
 He tipsied paunestry, and dined
 On all her fortune-telling lines."
Cleveland.

2. The droning of any insect.
 "You fall at once into a lower key.
 That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of an humble-bee."
Cowper: Conversation, 329, 330.

dröne, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *dröna* = to bellow, to drone; Dan. *dröna* = to rumble.] [DRONE, *s.*]

I. Intransitive:
 1. To make a droning, monotonous, humming noise: as a bagpipe.

fate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gō, pót, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To live in idleness on the industry of others.

"Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings?"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, li. 2.

3. To read or speak in a droning, monotonous manner; to prose.

"Turn out their droning Senate."
Quincy: Venice Preserved, li. 3.

II. Trans. : To read or repeat in a droning, monotonous tone.

"And the reader *drone* t from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac
And Saint Beal's homilies."
Longfellow: King Willaf's Drinking Horn.

drōn-gō, s. [A native South African word.]

Ornith. : The name given by the Franco-Dutch naturalist and traveller Le Vaillant to *Dicrurus*, a genus of thrush-like, perching birds, belonging to the family *Dicruridae* (q.v.). They are found in India and the neighbouring islands, and South Africa. They are not far removed from the Fly-catchers, differing in having only ten tail-feathers.

drongo-shrikes, s. pl.

Ornith. : The birds of the genus *Dicrurus* or the family *Dicruridae*, the latter being by some ornithologists reduced to *Dicrura*, a subfamily of *Laniidae* (Swainson), or of *Ampelidae*. (Dallas.)

drōn-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DRONE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act or habit of reading or talking in a droning, monotonous manner; prosiness, monotonous language.

"Caut and droning supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*.

* **drōn-ish**, a. [Eng. *dron(e)*; -ish.] Like a drone; idle, sluggish, lazy, slow.

"They would be apt to wax a... *dronish* and lazy."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. li, ser. li.

* **drōn-ish-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dronish*; -ly.] In a dronish, lazy, or idle manner; idly, sluggishly; like a drone.

* **drōn-ish-ness**, s. [Eng. *dronish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dronish; laziness, idleness, sluggishness.

"He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dulness, or flaccid dronishness of gesture."—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit* (1753), p. 68.

* **drōn-kē-lewe** (ew as ū), * **drōn-kē-lewe**, a. [DRUNKLEW.] Drunk, intoxicated, addicted to excessive drinking.

"Irous Cambises was eek *drōnklewe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,627.

* **drōn-kē-lew-nesse** (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *dronklew*; -ness.] Drunkenness, drinking.

"They woneth hem to *dronklewenesse*."—*Trevise*, li. 173.

* **drōn-ken**, a. [DRUNK.]

* **drōn-ken-esse**, s. [DRUNKENNESS.]

* **drōnke-ship**, s. [DRUNKSHIP.]

* **drōn-kle**, v.t. & i. [DRINKLE.]

1. Trans. : To drown, to overwhelm.

"In a water stampe he was *dronked* fiesend."
Langtoft: p. 288.

2. Intrans. : To be drowned or overwhelmed.

"The proude kyng Pharaon *dronkeld*."
Langtoft: p. 289.

drōn-ŷ, a. [Eng. *dron(e)*; -y.]

* 1. Like a drone; sluggish, lazy, idle.

2. Of a droning character in sound.

droók, v.t. [DROUK.]

droók-ét, a. [DROUKIT.]

droól, v.i. [A dialectal variant of *drivel* (q.v.).] To drivel, to slaver. (Provincial and American.)

"His mouth *drooling* with texts."—*T. Parker: Life*, p. 159.

droop, * **drop-en**, * **drowp-yn**, * **drup-en**, v.i. & t. [Ice. *drupa* = to droop, from the same root as *drop* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive :

* 1. To hide, to crouch.

"In this dale I *droupe* and dare."
Minor: Poems, p. 2.

2. To hang, to bend, or sink down.

"Inglorious *droops* the laurel, dead to song,
And long a stranger to the hero's brow."
Thomson: Liberty, l. 171, 172.

3. To be dispirited or dejected; to lose heart or courage.

"'Nay, *drop* not yet!' the warrior said;
'Come, let me give thee ease and aid!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 20.

4. To fail or sink : as, The spirits *droop*.

5. To languish, to decline.

"I *droop*, with struggling spirit,
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent." *Sandys*.

6. To fail, to decline.

"My fortunes will ever after *droop*."—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. li).

* 7. To come to an end or close.

"Then day *drooped*." *Tennyson: Princess*, li. 448.

B. Trans. : To allow to sink or hang down.

"A withered vine
That *droops* his sapless branches to the ground."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., li. 5.

¶ For the difference between *droop* and *to flag*, see FLAG.

droop-rump'l't. That droops at the crupper.

"The sma' *droop-rump'l't* hunter cattle,
Mightablin' waunt'te for a brattle."
Burns: To His Auld Mare Maggie.

drooped, pa. par. or a. [DROOP.]

* **droop-ér**, s. [Eng. *droop*; -er.] A spiritless, dull person.

"If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a lester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a *drooper*."—*Holinshed: Ireland; Stanhurst to Sir H. Sidney*.

droop-ing, * **droup-ing**, * **drowp-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [DROOP.]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. Ord. Lang. : Hanging down.

2. Bot. : Inclining a little from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed towards the horizon.

C. As substantive :

* 1. The act of hiding or crouching.

"With *drouping* on nightes."
Destruction of Troy, § 290.

2. The act or state of hanging or sinking down.

drooping-avens, s.

Bot. : *Geum rivale*.

drooping-tulip, s.

Bot. : *Fritillaria meleagris*, from the flower hanging downwards, and much resembling a tulip in form. (Britten & Holland.)

droop-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *drooping*; -ly.] In a drooping, sinking, or languishing manner.

"The word of triumph fainted from his tongue;
That hand, so raised, how *droopingly* it hung!"
Byron: Lara, li. 15.

drōp, s. [A.S. *drōpa* = a drop; *drēpian* = to drop; Ice. *drōpi* = a drop; *dreypa* = to drop; Dut. *drop* = a drop; Sw. *droppe*; Dan. *draabe*; O. H. Ger. *tropf*; Ger. *tröpfe*. From the verb to drip (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Lit. : A globe or small portion of any liquid in a spherical form; as much of a liquid as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

"After dinner he rose, filled a goblet to the brim with wine, and, holding it up, asked whether he had split one *drop*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Figuratively :

(1) Anything resembling a drop, or hanging as a drop; as, a pendant of a chandelier, a hanging diamond ornament or ear-ring, &c. [li. 3 (5).]

(2) The smallest quantity of any liquor.

(3) A falling trap-door or hatch.

(4) A stage or platform on a gallows, contrived so as to fall from under the feet of persons who are to be hanged.

"Hear one story more, and then I will stop. I dreamt Wood was told he should die by a *drop*, so methought he resolved no liquor to taste, for fear the first drop might as well be his last. But dreams are like oracles : 'tis hard to explain 'em. For it proved that he died of a *drop* at Kilnamahon." *Swift: A Serious Poem upon William Wood* (1725).

II. Technically :

1. Coal-trade : A machine for lowering loaded coal-cars from a high stait to the vessel, to avoid the breaking of the coal by dropping it from a height. It is a perpendicular lift in which the car is received in a movable and counterpoised cradle which is lowered and returned. A falling leaf is projected outward, to bring the wagon over the hatchway of the vessel.

2. Mach. : A swaging-hammer which drops between guides. [DROF-HAMMER.]

3. Architecture :

(1) An ornament depending from the triglyphs of the Doric order; gutta.

(2) A supplementary gas-tube to lower a gas-jet. [DROF-LIGHT.]

(3) A theatrical stage-curtain. [DROF-SCENE.]

(4) The depth of the hanger by which shafting is supported overhead.

(5) A prismatic pendant for a chandelier, to increase the brilliancy of the display by the refraction of the rays of light. It is made of a glass lump moulded in pinching tons.

4. Naut. : The depth of a sail amidships.

5. Fort. : That part of the ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

6. Football : The same as DROF-KICK (q.v.).

drop-ball, s.

Baseball : A ball so thrown by the pitcher as to be suddenly deflected downward when it comes within the batsman's reach.

drop-box, s.

Weaving : A shuttle-box used in figure-weaving looms in which each shuttle carries its own colour. The box is vertically adjustable by means of a pattern-chain or otherwise at the end of the shed, and, by automatic adjustment, the shuttle holding the required colour is brought opposite to the shed and so as to be struck by the picker.

* **drop-falling**, * **drope-falling**, s.

The falling of a drop of rain.

"He shall come down as *drope-falling* droppende vp on erthe."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxi. 6.

drop-flue, a. (See the compound.)

Drop-flue boiler : A boiler in which the caloric current descends by one or more steps or gradations, bringing it into contact with parts of the boiler in descending series; the object being to cause it to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced.

drop-hammer, s. A hammer in which the weight is raised by a strap or similar device, and then released so as to drop upon the object below, which rests upon the anvil. It is used in swaging, die-work, striking up sheet-metal, jewellery, &c. The hammer-strap is drawn upward by means of two pulleys, which are brought together so as to compress the strap between them. One of these, the driving-pulley, is fast upon its axle and turns in fixed bearings, while the other turns loosely upon an eccentrically journalled axis, arranged also in fixed bearings, but so as to be incapable of turning therein except as force is applied to it to effect that object. To one end of the latter shaft there is attached a horizontal arm, the outer end of which is connectd to a hand-lever or treadle by a connecting-rod. By means of these appliances the eccentrically journalled shaft can be turned at will, so as to remove its roller from contact with the strap, and allow the hammer to fall through any length of space desired, within the limits of the machine. (Knight.)

drop-kick, s.

Football : A mode of kicking the ball by letting it drop from the hands, and kicking it as it begins to rebound from the ground.

drop-light, s.

1. A means for placing the gas-burner at such elevation as may be convenient for reading or work, and supporting it in place without extraneous help.

2. A stand for a gas-burner and chimney, adapted to be placed on a table, and connecting by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe.

* **drop-meal**, **drop-meale**, * **drope-meale**, adv. Drop by drop; by drops.

"In hire he heldeth nout one *drope-meale*."—*Ancren Rilete*, p. 282.

drop-meter, s. An instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop. Otherwise named a dropping-bottle, dropping-tube, burette, pipette.

drop-press, s. A form of power hammer, not uncommonly called a press, and used for swaging as well as for ordinary forging. [DROF-HAMMER, DEAD-STROKE HAMMER.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shān**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**. -ñion, -ñion = **zhūn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

* **drop-ripe**, *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop off the tree.

"The fruit was now drop-ripe, we may say, and fell by a shake."—*Carlyle: Mucell.* iv., 274.

drop-roller, *s.*

Print. : A roller dropping at intervals to draw in a sheet of paper to the press

drop-seed, *s.*

Bot. : A plant, *Muhlenbergia diffusa*, or American grass. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

drop-scene, *s.*

1 **Lit. & Theat.** : A permanent scene or curtain suspended on pulleys, which is let down to conceal the stage between the several pieces played, or the acts of any one piece; called also the Act-drop.

* 2 **Fig.** : Anything which acts as a screen. "I wished, if possible, to take you behind the drop-scene of the senses."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science*, vii, 122.

* **drop-serene**, *s.* A literal translation of the Latin *gutta serena*. [*GUTTA*.] Otherwise called Amaurosis (q.v.)

"So thick a drop-serene hath quenched their orbs."—*Milton: P. L.* iii, 28.

drop-stone, *s.* Spar formed into the shape or form of drops.

drop-table, *s.* A machine for lowering or raising weights, as in the hatchways and cellar-ways of city warehouses. A machine for withdrawing carriage and locomotive wheels from their axles. (*Knight.*)

drop-tin, *s.* Fine tin.

drop-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Spiraea filipendula*, so named, according to Coles, from its employment in cases of stranguery. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Eranthe fistulosa*, also called Water Drop-wort.

¶ (1) *Hemlock dropwort:*

Bot. : *Eranthe crocata*.

(2) *Water dropwort:*

Bot. : *Eranthe fistulosa*.

Drop, * drop-pen, v.t. & i. [DROP, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) To let or cause to fall in drops or small globules, as a liquid; to distil.
"Herbes growth theron that droppeth gom."—*Trivium*, i, 101.

(2) To allow to fall in drops, or like a drop.
"When the stern eyes of heroes dropped a tear."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xl, 644.

(3) To allow to fall, to let fall.
"The Highlanders dropped their plaids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

(4) To allow drops to fall on; to stain or dirty with drops.

"Drope nat thi hrest withe sawe ne withe potage."
Babes Book, p. 30.

(5) To bedrop, to speckle, to variegate, or sprinkle with drops.

"Or sporting, with quick glance,
Show to the sun their waved coats, dropped with gold."
Milton: P. L. vii, 405, 406.

(6) To lower, to depress, to let down.
"Rob Roy dropped his point, and congratulated his adversary on having been the first man who ever drew blood from him."—*Scott: Rob Roy*. (Intro.)

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To let drop, to send out, to emit.
"But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worst appear
The better reason."—*Milton: P. L.* ii, 112-114.

(2) To utter, to direct.
"Sou of man, set thy face toward the south, and drop
thy word toward the south."—*Ezek.* xx, 46.

(3) To let go, to dismiss, to omit, to cease to use.

"[They] dropped all ceremony and all titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

(4) To give up, to cease or desist from.

"After having given this judgment in its favour,
they suddenly drop the pursuit."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

(5) To give up intercourse or dealing with.
"She drifted him on to five-and-fifty, and will drop
him in his old age."—*Addison*.

(6) To allow to vanish, cease, or come to an end.

"Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those
of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar,
where they are dropped and vanish."—*Swift*.

(7) To allow a person to alight from a carriage.

(8) To utter slightly or casually, not formally.

"It might perhaps have been thought that those
words had dropped from his pen without any definite
meaning."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

(9) To insert indirectly or by way of digression.

"St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of
Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails
to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of
our holy religion."—*Locke*.

(10) To write in an informal manner; as, To drop a line to a friend.

(11) To lose in gambling or betting. (*Slang.*)

(12) To bear a bore.

"Not having been born (I beg her pardon, dropped)
in a racing stable."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

II. Football: To win or score a goal by a drop-kick (q.v.).

"He had a splendid chance of dropping a goal."
Field, Jan. 28, 1882.

¶ To drop anchor:

Naut. : To anchor.

"Has drop'd her anchor and her canvass furled."
Cowper: Charity, 443.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) To fall in drops or small portions, as a liquid.

"He loved the world that hated him; the tear
That dropped upon his Bible was sincere."
Cowper: Hope, 574, 575.

(2) To let drops fall, to drip.

"Beneath a rock he sighed alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every dropping tear."
Dryden: Virgil; *Ecl.* x, 22, 23.

(3) To weep.

"With an auspicious and a dropping eye,"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i, 2.

(4) To discharge itself in drops.

"The heavens also dropped at the presence of God."
—*Psalms* lxxviii, 8.

(5) To fall; to descend to the ground suddenly.

"Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from the
moon, or one of the stars."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

(6) To fall from over-ripeness.

"So mayst thou live, till like ripe fruit, thou drop
into thy mother's lap."
Milton: P. L. xi, 535, 536.

(7) To collapse suddenly, to fall together.

"Down dropt the breeze, the sails drop down."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, ii.

(8) To be lowered or depressed; to sink, to fall lower.

"I can here disarm thee with this stick,
And make thy weapon drop."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i, 4.

(9) To fall, faint, or give in from fatigue.

"Not a few Highlanders dropped; and the clans
grew impatient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To fall suddenly in death; to be struck down by death; to die.

"Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the
thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one
friend after another dropping round us."—*Digby to Pope*.

(2) To fall gently asleep.

"The mother beautiful was brought,
Then dropt the child asleep."
Longfellow: Two Locks of Hair.

(3) To fall away from or desert a cause.

(4) To be uttered, to fall gently.

"I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue
Too much of frailty hath already dropped."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(5) To cease, to be dismissed.

"While question rose
And answer flowed, the letters of reserve
Dropped from our minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(6) To cease, to give over, to fall: as, The wind dropped.

(7) To come to an end, to be neglected or passed by, to cease; as, The conversation dropped.

"I heard of threats occasioned by my verses; I sent
to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it
dropped."—*Pope*.

(8) To come or call unexpectedly, and without ceremony. (Followed by *in*.)

"He could never make any figure in company, but
by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore
takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just
seated."—*Spectator*, No. 448.

(9) To fall short of a mark.

"Often it drops or overshoots by the disproportion
of distance or application."—*Collier*.

(10) To submerge, to plunge, to drown.

"In our own fifth drop our clear judgments."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii, 13.

II. Naut. : To be deep in extent; as, Her main topsail drops seventeen yards.

¶ (1) To drop astern:

Naut. : To move or pass towards the stern or back; to reduce speed, so as to allow another to pass ahead.

(2) To drop down:

Naut. : To sail down a river towards the sea.

(3) To drop down on or upon a person: To find fault with him, to reprove.

(4) To drop in: To make an unexpected or informal visit.

(5) To drop in for: To come in for or obtain unexpectedly.

(6) To drop off: To fall gently and gradually asleep. (*Colloquial.*)

"Every time I dropped off for a moment a new
noise woke me."—*Mark Twain: A Tramp Abroad*, ch. xiii.

* **drop'-less**, *a.* [Eng. drop; -less.] So fine that there are no appreciable drops.

"Ye that now cool her fleece with dropless damp."
Coleridge: The Plover.

* **drop'-lét**, *s.* [Eng. drop, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little drop.

"Thou ahorr'st in us our human griefs,
Scorned our hrine's flow, and those our droplets, which
From niggard nature fall."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, v, 4.

* **drop'-ling**, *s.* [Eng. drop, and dim. suff. -ling.] A little drop.

"It is a dropping of the Eternal Fountain."
Sylvester: Quatrains of Pibrac, st. xiii.

dropped, dröpt, *pa. par. or a.* [DROP, *v.*]

drop'-pér, *s.* [Eng. drop; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang. : One who or that which drops.

II. Technically:

1. **Agrie.** : One form of a reaping-machine in which the grain falls upon a slatted platform, which is dropped occasionally to deposit the gavel upon the ground. (Sieberling's patent.) Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated.

2. **Mining.** : A divaricating vein, which leaves the main lode; or a lode which assumes a vertical direction.

drop'-ping, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DROP, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Falling, sinking, descending.

"The dropping head first tumbled to the plain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv, 546.

2. Dripping, dropping water.

3. Desultory, not continuous, irregular: as a dropping fire of musketry.

4. The same as DROPPY (q.v.).

"A misty May, and a dropping June,
Brings the bounteous land of Moray aboon."
Shaw: History of Moray, p. 151.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) The act or state of falling in drops; a distilling.

(2) That which drops or falls in drops.
"Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And harreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles."—*Donne*.

(3) The act of omitting, leaving off, or discontinuing.

"That change consisting chiefly in the dropping of the terminations."—*Skate: Introduct. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

* 2. **Fig.** : The last remains; the refuse, the dregs.

"Strain out the last dull droppings of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 607, 608.

II. Football: The act of kicking the ball with drop-kicks.

"Some long dropping soon took place by the Swindon men."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

dropping-bottle, *s.*

Chem. : An instrument or apparatus for supplying very small quantities to test tubes, &c.

dropping-tube, *s.* A tube open at both ends, the lower aperture being quite small. The tube being charged with liquid, the finger is closed upon the upper end, and is then relaxed to such extent as to allow the liquid to exude in drops from the lower end. It

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is a small veluiche. The dropping-bottle, pipette, burette, and drop-meter have a similar purpose.

* **drōp'-pīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dropping*; -*ly*.] In drops, drop by drop.

drōp'-pŷ, *a.* [Eng. *drop*; -*y*.] Applied to weather with occasional and seasonable showers.

drōp'-sī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dropsy*; -*c* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.]

I. Literally:

1. Suffering from dropsy; inclined to dropsy. "The diet of nephritic and dropsical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkaliescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Resembling, or of the nature of dropsy.

* II. Fig.: Inflated.

drōp'-sī-cal-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dropsical*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being dropsical.

drōp'-sīed, *a.* [Eng. *dropsy*; -*ed*.]

1. Lit. & Med.: Suffering from or affected with dropsy.

* 2. Fig.: Inflated, unnaturally increased.

"Where great addition swells, and virtue none, It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone is good without a name."—*Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 3.

drōp'-sŷ, * **drop-sie**, * **y-drop-i-sie**, *s.* [A shortened form for *ydropsie*, from O. Fr. *hydropsie*, from Lat. *hydropsis*, from Gr. *ὕδρωσις* (*húdrowpís*), from *ὕδωρ* (*húdōr*), genit. *ὕδατος* (*húdátos*) = dropsy, a word formed from *ὕδωρ* (*húdōr*) = water, without any composition with *ψ* (Liddell & Scott).] [YDROPSIE.]

1. Med.: The accumulation of watery fluid in the areolar tissue or serous cavities. General dropsy is called *Anasarca* (q.v.). Other forms are *Ascites* (q.v.), Renal, Cardiac, Hepatic, and Dropsy from pressure of tumours on veins, or coagula in veins. When it occurs in a cavity, hydro is prefixed, as hydrocephalus, hydrothorax. There is also spurious dropsy, as in bursæ and hydrocele (q.v.).

2. Bot.: A disease in plants caused by an excess of water.

* **dropsy-dry**, * **dropsy-drie**, *a.* Thirsty through dropsy.

"Many *dropsy-drie* forbore to drink Because they know their ill 't would aggravate."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 25.

drōpt, *pret. & pa. par.* [DROPP, *v.*]

drōsch'-ka, *s.* [DROSKY.]

drōs'-ēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *δρῶσενος* (*drōseros*) = dewy, from *δρῶς* (*drōs*) = dew. So named because these plants are covered with glandular hairs, looking like minute dew drops.]

Bot.: Sundew, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Droseraceæ. Styles three to five, so divided as to look like six to ten; capsule one-celled, many-seeded. The species are numerous, and widely distributed over the globe, some of them being common to the



DROSERA.

1. Flower. 2. Stamens and Ovary.

United States and Europe. Over one hundred species have been described, but these vary, and many of the species may be reduced to mere varieties. Seven species are found within the United States. They are small perennial plants, some tufted, some branching, while the glands which cover the whole plant, but especially the leaves, exude drops of a viscid liquid which is fatal to small insects, whose feet

become entangled in it. Darwin's observations, and also those of Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, N. J., go far to show that these entrapped insects serve the plant as food, the leaves bending inward so as to confine the insect when caught. A digestive fluid is secreted by the plant, and the nutritious parts are absorbed. The dead body of the insect seems to yield nitrogenous nutriment to the plant. *D. rotundifolia* is used in Italy to make a liquor called *rosoli*. It is acrid, and has been applied to corns, bunions, and warts. Several foreign species of the genus are said to furnish a yellow pigment used in dyeing.

drōs'-ēr-ā-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *droser(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: This natural order of plants includes several genera, one being the *Drosera*, above described, another the no less curious *Dionæa*, or Venus Flytrap, a very curious plant which is found only in North Carolina, in a limited area. It sends up flower stalks, two to four inches high, with the leaves forming a rosette around their base. These leaves have toothed edges and are two-lobed, instantly closing when a fly lights upon them, and imprisoning the unwary visitor. It does not escape again, and there is excellent reason to believe that it serves the plant for food, the *Dionæa* being classed with insectivorous plants.

drōs'-kŷ, *s.* [Russ. *drojki*, a dimin. of *drogi* = a kind of carriage.] A Russian and Prussian



DROSKY.

four-wheeled vehicle in which the passengers ride astride a bench, their feet resting on bars near the ground. It has no top.

drōs'-ōm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *δρῶσος* (*drōsos*) = dew, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night. Weidner's instrument was a bent balance, which marked in grains the additional weight acquired by a piece of glass (or a pan) of certain dimensions, owing to the globules of dew adhering thereto; on the other end of the balance was a protected weight. Another drosometer is substantially like a rain-gauge. Wells's drosometer was a tusscock of wool weighed when dry, and again after the accession of dew.

drōss, * **dros**, * **drosse**, *s.* [A.S. *drōs*, from *drōsan* = to fall; Goth. *drūsān*; cf. Dan. *drosem* = dregs; Ger. *drusen* = drugs, *druse* = ore decayed by the weather. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Some scummed the *dross* that from the metal came, Some stirred the molten ore with ladles great, And every one did wink, and every one did sweat."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 36.

* (2) Rust; incrustation upon metals.

"An emperor lid under a crust of *dross*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful."—*Addison*.

* (3) Refuse of corn.

"Drosse of corn. *Acus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* (4) Refuse or rubbish of any kind.

"Drosse or fylthe where of hyt be. *Ruscum, ruscum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Fig.: Anything utterly waste, useless, and worthless; refuse.

"Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free And made all pleasures else mere *dross* to me."—*Cowper: Poem*, 536, 537.

II. Metall.: The scum, scoria, slag, or recrement resulting from the melting of metals combined with extraneous matter.

¶ For the difference between *dross* and *dregs*, see *Dregs*.

* **drōs'-sell**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with O. Eng. *dreche* (q.v.).] A slut, a hussy.

"Now dwells each *drossell* in her glass When I was young, I wot . . . A bull or pale of water cleere, Stoode us instead of glass."—*Warner: Albions England*, c. xlvii.

drōss'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *drossy*; -*nēss*.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being *drossy*; feculence, foulness, impurity.

2. Fig.: Foulness, impurity.

"The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp."—*Boyle*.

* **drōss'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *dross*; -*less*.] Free from dross, pure, clean.

drōs'-sŷ, *a.* [Eng. *dross*; -*y*.]

I. Lit.: Full of or containing dross; impure.

"So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine."—*Davies: Immort. of the Soul*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Impure, foul, worthless.

"Many more of the same breed, that, I know, the *drossy* age dotes on."—*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. Gross in body; corpulent. (Scotch.)

* **drōtch'-el**, *s.* [DRETCHEL.] An idle wench, a sloven, a slut.

* **drot-en**, * **drot-yn**, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter, to stammer.

"*Drotyn yn* speche. *Traulo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-er**, * **drot-are**, *s.* [Eng. *drot(en)*; -*er*.] A stammerer, a stuturer.

"*Drotare. Traulus, traula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-ing**, * **drot-ynge**, *s.* [DROTEN.] Stammering, stuttering.

"*Drotynge. Traulatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-ing-ly**, * **drot-yn-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *drotting*; -*ly*.] In a stammering, stuttering manner.

"*Drotyngly. Traula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

drou-d, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A cod-fish.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the caddgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece."—*Blackwood's Magazine* (June, 1820), p. 269.

2. A sort of watted box for catching har-rings.

3. A lazy, awkward person.

"Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*."—*Gall: Annals of the Parish*, p. 336.

* **drough**, *pret. of v.* [DRAW, *v.*]

drought (*gh* silent), * **drought**, * **droghte**, * **droughte**, * **drough**, * **drouth**, * **droughthe**, * **drugte**, *s.* [A.S. *dragadhe*, *drugadhe*, from *drugian* = to be dry, from *dryge* = dry.]

1. Dry weather; a want or absence of rain.

"To drawe a feld my donge The while the drought laeth."—*P. Plowman*, 4. 857.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

"One, whose *drought* Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream, Whose illud murmur heard new thirst excites."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 66-4.

3. A scarcity, a dearth.

"A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history."—*Fuller: Church History*.

† **drought-weed**, *s.*

Bot.: The Green Goosefoot of Nemnich, which Britten and Holland think may perhaps be *Chenopodium album*.

drought'-i-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *droughty*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being droughty or dry, for want of rain or drink.

drought'-ŷ (*gh* silent), * **drow-thy**, *a.* [Eng. *drowth*; -*y*.]

1. Dry; without or wanting rain; parched.

"Through all the *droughty* summer day From out their substance issuing maintain."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Dry, thirsty.

"So that I now began to think, Being *drowthy*, on a little drink."—*Hudibras Redivivus*, pt. vii. 170.

drouk, *v.t.* [A non-nasalized form of *drench* (q.v.).] To drench.

drouk'-it, *a.* [DROUK.] Drenched.

"Said *droukit* was she, purr thing, see I c'en put a glass of sherry in her water-gruel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. 12.

* **droum'-ŷ**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *drovy*.] Troubled, muddied.

* **drouth**, *s.* [DROUGHT.]

* **drouth'-i-nēss**, *s.* [DROUGHTINESS.]

bōil, **boy**; **pōit**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gēm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z** -**clan**, -**fian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**

drou'-thŷ, *a.* [DROUGHTY.] Scotch for drouthy; thirsty.

dröve, *pret. of v.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

dröve, * **drof**, *s.* [A.S. *dráf*; from *drifan* = to drive (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

Literally:

(1) A herd or collection of cattle driven; also sometimes applied to a number of sheep, swine, &c., driven.

"And so commanded he the second, and the third, and all that followed the droves."—*Gen. xxxii. 19.*

(2) A road for driving cattle.

2. Figuratively:

"(1) Applied to any collection of animals.

"The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering murmur move."
Milton: Comus, 115, 116.

(2) A crowd, a mass, a herd of people.

"Doors, adorned with plated brass,
Where droves, as at a city gate, many pass."
C. Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A narrow channel or drain used for the irrigation of land.

2. *Masonry*:

(1) A broad-edged chisel used by stone-masons.

(2) A mode of parallel tooling by perpendicular fluting on the face of hard stones.

dröve, *v.t.* [DROVE, *s.*, II. 2 (1).] To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument. (Scotch.)

droved, *a.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -ed.]

Masonry: Toolled.

¶ (1) *Droved ashlar*:

Masonry: Chiselled or random-tooled ashlar, an inferior kind of hewn work used in building.

(2) *Droved and broached*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that has been first rough-hewn and then toolled clean.

(3) *Droved and striped*:

Masonry: A term applied to work that is first droved and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

* **dröw'-en**, *pa. par.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

dröw'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; -er.]

1. One who drives cattle to market.

2. A cattle-dealer who buys cattle in one market to sell in another.

"Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell bullocks."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, II. 2.*

3. A boat.

"And saw his drove drive along the stream."
Spenser: F. Q. III. viii. 22.

dröw'-ing (1), *s.* [DROVE (1), *v.*]

Masonry: The same as *TOOLING* (q.v.).

* **dröw'-ing** (2), * **drov'-inge**, *s.* [DROVE (2), *v.*] Trouble.

"In my droving Lamerd called I."
Early Eng. Poet: Pa. xvii. 7.

* **dro-vy**, * **dro-vi**, *a.* [A.S. *drof* = dirty; O.S. *dröbhi*; O.H. Ger. *truobi*.] Turbid, muddy, thick.

"He is like to an hors that sekith rather to drynke drovy water and trouble."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 383.*

dröw (1), *s.* [DROLL.] An imp, an elf, a goblin.

dröw (2), *s.* Drizzle; mizzling rain; a cold mist.

"Out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' drow in the air besides."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxii.*

* **dröwl**, *v.t.* [Probably connected with *drawl* (q.v.).] To utter mournfully.

"O sons and daughters of Jerusalem, drowl out an elegy for good King Josiah."—*Hacket: Life of William, II. 24. (Davies).*

dröwn, * **droun**, * **drowne**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *druncian* = to be drowned; from *druncen*, *pa. par. of drincan* = to drink (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish by drowning.

"Alle that deeth mought dryghe drowned ther lufe."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanliness, 872.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*:

I. To suffocate in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water or other liquid.

2. To overwhelm with or in water; to flood.

"If flood waters were not in some measure controlled by weirs, even when drowned."—*Field, Jan. 28, 1882.*

3. To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To overcome, to overwhelm, to overpower.

"The means of the sick were drowned by the blasphemy and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

2. To put an end to; as, To drown care.

"And while their babes in sleep their sorrows drown,
Sad parents watch the remnants of their store."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, celi.

3. To immerse, to plunge deeply, to sleep.

"Most men belong in sensual pleasures drowned,
It seems their souls but in their senses are."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

* **dröwn'-age**, *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -age.] The act of drowning; the state of being drowned; submersion.

"Any kind of *drownage* in the foul water of our so-called religious or other controversies."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling, pt. I., ch. I.*

dröwned, *pa. par. or a.* [DROWN.]

drowned-level, *s.*

Mining: A depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted siphon; a blind-level.

dröwn'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *drown*; -er.]

1. One who or that which drowns.

"Idleness (is) enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

2. (See extract.)

"A further discovery was made by Robert Wallan, the *drowner*, or person in charge of the water-meadows."—*Archæologia, xxiv. 259.*

dröwn'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DROWN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of suffocating in water, &c.; the state of being drowned.

"¶ When a person dies from drowning, the breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half closed, the pupils dilated; the tongue approaches to the under edge of the lips, which are covered with a frothy mucus, as are the nostrils. Finally coldness and pallor of the surface increase. When one in whom the vital spark may possibly not yet have fled, is taken out of the water, two objects should be aimed at—viz., first to restore breathing, and second, to promote warmth and circulation. On the method now generally employed, alike in the United States and the countries of Europe, the patient is laid on the floor or the ground, with the face downwards and one of the arms under the forehead. The mouth must then be wiped and cleansed. To excite breathing, the patient should for a brief period be turned on the side, the head being supported. The nostrils should then be excited with snuff, harts-horn, and smelling-salts, or the throat tickled with a feather. If no success follow, initiate breathing by turning the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, taking but four or five seconds for the process. Dry the hands and feet, clothe the body with dry vestments, and euwrap it in blankets. Dr. Silvester's method is to draw forward the patient's tongue till it projects beyond the lips, remove the braces, stand at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upwards above the head, keep them stretched upwards for two seconds, then press them against the sides of the chest. Let no hot bath be used unless under medical direction. If breathing be restored, rub the limbs upwards, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. Apply hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, the soles of the feet, &c. Persevere in this treatment for some hours. If the patient be restored, place him in a warm bed, let plenty of fresh air into the room, and encourage sleep.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overwhelming or overpowering.

drowning-bridge, *s.* A sluice-gate for overflowing meadows.

dröwse, * **dröwze**, *s.* [DROWSE, *v.*] A

slight or light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoes, burst
Their drowse."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, I, 119-21.

¶ For the difference between *drowse* and *sleep*, see *SLEEP*.

dröwse, * **dröwze**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *drústan*, *drúsan*; cf. *dréðan* = to fall, to mourn.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To be or look heavy, dull, or drowsy.

"They rather drowzed, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and rendered such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries."
Shakesp.: I Henry IV., III. 2.

2. To slumber, to sleep.

"Spangled with eyes more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse."
Milton: P. L., xl. 130, III.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To make drowsy, heavy, or sleepy.

"There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My drowzed senses."
Milton: P. L., viii. 287-89.

2. To make heavy or dull.

"And would you learn the spells that drowse my soul,
Work without hope drows uctuar in a sieve,
And hope without an object cannot live."
Cotgrave: Work without Hope.

* **dröw'-i-héd**, * **drows-y-héd**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*, and suff. -*hed* = hood.] A tendency to sleep; drowsiness.

"The royal virgin shook off drowsiness;
And rising forth out of her baser bours,
Looked for her knight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. II. 7.

dröw'-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ly.]

1. In a drowsy or sleepy manner; like one heavy with sleep.

"What, thou speak'st drowsily!
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art o'erwatched."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, IV. 3.

2. Sluggishly, lazily, without spirit or energy.

"Slothfully and drowsily sit down"—*Raleigh.*

dröw'-si-ness, * **drow-si-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*; -ness.]

1. A tendency to sleep; heaviness with sleep; sleepiness.

"In deep of night, when drowsiness
Hath locked up mortal sense."
Milton: Arcades, 61, 62.

2. Idleness, sluggishness, laziness, want of spirit or energy.

"It falleth out well, to shake off your drowsiness."
Bacon: Holy War.

dröw'-sŷ, **dröw'-zy**, *a.* [Eng. *drows(e)*; -y.]

1. Inclined to sleep, heavy with sleep, sleepy.

"I will hear your song sublime
Some other time,
Says the longfellow: Musician's Tale, v.

2. Disposing to sleep or drowsiness.

"And the third hour of drowsy morning came."
Shakesp.: Henry V., IV. (Chorus).

3. Dull, sluggish, lethargic, stupid.

"If he is of a quiet disposition, he is in danger of sinking into a servile, sensual, drowsy parasite."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

* **drowsy-evil**, *s.* Lethargy.

"They that have the disease called Lethargus, or the drowsy-evil."—*Toussaints of Complexions, p. 124.*

* **drowsy-fighted**, *a.* Bringing drowsiness or sleep.

"The drowsy-fighted steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep."
Milton: Comus, 553, 554.

* **drowsy-head**, *s.* A drowsy-headed person; one that is dull and sluggish.

drowsy-headed, *a.* Sleepy, dull, sluggish, lethargic.

"Solomon . . . so elegantly characterizeth the drowsy-headed sluggards that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described."—*Fotherby: Aethemistic.*

* **dröy**, *v.t.* [DROLL.] To labour.

"He which can in office drudge and droy."
Goswigne: Steele Glas, p. 66.

* **dröyle**, *v.t.* [DROLL.]

drüb, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *drepen* = to beat; A.S. *drepan* = to hit, to slay, *drepe*, *drype* = a blow; *leel*, *dræpa* = to kill, to slay; Sw. *drabba* = to hit, *dräpa* = to kill; Dan. *dræpe* = to kill; Ger. *treffen* = to hit.] To hit, beat, or thrash with a stick; to cudgel; to belabour.

"He that is villiant, and dares fight,
Though drubbed, can lose no honour by't."
Bulter: Hudibras, I. III.

drüb, *s.* [DRUB, *s.*] A knock or blow with a stick; a cudgelling, a thrashing, a thump, a drubbing.

"The blows and drubs I have received
Have bruised my body."
Bulter: Hudibras, I. II.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wö**, **wët**, **höre**, camel, **hër**, **thère**; pine, **pît**, sire, **sîr**, marine; **gö**, **püt**, or, **wöre**, wolf, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; müte, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; try, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ä. ey = ä. qu = kw.

ball, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin this; sin as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bei, del.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A rout; an evening party at which card-playing was carried on. Specially noisy drums were humorously called *Drum-majors*.

(2) A tea before dinner; a kettle-drum. [*KETTLE-DRUM.*]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mus.*: A musical instrument formed by stretching parchment over the heads of a cylinder of wood or over a bowl-shaped metallic vessel. The skin of the ass is a very superior article for the purpose. There are three kinds of drums: (1) the long drum or bass drum with two heads, held laterally and played on both ends with stuffed-knob drumsticks. (2) The side-drum, having two heads, the upper one only being played upon by two sticks of wood; the lower head has occasionally strings of catgut stretched across its surface, and then it is called a snare drum. (3) The kettle-drum (q.v.), always employed in pairs. Of these (1) is the ordinary drum used by an infantry or marching band. It is employed mainly to mark the time, and also to increase the *fortes*. The big drum, or *grosse caisse*, of the modern orchestra, is a modification of the ordinary drum, with the diameter greatly increased, and the length of the cylinder lessened. It is struck on one side only. (2) Is the side drum of the fife and drum bands. It is occasionally



KETTLEDUMS.

employed in the orchestra for special effects. (3) Are either the small kettledrums of the cavalry band, played on horseback; or the proper orchestral drums, larger in size, but similar in construction. They are generally tuned to the tonic and dominant of the composition in which they are used, but this rule is not without exceptions.

The tambourine is a species of drum, consisting of a single skin on a frame or vessel open at bottom. The heads are tightened by cords and braces, or by rods and screws.

The drum was a martial instrument among the ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was like the Indian *tam-tam*, and was beaten by the hand. It was about eighteen inches long, had a case of wood or metal, and heads of prepared skin, resembling parchment. These were braced by cords in a manner somewhat similar to the modern. The instrument was carried by a belt, and was slung behind the back on a march.

The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to tradition, gave his signal of battle by cymbal and drum. It was, however, known in very early ages, and in some form or other among almost all nations.



DRUM OF CORINTHIAN CAPITAL PARTLY STRIPPED OF ITS FOLIAGE.

2. *Arch.*: The bell-formed part of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

3. *Anat.*: The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibration of the air.

4. *Comm.*: A small cylindrical box for holding fruit. A keg with straight sides.

5. *Mach.*: A cylinder over which a belt or band passes. When the cylinder bears a load, it becomes a roller. A roller frequently has gudgeons to allow it to be dragged, as the agricultural and garden rollers. Such a roller (having gudgeons or axle), by the diminishing of its length sufficiently, becomes a wheel. A narrow drum (belt-bearing cylinder) becomes a sheave, pulley, or rigger. The barrel of a crane, windlass, winch, or capstan on which the rope or chain winds. The cylinder on which wire winds, and whose rotation pulls it through the draw-plate. The grinding-cylinder or cone of some mills, as the coffee or the plantation mill, &c. The cylindrical part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented drum, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum."—*Aggr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 74.

6. *Paper-making*: A washing-drum for rags consists of a framework covered with wire gauze, in the interior of which, connected with the shaft or spindle, which is hollow, are two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream.

7. *Calico-printing*: One name of the cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours. It consists of a hollow wooden cylinder with interior conveniences for suspending the cloths and covering them with flannel; after which the cover is applied and steam admitted for twenty or thirty minutes.

8. *Mech.*: A chamber of cylindrical form used in heaters, stoves, and flues. It is hollow and thin, and generally forms a mere casing, but in some cases, as steam-drums, is adapted to stand considerable pressure. The drums are radiators, and the calorific current is compelled to follow a sinuous course through the drum.

9. *Ichthy.*: The same as *DRUM-FISH* (q.v.).

10. *Meteor.*: An abbreviation for *STORM-DRUM* (q.v.).

"Tom or John Drum's Entertainment": A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less ignominy and insult.

"His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house Tom Drum's entertainment, which is, to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."—*Holmsted: Hist. of Ireland*, B 2, col. 1. (*Nares*.)

drum-curb, *s.* A cylinder of wood or cast-iron inserted in a hole which forms the commencement of a shaft, to support a brick structure or shaft-lining. The earth is dug away below the edge of the drum, and as the latter sinks the courses of brick are continually added at the top.

drum-cylinder press, *s.*

Print.: One having a large hollow cylinder. A feature in several forms of presses.

drum-fish, *s.* A popular name for a genus of fishes, so called from the peculiar drumming or grunting noise which they make under water. There are two species, one of which, *Pogonias chromis*, is found on the coast of Florida and Georgia.

"The under-jaw of the *drum-fish* from Virginia."—Woodward.

drum-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head or top of a drum.

2. *Naut.*: The head of the capstau, having square holes to receive the bars.

Drum-head court-martial:

Mil.: A court-martial hastily summoned, as in the field, or on some sudden emergency. The expression is sometimes used figuratively, to express any sharp and summary method of procedure.

drum-major, *s.*

Mil.: The name of an officer in the modern army who was responsible for the instruction of drummers in the various roll-calls, and for

the invention and construction of new beats, communicated by order of the major of the regiment to the drummers. The title was changed in 1878 to "bugle-major," but the duties remain the same. There was formerly an officer in the Royal household called the drum-major general, who granted licences to other than the royal troops for the use of drums in their regiments. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drum-maker, *s.* One who makes or deals in drums.

"The drum-maker uses it, and the cabinet-maker."—*Mortimer.*

* *drum-room*, *s.* A ball-room.

"The lunny housemaid begins to repair the disordered drum-room."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. xl, ch. ix.

drum-saw, *s.* A cylindrical saw for sawing curved stuff, staves especially. A cylinder-saw; a barrel-saw.

drum-slade, *s.*

Mus.: A drummer.

drum-stick, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; those for the bass-drum have stuffed knobs.

drum-wheel, *s.* A very ancient Oriental form of water-raising wheel which was originally drum-shaped, but afterwards had scoop-shaped buckets, which dipped up water and conducted it towards the axis, at or near which it was discharged. [*TYMPANUM.*]

drum, *v.i. & t.* [*DRUM*, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:I. *Literally*:

1. To beat or play a tune on a drum.

"I'll no more drumming; a plague of all drums!"—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. To attract or beat up recruits by the sound of drums, &c.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make a noise like that of a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, with a rapid succession of strokes, as though beating on a drum: as, To *drum* on the table.

"He would invite me to the garden by drumming upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares.*

* 3. To beat or throb.

"His drumming heart cheers up his burning eye."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 435.

* 4. To resound.

"This indeed makes a noise and drums in popular ears."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors.*

B. *Transitive*:I. *Literally*:

1. To perform on a drum; as, To *drum* a tune, &c.

2. To cause to move by beat of drum; to drive or summon by the sound of a drum.

"They drummed and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

3. *Specif.*: To expel from a regiment with disgrace.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To din or beat into a person: as, To *drum* a thing into a person's ears.

2. To sue or tout for customers.

* *drum'-ble* (1), *v.t.* [*A freq. or dimin. from drone* (q.v.).]

1. To be a drone or sluggard; to loiter.

"Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead; quickly, come!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To mumble.

"Grey-beard *drumbling* over a discourse."

Nashe: Have with you to Saffron Walden.

3. To sound like a drum.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Let the mumble hand belabour
The whistling pipe and drumming tabor."

Drayton: Muse's Elysium; Nymphal &

drumble-drone, *s.* A dor or dor-beetle. "Ever since you used to put *drumble-drones* into my desk to Bideford school."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xviii. (*Davies*.)

* *drum'-ble* (2), *v.t.* [*Etym. doubtful; cf. drumly.*] To raise a disturbance.

"Sit fate to souper rogues impart,
That *drumble* at the common wheel!"

Rumsey: Poems, l. 576.

* *drum'-lér*, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from drumond* (q.v.).] A small ship, supposed to represent the older dronon.

"The cripple, an old *drumler* quite past service."—*Taylor: Works* (1830).

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, cz, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûto, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

drum-ly, ***droum-ly**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Muddy, turbid.

"Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak himself look fair and fatier."
Burns: The Two Dogs.

2. Dark, troubled.

"The *drumly* scowlet yet furth over all the ale."
Douglas: Virgil, I, 518.

3. Having a gloomy aspect.

"Fretful, *drumly*, dull, and dour."
Ransay: Poems, I, 306.

4. Troubled, disturbed.

"So *drumly* a season."
Baillie: Letters, I, 163.

drum-mér, *s.* [Eng. drum; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who beats or performs on a drum, specifically a soldier whose duty it is to beat the various calls, &c., on a drum.

"Drummer, strike up, and let us march away."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv, 7.

2. *Fig.*: One who solicits or touts for custom. (*American.*)

II. *Entom.*: *Blatta gigantea*, the largest of all the species of Blattidae, or Cockroaches. It measures about three inches in length. It is an inhabitant of South America and the West Indies, and obtains its name from its habit of producing a noise with its head resembling a sharp knocking with the knuckles against wainscoting. It is said sometimes to devour the extremities of the dead, and even to attack people when asleep. It is a handsome insect, being of a pale yellow colour, like bone, a nearly square spot on the pronotum, and a sort of dash near the base of the tegmina, black or brown.

drum-ming, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRUM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Beating or performing on a drum.

2. *Fig.*: Making a noise resembling that of a drum.

"Standing in thick chestnut sprouts about as high as my head, where hundreds were around me, I observed the females coming around the drumming males. [He means of the *Circus Septendecim*.]"—*Darwin: Dr. Hartman*, quoted in *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II., ch. x.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act or science of beating or playing on a drum.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The act of making a noise like that of a drum; a noise like that of a drum.

"The drumming of the umbrinas in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. II., ch. xlii.

2. The act of expelling from a regiment in disgrace (with out).

drum-möck, *s.* [Gael. *drammaige* = a foul mixture.] A mixture of meal and water.

Drum-mónd, *s.* [A proper name, see compound.]

Drummond-light, *s.* A light invented by Lieutenant Drummond, Royal Engineers, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in England, about 1826, to supply a deficiency which was found to exist in the means of making distant stations visible from each other. It is made by exposing a small ball of quicklime to the action of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or the lime may be placed in the flame of a spirit-lamp fed by a jet of pure oxygen gas. Drummond's apparatus was so constructed that the lamp fed itself automatically with spirit and with oxygen, supplying itself with balls of lime as they were gradually consumed, and was provided with a parabolic silvered mirror. With this apparatus the light produced by a ball of lime not larger than a boy's marble, at Londonderry, was visible at Belfast, a distance of nearly seventy miles, in a direct line. Subsequently, Colonel Colby made a lime-light signal visible from Antrim, in Ireland, to Ben Lomond, in Scotland, a distance of ninety-five miles in a straight line. It is stated that, intensified by a parabolic reflector, it has been observed at a distance of 112 miles. It is understood that the first application in practice was when it was required to see Leith Hill, in Surrey, from Berkhamstead Tower, in Hertfordshire. The practical application was described in two papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1826 and 1831. (*Knight.*)

***drums-lér**, *s.* [DRUM, *s.*] A drummer.

"The drum-player, or drummer"
Nomenclator.

***drüñk**, ***dronk**, *v.t.* [A.S. *druncian*.]

1. To intoxicate.

"Thou inwardly drunkedest not me."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xliii, 24.

2. To drown.

"She seide that hire sone was in the see *drunked*."
William of Palerme, 3, 516.

drüñk, ***dronk**, ***dronke**, ***drunke**, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A.S. *druncen*, *pa. par.* of *druncian* = to drink.] [DRUNKEN.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated; stupefied or overcome with alcoholic liquors.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Intoxicated, overcome, excited beyond measure.

"Smarting from old sufferings, *drunk* with recent prosperity."—*Macleay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Drenched or saturated.

¶ (1) *Drunk*: So drunk as to make one lie motionless like a dead person. [*Mad drunk*.]

(2) *Mad drunk*: So drunk as to make one act like madman.

"An habitual drunkard could have told the committee that a man may be *mad drunk* at 8 p.m., and *dead drunk* at 10 p.m."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 2, 1877.

C. *As substantive*:

1. A drink, a draught.

"Of bitter *drunk* he senden him a sonde."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 296.

2. A drunken bout, a spree. (*Slang.*)

drüñk'-ard, *s.* [Eng. *drunk*, and suff. -ard.] One who is given to excessive use of strong drink; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

"My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

***drüñk'-ar-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *drunkard*; -ize.] To act like a drunken person.

"Her deaded head incens'd, she raves aloud,
Deth madly through the citie *drunkardize*."
Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1632.

***drüñk'-el-ew** (ew as ü), ***dronk-el-ewe**, ***drunk-lew**, ***drunk-en-lew**, *a.* [Cf. *M. H. G. trunkenlich*.]

1. Drunken, intoxicated.

"*Drunkew* folk ben goostli blynde."
Hymns to the Virgin, p. 64.

2. Drunken; addicted to strong drink.

"A *drunkew* woman gret wraithe and strif."—*Wycliffe: Ecclesiast.* xxvi, 11.

***drüñk'-el-ew-nesse** (ew as ü), ***dronk-el-ew-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *drunkew*; -ness.] Drunkenness.

"They woneth hem to *dronkewnesse*."—*Trevisa*, II, 173.

drüñk'-en, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A.S. *druncen*, *pa. par.* of *druncian* = to drink.] [DRUNK.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated, drunk.

2. Given to drink, or drunkenness.

"My *drunken* butler."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

3. Caused by or arising from drunkenness.

"A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a *drunken* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv, 2.

4. Done in a state of intoxication.

"Have done a *drunken* slaughter."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii, 1.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. Saturated, drenched.

"Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii, 3.

2. A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven or worn, so that the nut is unsteady.

drunken-cutter, *s.* An elliptical cutter-head, placed at such obliquity on the shaft as to revolve in a circular path; a wobbler.

***drüñk'-en**, ***dronk-en**, ***druñc-nie**, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *druncian*; O. H. Ger. *trunkan*, *drunkenen*; Icel. *drukna*.]

I. *Intrans.*: To be drowned.

"In se *dronkenes* fole ful fele."
Metrical Homilies, p. 138.

II. *Transitive*:

1. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Ewa thatt te king witht all his ferd
Was *druñcened* under floodes."
Ormulum, II, 616.

2. To flood, to saturate, to drench.

"I shal *drunkne* thee with my tere."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xvi, 9.

***drüñk'-en-hed**, ***dronk-en-hede**, ***drunk-in-hed**, *s.* [A.S. *druncenhād*.] Drunkenness.

"Wo that risen erly to *druncenhed*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* v, 11.

***drüñk'-en-lew** (ew as ü), ***dronk-el-ewe**, ***drunk-lew**, *a.* [DRUNKLEW, DRUNKEN.]

***drüñk'-en-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *drunken*; -ly.] In a drunken or intoxicated manner.

"That blood apparel, like the pelican,
Hast thou tattered out, and *drunkenly* caroused."
Shakesp.: Richard II., II, 1.

drüñk'-en-ness, ***dronke-ness**, ***dronkenesse**, ***drunk-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *druncenness*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The quality or state of being drunk or intoxicated; intoxication, inebriation.

"A drunken sadness, and a sad *drunkenness*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 76.

2. Habitual indulgence in strong drink.

"The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

II. *Fig.*: Intoxication or excitement of the mind, &c.; frenzy.

"Tis vain—my tongue can not impart
My almost *drunkenness* of heart."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, II, 18.

***drüñk'-en-ship**, ***drunk-ship**, ***dronke-shepe**, *a.* [Eng. *drunk*, *drunken*; -ship.] Drunkenness.

"*Drunkeshepe*. *Ebrietas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***drüñk'-en-söme**, ***drunk-in-sum**, *a.* [Eng. *drunken*; -some.] Addicted to intemperance; drunken.

"His wiff was *drunkinum* and quhillis ewill condition."—*Aberdeen Register* (16th cent.).

drüñk'-ér-ý, *s.* [Eng. *drunk*; -ery.] A tipping-house.

"Brasta like hie can be bought in the *drunkeries* any day at twenty a penny."—*Echo*, Jan. 9, 1852.

***drüñk'-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *drunk*, and *wort*.] Bot. The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana Tabacum*. (*Minshew.*)

drü-pā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *drupa* = an over-ripe, wrinkled olive; Gr. *δρῦππα* (*druppa*), from Gr. *δρῦς* (*drupes*) = ripened on the tree; *δρῦς* (*drus*) = a tree, *πέπρω* (*peptō*) = to cook, ripen, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceo.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Rosaceae, more generally called Amygdaleae (q.v.). It includes the plum, cherry, peach, and similar drupaceous trees.

drü-pā'-cē-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *drupa*, and Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.] [DRUPACEÆ.]

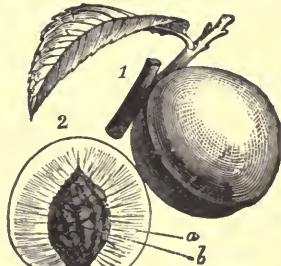
Botany:

1. Bearing or producing drupes.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of drupes.

drüpe, *s.* [Lat. *drupa*; Gr. *δρῦππα* (*druppa*).] [DRUPACEÆ.]

Bot.: Fruit composed of a single monospermous carpel, and of which the carpellary leaf becomes fleshy at its external division, and liguoseous in its internal division, as in the



DRUPE.

1. Drupe of Peach. 2. Section of Peach.
a. Mesocarp. b. Endocarp.

peach, cherry, plum, &c. The stone which encloses the kernels is the endocarp; the pulpy, or succulent part, the mesocarp. In the horse-chestnut and cocoa-nut, the mesocarp is not

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**, **-tian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-hle**, **-dle**, &c. = **hpl**, **dpl**.

succulent, and in the date the endocarp is replaced by a membrane.

drûp'-ô-ôle, drû'-pêl, s. [A dimin. from *drupe* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A little drupe. The fruit of the raspberry is formed by the aggregation of drupelets.

drû'-pôse, s. [Eng., &c. *drupe*, and (*gluc*)ose (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{20}O_8$. A substance produced together with glucose by the action of moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glyco-drupeose, the stony concretions found in pears. It is a greyish-red body. By boiling it with dilute nitric acid, and treating the residue with water, ammonia, and alcohol, yellowish-white granules are obtained, which exhibit the properties of cellulose. (*Watts : Dict. Chem.*)

drûse (1), *s.* [Ger. *druze*, cogn. with Bohemian *druza* = a brush, and Russ. *drusa* = brush.]

Min. : A mineralogical term for any hollow space in veins of ore, or vesicular cavity in igneous rocks, like amygdaloid, that is lined or studded with crystals—lit., dewy with crystals; hence we speak of *drusy* and *sparry* cavities.

Drûse (2), **Druze, † Der-uz, † Dor-ouz, s.** [*Derus* is the Arab. pl. of *Deraz*. Named after Ed-Derazi, who preached the apotheosis of the Khalif El-Hakim. See def.]

Hist., &c. : A politico-religious sect of Mohammedan origin, but deemed by the orthodox Moslems heretical. El-Hakim Bi-Amr Allah, the sixth Fatimite Caliph of Egypt, a cruel and fanatical man, who lived in the eleventh century, proclaimed himself an incarnation of God, and established a secret society. When walking in the vicinity of Cairo, his capital, he disappeared from his subjects' view, the most natural explanation being that he was assassinated and his body hidden somewhere. His followers believed in his return to this earth to reign over it, and propagated their faith in the adjacent lands. Two of the most notable missionaries were the Persian messengers Hamzah and Mohammed ben Ismail Derazi. The latter proclaimed the Druze tenets with such zeal in the Lebanon that the converts to belief in Hakim were called not Ilakimites but Druses. In 1838, De Sacy published, at Paris, a work in two volumes called *Exposé de la Religion des Druzes*, which contains a great fund of information from which subsequent writers have profited. Part of a Druze catechism, a copy of which was made in the original Arabic by Dr. De Forest, and translated into English by Mr. Graham, may be found in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, ii. 715-721. The Druses believe in the unity of God, who they think was manifested in the person of several individuals, the last of them Hakim. They believe in the constant existence of five superior spiritual ministers, the greatest of them being Hamzah and Jesus, and hold the transmigration of souls. They are divided into the 'Okkal or Initiated, and the Juhlâl or Ignorant. Their day of worship is Thursday. Ethnologically they are Arabs who came from the eastern parts of Syria and settled in Lebanon and Antilebanon in the eleventh century. Their territory on the Lebanon is south of the Maronites. They extend thence to the Hauran and to Damascus. In 1860 they attacked the Maronites, about twelve thousand of whom they cruelly massacred, not sparing even women or male children in their fury. This outburst was fast passing into a general rise of the Mohammedans on the Christians of Syria, when the arrival of Turkish and French troops, in August and September, 1860, and the execution of 167 Druses, more deeply criminal than others, restored at least the semblance of tranquillity. No similar outbreak has since occurred.

drûsed, a. [Eng. *druce* (1); -ed.]

Min. : Containing a druse or druses; drusy.

drûs'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *druze* (1); -ÿ.]

Min. : Containing a large number of very minute crystals.

drûx'-ÿ, drûx'-ÿy, *drix'-ÿ, a. [Of obscure origin.]

Ship-build. : An epithet applied to timber in a state of decay, with white spongy veins.

drÿ, *drey, *dri, *drie, *drighe, *drughe, *druye, *dryghe, *drye, a. & s. [A.S. *dryge, drige*; cogn. with Dut.

droog; M. H. Ger. *trücke, truge*; Ger. *trocken*. Prob. connected ultimately with *thirst* and *drink*.]

A. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally :

(1) Free from moisture or wetness; not moist or wet; arid.

"He sageth the *drie* and to water awai."

Genesis & Exodus, 616.

(2) Without sap or juice; dried up, not succulent.

"Sirrah, fetch *drier* logs."

Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iv. 4.

(3) Free from rain.

"Thulke yere was that some so *druye* and so hot."

Robert of Glouceter, p. 631.

(4) Free from tears. [DRY-EYED.]

2. Figuratively :

* (1) Withered up.

"His right hand was *drye*."—*Wycliffe : Luke vi. 6.*

(2) Thirsty, athirst.

"When I have been *dry*, it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.*

(3) Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow.

"*Drye*, as kynne or bestys that wylle gyfte no mylke."

Exuberis. — Prompt. Parv.

(4) Sarcastic, severe, cynical, satirical, sneering.

(5) Cold, discouraging.

"Returned, as might have been expected, a very short and *dry* answer."—*Maccusley : Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

(6) Cold, hard, harsh; without sympathy or affection. (Applied especially to manners.)

"And mind you, billy, tho' ye looked *dry*,

Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp in-by."

Ross : Helenore, p. 57.

(7) Severe, hard.

(8) Barren or destitute of embellishment or interest; jejune, plain.

"As we should take care that our style in writing be neither *dry* nor empty."—*Ben Jonson.*

(9) Stupid, silly, insipid.

"This jest is *dry* to me."—*Shakesp. : Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.*

* (10) Eager, anxious, thinking.

"So *dry* he was for sway."—*Shakesp. : Tempest, 1. 2.*

(11) Not sweet; applied to wines in which no sweetness is perceptible, owing to the exact balancing of the saccharine matter and the ferment.

* (12) Bloodless.

"Thus are both sides busied in this *drie* war."—*Daniel : Hist. Eng., p. 75.*

II. Technically :

1. Comm. : [DRY-GOODS.]

2. Art : Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in colouring. [DRYNESS.]

3. Wine : Free from natural sweetness or artificial sweetening; said of wines, champagnes, &c., and by extension of brandy and the like.

B. As substantive :

*** I. Ordinary Language :**

1. Dryness; that which is dry; a dry part, spot or place.

2. Thirst.

II. Mas. : A crack or fissure in a stone running through it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to carry any load.

† Dry Plate :

Photog. : A dry-film sensitized plate, capable of being packed away after exposure and of being kept for weeks before being developed.

dry-arch, s.

Arch. : An arch employed in the foundations of buildings for the purpose of keeping them dry.

* **dry-beat, v.t.** To beat or chastise severely, to thrash.

"I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit."—*Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.*

dry-beaten, a. Soundly or severely beaten or thrashed.

"By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!"

Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

dry-blow, s.

1. Ori. Lang. : A hard or sharp blow.

2. Med. : A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.

dry-bone, s.

Min. : A miners' name for an earthy variety of Smithsonite (q.v.).

dry-boned, a. Without flesh; having dry, bare bones.

dry-burrow, s. An inland burgh, one not situated on the coast.

"That all common he gaittis that fre burrowes hes bene in vae of precedent, outhar for passage fra their burgh or cunning thairto, and in speciall all common lie gaittis fra fre *dry-burrows* to the Portis and laubins next adiacent (or procedant) to thame, be obsert and kept, and that nane mak thame impediment or stop thairintill."—*Acts Mary, 1555* (ed. 1814), p. 48.

dry-casting, s. The process of casting in which the moulds are made from sand, and subsequently dried.

dry copper, s.

Metal. : Copper in its molten stage dissolves and retains red oxide of copper Cu_2O ; this is called Dry-copper. Pigs of copper containing cuprous oxide in solution present a longitudinal furrow or depression on their upper surface, while the metal, known then as dry copper, when fractured, has a purplish red colour, duller in lustre, and void of the fibrous structure evidenced in pure copper, while its malleability is much impaired both in the hot and cold state. (*Greenwood : Metallurgy of Copper.*)

dry-cupping, s.

Surg. : The application of the cupping-glass without scarification; to cause the revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

dry-cure, v.t. To cure (as meat or fish) by salting and drying as distinct from pickling.

dry-darn, s. Costiveness in cattle. (*Scotch.*)

dry-dike, s. A stone wall built without lime or mortar.

dry-diker, s. One who builds walls without lime.

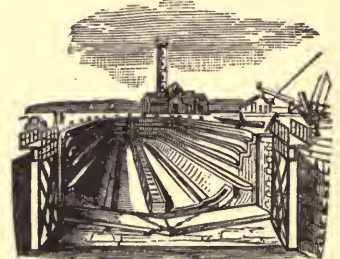
dry-distillation, s. [DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.]

* **dry-ditch, v.t.** To labour at in vain or without result.

"Which was no better than to *dry-ditch* the business."—*Hackett : Life of Williams, ii. 183.*

dry-dock, s.

Hydraul. Eng. : A dock from which the water is withdrawn after the vessel has floated into it. Advantage is generally taken of the flood-



DRY DOCK.

tide to introduce the vessel, and of the ebb to withdraw the water. The water flows out by sluices, and the gates point outward to resist the re-entrance of the water. A graving-dock.

* **dry-exchange, s.**

Old Law, &c. : Usury.

dry-eyed, a. Without tears, without weeping.

"Sight so deform what heart of rock could long. Dry-eyed behold?" *Milton : P. L., xl. 404, 405.*

dry-farand, a. Frigid in manner, not open, not frank.

* **dry-fat, s.** [DRYFAT.]

* **dry-fellow, * drye-fellow, s.** A miser.

"Drye fellow, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke *Aridus homo*."—*Hulst : Abecedarium (1552.)*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, æ=ê; ey=â, qu=kw.

***dry-fist, s.** A miserly or parsimonious fellow.

***dry-fisted, a.** Miserly, niggardly.

dry fruit, s.

Bot.: One without pulp.

dry-gair-flow, s. The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom.

dry-gilding, s. A mode of gilding, by steeping linen rags in a solution of gold, burning the rags, and then with a piece of rag dipped in salt-water rubbing the ashes over the silver intended to be gilt. The method was invented in Germany, and is first described in England in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1698.

dry-goods, s. pl.

Comm.: Cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in contradistinction to groceries, &c.

dry-grinding, s. The cutler's mode of sharpening and polishing steel goods on a grindstone, without water. It is very injurious to the health. Two remedies, or rather protections, are afforded: (1) Abraham's magnetic-respirator, which arrests the particles of steel. [*RESPIRATOR.*] (2) Exposure of but a small portion of the stone, and a tube in the immediate vicinity of the work to carry off all the dust.

dry-meter, s. A form of gas-meter in which no water is used. [*GAS-METER.*]

dry-muldures, s. pl. Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not.

dry-nurse, s. [*DRYNURSE.*]

dry-pile, s. A voltaic battery in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste combined with a deliquescent salt. Known as De Luc's Column.

dry-pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: A pipe which conducts dry steam from the boiler. The steam is collected in such a manner as to be free from priming.

dry-point, s.

Engr.: The work of an etching-point upon a plate, unaccompanied with the use of acid, to deepen the line so made.

dry-pointing, s. The grinding of needles and table-forks.

dry-press, s.

Printing: One in which the printed sheets are pressed smooth.

dry-rent, s.

Law: A rent reserved without clause of distress.

dry-rot, s. A name given to a decay in timber caused by the mycelium of several species of fungus, which under certain conditions of heat and moisture attack woodwork in ships, houses, and wooden erections in general, growing in the dark, and rapidly increasing in bulk, first covering the surface with a series of thread-like filaments, which are continually being added to and ultimately forming a thick, leathery, white substance, such as is often found behind the partitions of walls, and under floors. It penetrates the wood in all directions, reducing it to powdery rottenness, in many cases doing irreparable mischief before it is observed. The perfect plant is only occasionally seen issuing from a crevice or some opening in the woodwork. The following are the names of two of the principal dry-rot fungi: *Polyporus hybridus*, which affects oak timber in ships, and *P. destructor*, as also *Thelophora puteana*, chiefly in pine-wood, in dwelling-houses and other buildings. *Merulius lacrymans* differs from the preceding in the thick mycelium being moist, often dripping like tears, hence its name *lacrymans* (weeping). *Dadalea quercina* grows on decaying stumps of trees, often attaining a large size. (*Smith.*)

dry-sand, s.

Casting: A mixture of sand and loam which is employed in making moulds subsequently dried in an oven.

dry-shod, a. [*DRYSHOD.*]

dry-stone, a. Built of stones laid without mortar. [*DRY-DIKE.*]

dry-stove, s. A hot-house whose atmosphere is adapted hygienically for preserving the plants of arid climates.

***dry-stool, *dry-stuill, s.** A close stool; sometimes called a Dry-scat.

"Item are cannable of greue taffetie freynelt with grene quihik may serve for any dry-stuill or a bed."—*Inventories* (1561), p. 138.

dry-talk, s. A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of Scotland, to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking.

"The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little dry-talk, and that could not be called a bargain."—*Sutton & Gael*, l. 11.

***dry-vat, s.** [*DRYFAT.*]

dry, *dreye, *dreyghe, *drie, *drighe, *drye, v.t. & i. [*A.S. drygan, drigan; Dut. droogen.*] [*DRY, a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To free from or deprive of moisture of any kind; to make dry; to arefy, to exsiccate.

2. To make dry by rubbing or wiping.

"Brynge a towayl myn handys to drye."—*Seven Sages*, s. 166.

3. To expose to heat for the purpose of drying.

4. To deprive of the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried in the hot sun a small time, keep best."—*Bacon*.

5. To deprive or clear of water or moisture by draining.

II. Figuratively:

1. To cause to cease to flow.

"I was rage alone
Which, burning upwards in succession, dries
The tears that stood considering in her eyes."
Dryden.

2. To scorch or afflict greatly with thirst.

"Their honourable meeu are faunished, and their multitude dried up with thirst."—*Isaiah* v. 13.

3. To drain, to exhaust, to empty.

"Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowl." *Philips.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To lose or be deprived of moisture; to grow or become dry.

"Sum of the sed ful uppe the stone, and aride there."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 155.

2. To become dry by evaporation; to evaporate.

3. To lose the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"Drie thal sal als hai."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xxxv. 2.*

*4. To become withered.

"His armes driede and wax al drye."—*Trevisa*, l. 267.

II. Fig.: To be thirsty, to feel thirst.

"Drynke than thou driest."
P. Plowman, 508.

¶ To dry up:

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away from.

"The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhale and dried up by the sun."—*Woodward.*

II. Fig.: To deprive of vitality or energy.

"The apparent tendency of which is to dry up the soul."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ii. 32.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To become completely dry, to lose all moisture.

2. To become withered.

"And his hand, which he put forth against him, dried up, so that he could not pull it in again to him."—*1 Kings* xiii. 4.

II. Fig.: To leave off talking. (*Slang.*)

dry-ās, s. [*Lat. Dryadē, accus. of Dryas* = a Dryad, from Gr. *δρύς* (*drus*), genit. *δρυάδος* (*druidas*) = a Dryad, a nymph of the woods, from *δρύς* (*drus*) = a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A nymph of the woods; a deity supposed to preside over the woods; a wood-nymph. They differed from Hamadryads (q.v.) in that the latter were attached to particular trees, with which they were born and died.

dry-ān'-dra, s. [*Named after M. Dryander, a Swedish botanist.*]

Bot.: A genus of evergreen shrubs, belonging to the order Proteaceae, natives of Australia, cultivated in other countries for the variety of the forms and colours of the leaves. The flowers are yellow, formed in cylindrical clusters.

dry-ās, s. [*Gr. δρύς* (*drus*) = a Dryad, a nymph of the oak. So named from the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceae. They are small low shrubs, bearing white or yellow flowers, with long feather-awned achenes. *Dryas octopetala*, or Mountains Avars, is a native of Britain.

***dried, pa. par. or a.** [*DRIED.*]

dry-ēr, s. [*Eng. dry; -er.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which dries or absorbs moisture; a drier.

"The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration."—*Temple.*

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A machine or apparatus for evaporating, driving off superfluous moisture, desiccating. The term is applied to a certain class of machines, and yet no absolute line can be drawn between it and ovens, kilns, &c. Such are grain-dryers, malt-dryers, paper-dryers, &c.

2. *Paper-making*: The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the paper just formed in the machine.

3. *Pottery*: The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work, giving the pieces a certain degree of rigidity and desiccation, when they are fit for the subsequent operations, according to their purpose and quality. [*POTTERY.*]

4. *Comm.*: An oven for drying fruit.

5. *Agric.*: A kiln or heated cylinder for drying grain.

6. *Domestic*: A closet for drying clothes or cloth.

7. A core stove.

8. *Painting*: A preparation to increase the drying and hardening properties of paint.

(1) Litharge ground to a paste with drying-oil.

(2) White copperas, or sugar of lead, and drying oil.

***dry-fāt, *drie-fatte, *dry-vat, s.** [*Eng. dry, and fat = vat* (q.v.).] A box, case, or packing-case.

"Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a dry-fat to the mart."—*Montagu: Apptale to Caesar*, p. 248.

dry-foot, a., adv., & s. [*Eng. dry, and foot.*]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Without having the feet wet; dryshod.

*2. *Hunting*: Following game by the scent of the foot.

"Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his dry-foot hunting, nor shall I need to put pepper in his nostrils."—*Machin: Dumb Knight*, iii. 1.

*B. As adv.: By the scent.

"A hunting, Sir Oliver, and dry-foot, too!"
L. Barry: Run Alley, iii. 1.

*C. As subst.: A dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

"The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young dry-foot over Moorfields to London."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 2.

dry-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DRY, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective

1. Having the quality or property of absorbing moisture; as, a drying wind.

2. Having the quality of becoming dry rapidly; as, a drying oil.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of making dry, or of absorbing moisture from.

2. The act or state of becoming dry, or of losing moisture.

II. Sugar-making: The exposure of crystallizing magna syrup in a centrifugal machine, where the molasses is drained from it by mechanical action. [*CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.*]

drying-house, s. An apartment in which anything is exposed to a current of air moderately heated; it is not easy to draw the line

between an oven, a dryer, and a kiln; the words are used with some degree of carelessness, and have become technical in trades. Cores are dried in ovens; pottery in ovens or bis-closets; feathers in renovators. The drying chamber comprises a central chamber and one or more wings hinged thereto, and mounted on wheels or castors for the purpose of ready access to the chambers and for removal from place to place. On one side is a suitable provision for drying clothes, and on the other for drying fruits. In the central chamber is a stove and apparatus for heating. (*Knights*.)

drying-machine, s.

Calico-making: A machine for drying printed calicoes. The apparatus is in a hot room, and has a series of heated steam chests and cylinders with upper and lower rollers, over which the cloth is exposed to the drying air of the apartment. Similar drying cylinders are used in paper-making machines, both the cylinder machines and those of the Fourdrinier pattern, in which the sheet of pulp is felted on an agitated horizontal web. Drying machines are also used in bleaching, drying, and laundry works; the cylinders, in which the articles to be dried are placed, being made to revolve with great speed, the moisture is thus driven away by the action of centrifugal force.

drying-off, s. The operation in gilding by which the amalgam of gold is evaporated.

drying-oil, s.

Paint: A term applied to linseed and other oils, heated with oxide of lead, and used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. On exposure to the air they absorb oxygen, and become a hard, tough, dry varnish. A colourless oil may be obtained by combining linseed or nut oil with litharge, and triturating them together for a considerable time.

drying-room, s. The apartment in which articles or materials are dried; as, gunpowder, calico, cores, and what not. Sometimes a kiln.

drying-stove, s. A place where cores for casting are dried; a stove for desiccating fruit, drying clothes, &c.

dry-ite, s. [*Gr. δρῦς (drus)* = a tree, an oak; *Eng. suff. -ite (Min.)* (q.v.).]

Geol.: A name applied to fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognizable.

dry-lý, dri-lý, adv. [*Eng. dry; -ly*.]

I. Lit.: Without moisture; free from moisture or damp.

"It looks ill, it eats *dryly*. Marry 'tis a withered pear."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, II. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Coldly, frigidly, without affection, sympathy, or encouragement.

"For virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. 1.

2. Severely, sarcastically, satirically, cynically, harshly.

"Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly, without embellishment, or anything to interest or adorn; uninterestingly.

"Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid, With dull receipts how poems may be made."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 114, 115.

dry-ness, *dri-ness, s. [*Eng. dry; -ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An absence or want of moisture; siccidity, aridity.

(2) An absence, want, or loss of natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity."—*Ruy: On the Creation*.

(3) An absence of rain,

2. Figuratively:

(1) Coldness, frigidity, absence or lack of affection or warmth of feeling.

"That for any *dryness* was betwixt them the Earl of Murray should have been so unkind."—*Spalding*, 1, 17.

(2) An absence or want of enthusiasm or want of sensibility; coldness.

"It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions."—*Taylor*.

3. An absence or want of that which embellishes, enlivens, or interests; jejuneness, baldness.

"Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it."—*Garrick*.

II. Art.: A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their colouring appearing hard and stiff. Instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters, the draperies very frequently either demeaned or encumbered the figures. (*Weale*.)

dry-nurse, s. [*Eng. dry, and nurse*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A woman who rears a child without giving it the breast.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who attends on another in sickness, &c.

"Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, I. 2.

(2) One who has to look after and instruct another; one who takes charge of, brings up, or looks after another.

"Grand caterer and *drynurse* of the Church."—*Compter: Task*, II. 371.

II. Mil.: Applied to an inferior officer, who has to instruct his superior in his duties.

dry-nurse, v.t. [*DRYNURSE, s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To bring up or rear without the breast.

"As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynursed* by a bear."—*Bulwer: Hudibras*.

2. *Mil.*: (See extract).

"When a superior officer does not know his duty and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *drynursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a *drynurse* rears an infant."—*Brewer: Phrase & Fable*.

dry-ō-bál-an-ōps, s. [*Gr. δρῦς (drus)*, gen. δρῦος (*druos*) = a tree; *βάλανος (balanos)* = an acorn; and *ὄψις (opsis)* = sight, appearance. (*Worcester*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Dipteracæ (q.v.). They are natives of the Indian Archipelago. *D. camphora*, or *aromatica*, supplies the hard camphor or Camphor-oil of Borneo. The leaves are large and coriaceous. There are three species.

dry-ō-pí-thē-cūs, s. [*Gr. δρῦς (drus)*, gen. δρῦος (*druos*) = a tree, and *πίθηκος (pithēkos)* = an ape.]

Paleont.: A genus of extinct apes, apparently higher than any living species. They are



DRYOPITHECUS.

found in Miocene deposits in France. They are supposed to have been frugivorous and tree-climbing, equalling man in stature.

***dry-ri-hed, *drer-y-hed, s.** [*DRERY-HEAD*.]

***dry-rüb, v.t.** [*Eng. dry, and rub*.] To make clean or polish by rubbing without wetting.

"At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able to turn a pancake, or *dryrüb* a table."—*Anon. In Doddsley's Coll. of Poems*.

***dry-rübbed, pa. par. or a.** [*DRY-RUB*.]

***dry-rüb-biäng, pr. par., a., & s.** [*DRY-RUB*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of making clean or polishing by rubbing without wetting.

dry-s, s. [*DRY, a.*]

Masonry: Fissures in a stone intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load. (*Ogilvie*.)

dry-sält-ër, s. [*Eng. dry, and salter*.]

* 1. A dealer in dried and salted meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

"Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt."—*S. F. W. Forde: On the Murmur, Acid* (1760), p. 7.

* 2. A dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

dry-sält-ër-ý, s. [*Eng. drysalter; -y*.]

1. The goods dealt in by a drysalter.

2. The place of business of a drysalter.

dry-shód, a. [*Eng. dry, and shod*.] Without having the feet wetted; dry-footed.

"*Dry-shod*, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way."—*Scott: Marmion*, II. 8.

dry-sóme, a. [*Eng. dry; suff. some (q.v.)*.] Rather dry. (*Scott*.)

dry-stër, s. [*Eng. dry; suff. ster (q.v.)*.]

1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. (*Scott*.)

"The whole roof and symmers of that said kill were consumed; old Robert Ballie being *dryster* that day, and William Lundie, at that time, master of the mill."—*Lamont: History*, pp. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.

"*Dryster* Jack was sitting cracky
Wi' Fate Tamson o' the Hill."

A. Wilson: Poems (1816), p. 8.

***dry-vát, s.** [*DRYFAT*.]

***dryve, v.t. & i.** [*DRIVE, v.*]

***dū-ād, s.** [*Gr. δῦάς (duas)*, gen. δῦαδος (*duados*), from *δύο (duo)* = two.] The union of two; the number two, duality.

dū-al, a. & s. [*Lat. dualis*, from *duo* = two.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, consisting of two parts.

"Here you have one half of our *dual* truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), VI. 119.

2. *Gram.*: Expressing the number two or duality; a term applied to that inflexion in certain languages of a verb, adjective, pronoun, or noun. Greek, Sanscrit, and Gothic had dual inflexions; English also had dual forms for the personal pronouns. Arabic and Lithuanian still preserve these inflexions. As the idea of two necessarily preceded that of a larger number, the dual form is older than the plural.

"Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural."—*Clarke: Lat. Gram.*

B. As substantive:

Gram.: That number of a verb, adjective, &c., which is used when only two persons or things are spoken of.

dū-al-ine, dū-al-in, s. [*Lat. duo* = two, and *Eng. &c. (glycer)*in (q.v.).]

Chem.: An explosive compound. Carl Ditmar's patent, No. 98,854, January 18, 1870. The composition is: Nitro-glycerine, 50 per cent.; fine sawdust, 30 per cent.; nitrate of potassa, 20 per cent. Compared with dynamite, it is: (1) More sensitive to heat, and also to mechanical disturbances, especially when frozen, when it may even be exploded by friction. (2) The sawdust in it has little affinity for the nitro-glycerine, and at best will hold but 40 to 50 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and on this account very strong wrappers are needed for the cartridges. (3) Its specific gravity is 1.02, which is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite, and as nitro-glycerine has the same explosive power in each, its explosive power is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite [bulk for bulk?]. (4) The gases from explosions, in consequence of

the dualine containing an excess of carbon, contain carbonic oxide, and other noxious gases. Lithofracteur and dualine, however, can be exploded, when frozen, by means of an ordinary fulminating cap, which is not the case with dynamite. (*Journal of Applied Chemistry*.)

dū-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ism.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A dividing or division into two; a twofold division.

II. Technically:

1. Phil.: Any system which admits the existence of mind as distinct from matter. (Opposed to Monism, *q.v.*)

"Haeckel recognizes but one force in Nature—the mechanical; and hence he calls his profession of faith Monism, in contradistinction to Dualism, which implies a belief in soul or spirit, or some force or efficient cause other than mechanical."—*Contemporary Review*, Oct. 1878, p. 541.

2. Metaph.: Any system which differentiates man from the lower animals by endowing him with a soul.

3. Theol.: That system which accounts for the existence of evil in the world by supposing two co-eternal principles; one good, the other evil; specially Manicheism (*q.v.*). Dualism has always been condemned by the Christian Church, though the doctrine of the Fall, brought about by Satanic agency, is in reality a modified species of dualism. The *raison d'être* of dualism cannot be better shown than by the words of St. Augustine, who was for a short time a Manichean: "There can be no more difficult question than this, if God be all-powerful, how comes it there is so much evil in the world, if he be not the author of it?"

4. Phys.: The theory that each cerebral hemisphere acts independently of the other.

dū-al-ist, ***dū-al-list**, *s.* [Eng. *dual*; -ist.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of dualism; a supporter of dualism.

*** 2.** One who holds two offices.

"He was a dualist in that convent."—*Fuller: Worthies*, *Waltz*, II. 448. (*Davies*.)

dū-al-is-tic, *a.* [Eng. *dualist*; -ic.]

1. Consisting of two parts; twofold. The dualistic system of philosophy taught by Anaxagoras and Plato held that there were two principles in nature, the one active and the other passive.

2. Pertaining or relating to dualism.

"Protests against the dualistic, anthropomorphic, and idolatrous tendencies of the time."—*British Quarterly Review* (1878), vol. VII, p. 348.

dualistic system, *s.*

Chem.: The view that salts are formed by the action of two binary compounds.

dū-āl-ī-tŷ, ***dū-al-i-tie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *dualitas*, from Lat. *dualis* = dual, from *duo* = two.] The quality or state of being two or twofold; double division.

"This dualité after determination, is found in every creature."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. II, § 14.

***dualm (n as w)**, ***dwalm**, ***dwaum**, *s.* [Prob. connected with Eng. *qualm* (*q.v.*).]

1. A swoon.

"But toil and heat so overpowered her pith,
That she grew fable, and a swift therewith:
At last the dæmon yead frae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit."
Ross: Helenore, p. 25.

2. A sudden fit of sickness.

"The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a dwalm, and lay down to die;
She maimed and she grained out of labour and pain."
Ritson: S. Song, I. 122.

***dualm-ŷng (n as w)**, ***dwaum-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *dualm*; -ing.]

1. A swoon.

"To the ground all mangit fell scho donn,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swoon,
Or ouny speche or word she mycht furth bringe
Yit thus at last said eftir hir dualmŷng."
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 18.

2. It is metaphorically applied to the failure of light; the fall of evening.

"As evening, just 'bout dæwauing o' the light,
An ad-dlike carle stept in, bedeen."
Shirreff: Poems, p. 144.

***dū-ar-chŷ**, ***dū-ar-chŷe**, *s.* [Gr. *δύω* (*duo*) = two, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule, to govern.] Government by two; the rule of two persons.

"A duarchie in the Church being inconsistent with a monarchie in the State."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. 11, 2.

dūb (1), ***doub**, ***dobben**, ***dubben**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dubban*; cogn. with O. Sw. *dubba* = to strike; Icel. *dubba*. Perhaps a variant of *dab* (*q.v.*).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To confer knighthood upon by a blow of a sword on the shoulder; to create a knight.

"Unsheath your sword, and dub him presently."
Shakep.: 3 Henry VI., II. 2.

2. The title of knight is generally added.

"Then Douglas struck him with his blade,
'St. Michael and St. Andrew aid
I dub thee knight.'" *Scott: Marmion*, VII. 12.

*** 3.** Followed by the prep. *to*.

"Horn he dubbedede to knighthood."
King Horn, 490.

4. To confer any kind of dignity, rank, or character upon.

"Our brother dubbed them gentlemen."
Shakep.: Richard III., I. 1.

¶ It has now an element of the ludicrous in it.

5. Followed by *with*; to invest.

"To dub thee with the name of traitor."
Shakep.: Henry V., II. 2.

*** 6.** To dress, to adorn, to array.

"Hir hed was gayly duded and dyght."
Seven Sages, 3, 233.

*** 7.** To adorn, to ornament.

"Alle the robes ben afayed alle abouten and dubbed
fule of precious stones."—*Maundeville*, p. 233.

8. (See *Extract*.)

"Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the comb and gills of the cocks, and the birds are then said to be dubbed."—*Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. XLIII, vol. II, p. 98.

*** 9.** To strike, to knock about.

"He dub his club about their pates."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. II, c. vii.

II. Technically:

1. Carp.: To dress off or make smooth, or for an even and level surface.

"To be as thin as a plank, and then dub it smooth with my adze."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe*.

2. Leather-dressing: To rub or dress leather with dubbing.

3. To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.

4. Plastering: To fill up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall, previous to finishing it off with plaster.

¶ (1) *To dub a fly*: To dress or make up an artificial fly for fishing.

¶ (2) *To dub a knight*: He who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor on his knees to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be dubbed a knight, and retained his title for the evening.

"Sam, I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in; I learned it at London last week."
Roth, I. faith! let's hear it, let's hear it.

Siva, The bravest humour! 'twould do a man good to be drunk in it; they call it knighting in London, when they drink upon their knees."

Forshire Tragedy, sc. 1.

(3) *To dub out*:

Plastering: To bring an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, lath, or other matter to the wall beneath.

B. Intransitive:

1. To beat, as a drum.

"To howl drummes before they knowe the dubbe."
Glossologie: Primitives of War.

2. To make a noise, as that of a drum.

"Now the drum dubs."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Mad Lover*, I. 1.

***dūb (1)**, *s.* [DUB, *v.*] A blow, a knock, a stroke.

"As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian drubs."
Butler: Hudibras, II. 1.

dūb (2), *s.* [Fr. *dob*.]

1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle.

"He
Ane standand stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smoth pule, or dub, loun and fare."
Douglas: Virgil, 243, 2.

2. A gutter; foul water thrown out.

3. (Pl.): Dirt, mire.

dub-skelper, *s.*

1. One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow.

"Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle dub-skelper frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursel on nae honest errand."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. XXVIII.

3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a bank, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due.

dū-bash, **dū-bhash**, *s.* [DOBHASH.]

dūbbed, *pa. par. or a.* [DUB, *v.*]

dūb-bēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dub*; -er.] One who dubs.]

dūb-bēr (2), *s.* [Hind. *dubbah*.] A leathern bottle or vessel, made of thin untanned goat-skins, and used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.

dūb-bing, ***dob-byng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUB, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or ceremony of creating a knight; knighthood.

"A princes length for to do
The gode knyghtes dobyngs,"
Shoreham, p. 1.

2. The act of investing with any dignity, rank, or character.

*** 3.** Dress, apparel, array.

"His crown and his kinges array,
His adubbing he did away."
Holy Land, p. 100.

II. Technically:

1. Carp.: The act of dressing off smooth with an adze.

2. Leather manuf.: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is used to protect leather against the action of water. It is rubbed into the hide after currying, and is also freely used upon the hose of fire-engines and the boots of persons exposed to wet. Another recipe: Resin, 2 pounds; tallow, 1 pound; train-oil, 1 gallon. Also called Daubing.

2. Plast.: Filling up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall previous to finishing it with plaster.

dubbing-out, *s.*

Plast.: A system of bringing an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, slate, lath, or other matters, to the wall beneath. A projection may be made on a wall by the same means; pieces being attached to the wall and covered with plaster brought to shape by the trowel.

dubbing-tool, *s.* An instrument for paring down to an even surface. An adze.

dubhe, *s.* [Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 1½, called also a *Ursæ Majoris*.

***dū-bi-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *dubius* = doubtful; perhaps only an error for *dubitare* (*q.v.*).] [DUBIOUS.] To doubt, to hesitate; to feel doubt or hesitation.

***dū-bie**, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*.] Doubtful.

"The dubie gener it declines with two articles, with this conjunction vel command b.ux thame: as *hic vel hæc dies*, aue day."—*Faus: Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam*.

***dū-bi-ē-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dubietas*, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubt, doubtfulness, hesitation, uncertainty.

"A state of dubiety and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness."—*Lichardson*.

***dū-bi-ōs-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dubiosus*, from *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

"These relations . . . do stir up ingenious dubieties unto experiment."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. VII, ch. XVIII.

2. A doubtful or uncertain point or matter.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubieties for certainties."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. VII, ch. XVIII.

dū-bi-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*, *dubiosus*, from *duo* = two.]

I. Of persons: Unsettled, doubtful, or wavering in mind; not determined.

II. Of things:

1. Uncertain, unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, open to question.

"Resolved the dubious point and sentence gave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

2. Of which the result or issue is uncertain; doubtful.

"Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on the outskirts
Waiting with anxious hearts the dubious fate of to-morrow."
Longfellow: Evangeline, I. 2.

*** 3.** Not well or satisfactorily known.

"Three men were sent, deputed from this crew,
A herald one, the dubious coast to view."
Pope: Homer's Odysey, ix. 99, 100.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-olan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

4. Not clear or plain; causing doubt, hesitation, or uncertainty.

"Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light."
Milton: *P. L.*, li. 1,641, 1,642.

dū-bī-ōūs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *dubious*; -ly.] Doubtfully; with doubt or hesitation; uncertainty.

"Authors write often *dubious*ly, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definite truth."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*.

dū-bī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *dubious*; -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being dubious; doubtfulness, uncertainty, hesitation.

"She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess."—*Brown*.

2. Uncertainty of issue or event.

* **dū-bīt-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *dubitabilis*, from *dubito* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubtful, uncertain; open to or admitting of doubt or question.

"The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*."—*Dr. H. More*: *Antidote against Idolatry*, p. 25.

* **dū-bīt-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dubitab(ile)*; -ly.] Doubtfully, uncertainly.

* **dū-bīt-an-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *dubitans*, pr. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"They are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice."—*Hammond*: *Sermons*, vi.

* **dū-bīt-ā-te**, *v.i.* [Lat. *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt.] To doubt, to hesitate, to waver.

"If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come."—*Curlye*: *Fr. Revolt*, pt. II, bk. II., ch. vi.

* **dū-bīt-ā-tīng**, *a.* [DUBITATE, *v.*] Hesitating, doubtful.

* **dū-bīt-ā-tīng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dubitating*; -ly.] Hesitatingly, doubtfully; with hesitation or doubt.

"Answered *dubitatingly*."—*Curlye*: *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, lii. 194.

* **dū-bīt-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dubitatio*, from *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitatio*; Sp. *dubitación*.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty.

"To which without *dubitatio* he does peremptorily adhere."—*Taylor*: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. II., bk. II.

* **dū-bīt-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *dubitativus*, from *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitatif*; Sp. & Ital. *dubitativo*.] Tending to doubt.

* **dū-blār**, *s.* [DOUBLER.] A large dish. An arborescent solanaceous shrub, from Australia.
"My berne, echo sayls, he of hlr awin,—
Dischla and dublaris nyne or teu."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 155.

dū-bois-in (bois as bwāz), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *duboisia*]; Eng., &c. suff. -in.]

Chem.: An alkaloid extracted from *Duboisia myoporioides*. It is said to be identical with Hyoscyamine, C₁₇H₂₃NO₃.

dū-cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis* = pertaining to a leader, *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader.] [DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

"A blue riband or a *ducal* coronet."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

dū-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ducal*; -ly.] In manner of a duke; in relation to a duke, or a ducal family.

dūc-at, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *ducato* = a ducat, a duchy, from Low Lat. *ducatus* = a duchy, so called from the fact that when first coined in the Duchy of Apulia, about A.D. 1140, ducats bore the legend, "Sit tibi, Christe datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus." Sp. & Port. *ducado*.]

favourite coin with the Dutch, and, owing to the excellence of the pieces struck, they were sought for and imitated by several other countries, and especially Russia. Ducats now everywhere circulate at a valuation, where they circulate at all, or are bought and sold simply as bullion. The following are some of the best known:—

(1) The gold ducat of Holland, weighing 3'494 grammes, .983 fine, value 9s. 4½d.; more accurately, 112'55534 d.

(2) The gold ducat of Russia, which is of precisely the same weight, fineness, and value as the Dutch ducat.

(3) The gold ducat of Austria-Hungary, weighing 3'4904 grammes, .986 fine, value 9s. 4½d.

(4) The gold ducat of Sweden, weighing 3'486 grammes, .9766 fine, value 9s. 3½d.

(5) The gold ducat of Hamburg, valued at 5 marks banco, or 7s. 5d.

(6) The silver ducat of Sicily, weight 22'943 grammes, .833 fine, value 3s. 4½d.

dūc-at-ōon, **dūc-at-one**, *s.* [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducat* = a ducat (q.v.).] Commerce:

1. An old silver coin, worth about 5s. 3½d. sterling, sometimes found still circulating in the Netherlands.

2. A silver coin current in Parma, value 4s. 3d. Called also a Scudo (q.v.).

"What mean the elders else, those kirk dragons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like *Ducatons*!"
Cleveland: *Poems* (1851).

dūc-da-mē, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] This word is only used in the following passage, and is described by Jaques as "a Greek invocation to call fools into a circle."

"*Ducdame, ducdame, ducdame*;
Here shall he see
Gross fools as he,
An if he will come to me."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 5.

dū-çēs tō-cūm, *phr.* [Lat. = you shall bring with you.]

Law: A writ commanding any person to attend in a court of law, and bring with him all documents, writings, or evidences required in a suit.

dūch-ēss, *s.* [Fr. *duchesse*; O. Fr. *ducesse*, fem. of *duc* = a duke (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wife or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

2. *Build.*: A roofing slate, in size 24 inches by 16.

dūch-ŷ, *s.* [Fr. *duché*, from Low Lat. *ducatus*, from *dux* = a leader.] The territory, jurisdiction, or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

duchy-court, *s.*

Law: The court of any duchy, especially of the Duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, to determine questions concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

dūck (1), *s.* [Dnt. *doek* = linen cloth, canvas; Dan. *duug* = cloth; Sw. *duke*; Icel. *dúkr*; Ger. *duck*.]

Fabric: A species of flax fabric lighter and finer than canvas.

"Some were, as usual, in snow-white smock-frocks of Russia *duck*."—*Hardy*: *Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. ix., p. 127.

dūck (2), ***docke**, ***dōke**, ***duke**, *s.* [Lit. = a diver; the final *e* = A.S. -a suff., denoting the agent, as in *hunt-a* = a hunter; from Mid. Eng. *ducken* = to dive.] [DUCK, *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

In the same sense as II.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

"Here he without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod."
Milton: *Comus*, 909, 961.

* 3. A bow.

"As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet many they neither omitte crosse, nor cerved salute, without a religious *duck*."—*Discover*: *New World*, p. 128.

4. A game in which a small stone, placed on a larger, is to be hit off by the player at a short distance.

5. The same as DUCK'S-EGG (q.v.).

"Five wickets for eighty-one. Mr. Wilson's contribution being a *duck*."—*Echo*, June 23, 1881.

II. Ornithology:

1. The popular name given to various Anatidae, and especially to those of the two sub-families Anatinae and Fuligininae. The former are called, by Swafuson, River ducks, or sometimes also True ducks, and the latter Sea ducks. A similar distinction into Sea ducks and Pond ducks had long ago been made by Willughby, who, however, admitted that for it "we are beholden to Mr. Johnson." The Anatinae have the bill broad and lengthened, the nostrils basal, the legs very short, and the hinder toe slightly lobed. The Fuligininae have the hinder toe very broad. The Anatinae, or True ducks, are migratory birds, coming and going in large flocks. They build near fresh-water lakes, placing the nest among reeds, sedges, &c., or sometimes in hollow trees.

2. A book-name for the family Anatidae, which, in addition to the ducks properly so called, contains the Geese, the Swans, &c. [ANATIDÆ.]

¶ There are in all over fifty species of Ducks, which have a very wide distribution, especially in the northern hemisphere, in all parts of which they are found. They are characteristically aquatic in habit, swimming with agility, and mainly obtaining their food by grubbing in the shallows for water plants, worms, and small animals. The Canvas-back Duck, famous as a game bird, uses for food the wild celery of Chesapeake Bay, an aquatic plant. To the delicate character of this food some ascribe the delicious taste of its flesh. There are various other species native to this country, some of which extend their range to Asia and Europe. Among these is *Anas boschas*, the Mallard or Common Wild Duck, the original of the domesticated form (*A. domestica*). Mallards are found in the United States as far south as Florida, and in the West Indies. They abound also in Europe. Their food is varied, from seeds and roots to worms and frogs, and they may often be seen, with submerged head and upturned tail, grubbing for prey in mud or shallow waters. The plumage exhibits greater brightness of color in the wild than in the domestic variety. There are various other American Ducks, both of this genus and of others, such as the beautiful *Aix sponsa*, the Spoon-bill Ducks (*Spatula clypeata*, &c.) and others. The Elder Ducks, from which the elder-down is obtained, are less nearly related to the true Ducks.

¶ A lame duck: On the Stock Exchange, a defaulter.

duck-and-drake, **ducks and drakes**, *s.* A popular name for a game in which a flat piece of stone, slate, &c., is thrown so as to skip along the surface of water. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this peculiar amusement.

"Epistolacismus. Lusui quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distinguunt super aquas aëquor, nuncupant salutaris, quos facit priusquam desident, inuent: victoria penes illam reflecta, qui salutum multitudinem superet. ερωστριακισμός. A kind of sport or play with an oyster shell or a stone thrown into the water, and making circles yer it sluke, &c. It is called a *ducks* and a *drake*, and a *half-penise cake*."—*Somenclator*. (Nares).

¶ To make ducks and drakes of: To squander, to waste, to throw away foolishly.

* **duck-and-drake**, *v.t.* To make ducks and drakes of; to squander.

"*Duck-and-drake* it away for a frolic."—*Gentleman* Instructed, p. 18.

duck-ant, *s.*

Zool.: A species of Termites, or white ant, a native of Jamaica. The duck-ants build their nests on trees.

duck-bill, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

duck-billed, *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck; an epithet applied to the Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

duck-bills, *s. pl.* A name given to the broad-toed shoes worn in the fifteenth century.

duck-havver, *s.*

Bot.: *Bromus mollis*. (Britten & Holland.)

duck-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: The Moor Buzzard (q.v.).

duck-meat, **duck's-meat**, **duke's-meat**, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for several species of Lemna, especially *Lemna minor*. [LEMNACEÆ.]

duck-mole, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]



DUTCH DUCAT.

Comm.: The name of a coin current in several countries. It is no longer the monetary unit in any country. It was formerly a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

duck-mud, s.

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the Conserve, and other delicate green-spored Alga. (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck-pond, s. A pond in a farm-yard.

Duck-pond weed:

Bot.: *Lemna minor.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck-weed, s. [DUCKWEED.]

duck-wheat, s.

Bot.: Red wheat, a Kentish word in Cotgrave's time. (*Halliwell.*)

duck-willow, s.

Bot.: *Salix alba.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck's-bill, s. [DUCKBILL.]

Duck's-bill bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has no lip, but the screw-cylinder which forms the barrel of the tool terminates in a rounded portion whose edge is sharpened to form the cutter.

Duck's-bill limpet:

Zool.: *Parmophorus*, a genus of Gasteropods belonging to the family Fissurellidae. The animal is very large compared with its shell, which is oblong, smooth, and white, but without perforation or notch, and is permanently covered by the mantle of the animal, which is black. It inhabits shallow water, under stones. Ten species are described from the Red Sea, the Philippines, Australia, &c.

duck's-egg, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The egg of a duck.

2. *Cricket*: No score, the figure 0.

duck's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Fodophyllum*, a genus of ranunculaceous plants. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Duck's-foot propeller: A collapsing and expanding propeller which offers but little resistance in the non-effective motion, but expands to its full breadth in delivering the effective stroke, forming a kind of folding oar, which opens to act against the water when pushed outward, and closes when drawn back at the end of the stroke. The idea was taken from the foot of a duck, and was first tried by the celebrated Bernoulli, afterwards by Genevois, a Swiss clergyman, about 1757; then by Earl Stanhope about 1803. It was used on the river Thames about 1830.

duck (3), s. [E. Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = a doll; Dan. *dukke*; Sw. *dokka*; O. H. Ger. *tochâ* (*Skeat*).] A pet, a darling; a term of endearment, fondness, or admiration.

"Will you say any tale or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

duck, ***donken**, ***duken**, v. i. & t. [Dut. *duiken* = to stoop, dive; Dan. *dukke* = to duck or plunge; Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dive; to dip or plunge the head in water.

"Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day."
Dryden: Persius, sat. II.

II. Figuratively:

1. To bob the head, to drop the head like a duck.

2. To bow, to cringe.

"The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool."
Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To dip, plunge, or thrust under water, and suddenly withdraw.

"The priest of Baal was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes ducked."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.*: To bow, to bend down, to stoop.

"When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will duck his head aside."
Swift.

¶ To duck up:

Naut.: To clear or haul a sail out of any position which interferes with the helmsman's view.

duck'-bill, s. [Eng. *duck*, and *bill*.]

Zool.: *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, also called the Duck-mole, Water-mole, or Duck-billed Platypus, a genus of mammals peculiar to

Australia and the neighbouring islands. It has a rather flat body of about eighteen inches in length, and the head and snout resemble



DUCKBILL.

those of a duck, whence the popular name; the feet are webbed and flat, tail short, broad, and flat. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS, PLATYPUS.]

ducked, *pa. par. or a.* [DUCK, v.]

duck'-ër, s. [Eng. *duck*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who dives or ducks.

2. *Fig.*: A cringer.

"No dainty duckers,
Up with your three-piled spirits, your wrought valours."
Beum. & Flet.: Philaster, iv. 1.

duck'-ër-ÿ, s. [Eng. *duck* (2); -ery.] A place where ducks are bred.

duck'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DUCK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of dipping or plunging in water.

"After which the ceremony of ducking was not omitted."
Cook: Voyages, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: The act of bowing, bending the head, or cringing.

"Let him accordingly call it cringing or ducking."
State Trials; Abp. Laud (an. 1640).

ducking-pond, s. Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

"This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the ducking-pond made him a brother."
Satur against Hypocrites (1689). (Nares.)

ducking-stool, s. A kind of stool or chair on which scolds were tied and ducked. [DUCKING-STOOL.]

"Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent woman, and make the ducking-stool more useful."
Addison: Freeholder.

duck'-lëgged, a. [Eng. *duck*, and *legged*.] Having short, waddling legs.

"Ducklegged, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

duck'-lîng, *doke-linge, s. [Eng. *duck* (2), s., and dimin. suff. -ling.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

"Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go."
Ray: On the Creation.

***duc'-kôy', v. t.** [Decoy.] To decoy, to entice, to allure.

"With this he decoys little fishes, and preys upon them."
Grew.

***duc'-kôy, s.** [Decoy, s.] A decoy, a snare, an allurements.

"Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the decoys to their whole family."
More: Decoy of Purity.

duck'-tôwn-ite, s. [From Ducktown, in Tennessee, United States, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A blackish copper ore, probably only a mixture, grains of pyrite being visible through the mass, and also a softer gray mineral, which is probably chalcocite. (*Dana.*)

duck'-weed, s. [Eng. *duck*, and *weed*.]

Botany:

1. A general name for the species of *Lemna*,

more especially *Lemna minor*. Also called Duck-meat (q.v.).

"What we call duckweed hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom."
Bacon.

2. (*Pl.*): One of the two English names given by Lindley to his order Lemnaceæ, the other being Lemnads.

duct, s. [Lat. *ductus* = a leading or guiding, a pipe; *duco* = to lead or draw.]

* *I. Ord. Lang.*: Guidance, direction, lead.

"This doctrine leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars."
Hammond.

II. Tech.: A tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid or other substance is conveyed or conducted: used—

1. *Anat.*: One of the vessels or canals by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are conveyed from one part of the body to another.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots. They constitute one of the two principal kinds of vascular tissue, the other being spiral vessels, of which, however, four varieties of them—viz., the closed, the annular, the reticulated, and the scalariform ducts—are modifications. Another type of duct, called Dotted ducts, constitutes bothrenchyma (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **duct'-i-ble, a.** [Lat. *ductibilis*, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco* = to lead, to draw.] The same as DUCTILE (q.v.).

"It [iron] is malleable and ductible with difficulty."
Putler: Worthies; Skrophire.

duct'-ile, a. [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis* = easy to be led; *duco* = to lead.]

I. Literally:

1. That may be drawn out into threads or wire.

"Twice ten of tin, and twice of ductile gold."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 22.

2. Pliant, capable of being moulded.

"The ductile wax with busy hands I mould."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 208.

3. Flexible, pliable.

"The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 211.

II. Fig.: Tractable, pliable; yielding to persuasion or advice.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more ductile and easy people to work upon."
Addison: Freeholder.

¶ For the difference between ductile and docile, see DOCTILE.

* **duct'-ile-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ductile*; -ly.] In a ductile manner.

duct'-ile-ness, duct-il-ness, s. [Eng. *ductile*; -ness.] The quality of being ductile; ductility, pliability.

"When I value gold, may think upon
The ductileness, the application
The wholeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free."
Doane: Ettey 18.

duct'-il-îm'-ë-tër, s. [Eng. *ductility* (ty), and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Metal.: An instrument invented by M. Regnier for ascertaining the relative ductility of metals. The metal to be tested is subjected to the action of blows from a mass of iron of given weight attached to a lever, and the effect produced is shown upon a graduated arc.

duct'-il'-i-ty, s. [Lat. *ductilis* = easily led, ductile.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Yellow colour and ductility are properties of gold."
Watts: Logic.

2. *Fig.*: The quality of being pliant or yielding to persuasion or advice.

"There is not yet such a convenient ductility in the human understanding."
Burke: Tracts on the Popery Laws.

II. Metal.: The quality of adaptedness for drawing into wire; as malleability is for being beaten into leaves. The order of metals in these two respects is as follows: Ductility—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Nickel; Malleability—Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Platinum, Lead, Zinc, Iron, and Nickel. The less ductile soft metals, such as magnesium, which cannot be drawn, are converted into wire by the process of pressing or squinting.

* **duc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ductio*, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of duco*.] Leading, guidance.

"The meanly wise and common ductions of bemisted nature."
Pelham: Resolves, II. 64.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

duc-tôr, *s.* [Lat., from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A leader, a guide.
2. *Calico-print.*: A gauge or straight-edge to remove superfluous material, as one on the colour-roller of a calico-printing machine, inking-rollers, &c. [Doctores.]

ductor-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller to conduct ink to another roller or cylinder.

* **duc-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *ductura*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*.] Guidance, leading, direction.

"So far as the *ducture* of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries."—*South's Sermons*, v. 109.

* **duc-tüs**, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A duct (q.v.).

dud, *s.* [Gael., a rag.]

1. A rag; generally in the plural.

"Every *dud* bids another good day, Scotch proverb, spoken of people in rags and tatters."—*Kelly*, p. 109.

2. (Pl.) Clothing generally, especially such as is of an inferior quality.

"Rest o' the siller when Allie has had her new gown, and the bairns their bits o' *duds*."—*Scott: Guy Marmere*, ch. xxv.

dud-die, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dish, with two ears, turned out of solid wood. (*Scotch*.)

dud-die, dud-dy, *a.* [Gael. *dudach*.] Ragged.

"For there lams a when *duddie* lains to be crying after ane."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxx.

dud-di-ness, *s.* [Eng. *duddy*; -ness.] Raggedness.

dude, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A fop; a man characterized by excessive attention to dress. (*Amer.*)

du-deen [dû-dên], *n.* [Of Irish origin.] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

* **dudg'e-ôn** (1), * **dud-gin**, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. As substantive:

1. The root of the box-tree, apparently because it is curiously marked.

"Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this wood *dudgion*, wherewith they make *dudgion-hafted* daggers."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 1410.

2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

"On thy blade and *dudgion* gouts of blood,"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. A small dagger.

B. As adjective:

1. Marked with waving lines.

"The root [of box] is *dudgin* and full of works."—*Eolund: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

2. Made of boxwood.

"The *dudgin* hafts that is in the *dudgin* dagger." *Livy: Mother Bombe*, p. 3.

* **dudgeon-dagger**, *s.* A small dagger.

* **dudgeon-haft**, * **dudgin-haft**, *s.* A dagger haft made of boxwood.

dudgeon-hafted, *a.* Having the haft made of boxwood.

dudg'e-ôn (2), *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *dychan*=a jeer, *dygen*=malice, resentment.]

A. As subst.: Anger, resentment, ill-will, displeasure.

"Civil *dudgion* first grew high, And men fell out they knew not why." *Bulwer: Hudibras*, l. i.

* *B. As adj.*: Rude, rough, unpolished.

"Though I am plain and *dudgion* I would not be an ass." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Captain*, ii. 1.

Dud-lëy, *s.* [O. Eng. *Dudelei*, from Dodo, an Anglo-Saxon who about A.D. 700 erected a castle there.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A town in Worcestershire, but connected also with Staffordshire.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or derived from the place described under A.

Dudley limestone, *s.*

Geol., &c.: The name given by collectors to what is called by geologists the Wenlock limestone.

Dudley trilobite, *s.*

Palæont.: A popular name for *Calymene Blumenbachii*.

dûe, * **dewe**, * **duwe**, *a. adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *deu* masc., *deue* fem.; Fr. *dû*, pa. par. of O. Fr. *devoir*=Fr. *devoir*=to owe=Lat. *debeo*.] [DEBT.]

A. As adjective:

1. Owed or owing from one person to another: as, A sum of money is *due*.

"Three thousand *dues* due unto the Jew." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. Morally owed or owing from one to another; that ought to be paid, redeemed, or done by one to another.

"There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded."—*Bacon*.

3. Owning the origin, existence, or cause to, dependent or consequent on, occasioned or effected by; arising from. (Followed by *to*.)

"The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vitreous spirit."—*Boyle*.

4. Proper, fit, becoming, suitable, appropriate.

"To meditation *due* and sacred song."

Thomson: Summer, 70.

5. Right, fit, proper.

"One born out of *due* time."—1 *Cor.* xv. 8.

* 6. Exact.

"Beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

7. That ought to arrive at a certain time; bound to arrive; as, A train is *due* at eight o'clock.

* 8. Belonging.

"I am *due* to a woman."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 9. Direct, straight.

"Holding *due* course to Harfleur."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Prol.)

B. As adverb:

1. Exactly, directly.

"There lies your way, *due* west."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

* 2. Punctually, exactly.

"And Eve withiu, due at her hour, prepared For dinner savoury fruits."

Milton: P. L., v. 303, 304.

C. As substantive:

1. That which is owed or owing; which one ought to pay, render, or perform to or for another of right, custom, or contract.

"And ye shall eat it in the holy place, because it is thy *due*, and thy sons' *due*."—*Lev.* x. 13.

2. Deserts, deservings; as, He has not had his *due*.

* 3. Duty; that which one ought to do.

"To synge agayne, as was his *due*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 182.

* 4. An essential point, matter or custom requiring to be done or attended to.

"The *due* of honour in no point omit."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* 5. Right; just title or claim.

"The key of this infernal pit by *due*,"

And by command of heaven's all-powerful king, I keep." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 850-52.

6. A custom, tribute, toll, fee, or other legal exaction. (Generally in the plural.)

"The exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports."—*Addison*.

¶ To give the devil his *due*: To give credit even to the worst of men when they deserve it.

due-bill, *s.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

* **due-timely**, *adv.* In good time.

"Their extreme thirst *due-timely* to refresh."

Sylvester: The Vacation, 1, 002.

* **dûe**, * **dew**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *doer*, *douer*, from Lat. *doto*=to endow.] To endow, to endow.

"This is the latest glory of their praise,"

That I thy enemy *due* thee withal." *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

* **dûe-fûl**, * **dûe-fûll**, * **dew-full**, *a.* [Eng. *due*; -full.] Due, bounden, fit.

"All which that day in order seemly good Did on the Thanes attend, and waited well To do their *duefull* service, as to them befell."

Spenser: Henry VI., iv. 44.

dû-ël, * **dû-ël-lo**, *s.* [Ital. *duello*, from Lat. *duellum*, the original form of *bellum*=a fight or battle between two, from *duo*=two; Fr. *duel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Single combat; a combat or contest between two persons with deadly weapons, to decide some point of difference, or establish some point of honour.

"In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side."—*Bacon*.

2. A contest or battle between two parties.

3. Any contest or struggle.

"Victory and triumph to the Son of God, Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms, But to vanquish, by wisdom, hellish wiles!" *Milton: P. R.*, i. 173-76.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The practice of duelling is by some referred to the trial by battle which obtained in early ages. [BATTLE, B.] In a modern *duel* at least four persons must be present—viz., the two combatants or principals, and two seconds, one for each principal. On the seconds devolve all the arrangements for the *duel*, as time, place, and mode of fighting. The challenged party has the choice of arms. The force of public opinion has rendered duelling practically obsolete in this country.

2. *Law*: The fighting of a *duel*, or the sending or bearing of a challenge to a *duel*, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Should a *duel* result fatally, all parties concerned are liable to be tried for murder.

* **dû-ël**, *v.t. & t.* [DUEL, *s.*]

I. Intrans.: To fight; to contest, to engage in a *duel*.

"You are fit for fends to *duel* with."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 522.

II. Transitive:

1. To engage or attack in single combat.

"Who, single combatant,"

Duelled their armies ranked in proud array." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 314, 315.

2. To kill in a *duel*.

"He might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or *fluxed* into another world."—*South*.

* **dû-ël-ist**, *s.* [DUELLIST.]

* **dû-ël-lën** (u as w), *v.i.* [DWELL.] To remain, to abide.

"Or lawe, or other art particulers;

But death, that wol not suffer us *duellen* heere." *Chaucer: Clerk of Oxenford* (Foul.), 7,311, 7,312.

* **dû-ël-lër**, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -er.] One who engages in a *duel*; a duellist.

"They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them."—*More: Decay of Ficty*.

dû-ël-lîng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUEL, *v.*]

* *A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of fighting duels.

dû-ël-list, *s.* [Eng. *duel*; -ist.]

1. One who engages in a *duel* or single combat.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

"A *duellist*, a gentleman of the very first house, of the first and second cause."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

* **dû-ël-lîze**, *v.i.* [Eng. *duel*; -ize.] To contend.

"The furious *duellizing* chariots swift Burst from their bounds."

Virgils: Virgil (1632). (*Nares*), ii. 4.

* **dû-ël-lô**, *s.* [Ital.] [DUEL.]

1. A *duel*.

2. The rules of duelling.

"The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

* **dû-ël-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *duel*; -some.] Given to duelling.

"Incorrigibly *duesome* on his own account."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book*, ch. ii.

* **dûe-lÿ**, *adv.* [DULY.]

dû-ën-a, *s.* [DUENNA.]

dûe-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *due*; -ness.] Fitness, propriety, suitability, appropriateness, due quality.

"This *dueness* imports only what it became God to do."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 21.

dû-ën-na, *s.* [Sp. *duenna*, from Lat. *domina*=a lady. Thus *duenna* is a doublet of *donna* and *dame*.]

1. The chief lady-in-waiting of the Queen of Spain.

2. An elderly lady employed as companion and governess to young ladies.

3. A governess or guardian of a young lady.

"But jealousy has tied: his bars, his bolts, His withered sentinel, *duenna* sage!" *Byron: Child Harold*, l. 81.

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **vôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

duēs, *a. pl.* [DUE, *s.*]

du-ēt, du-ēt-tā, *s.* [Ital. *duetto*, from *due* = two; Lat. *duo*.]

Music: A composition for two voices or instruments, or for two performers upon one instrument.

"In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and duets."—*Mason: On Church Music*, p. 119.

* **due-tee**, *s.* [DUTY.]

dūff, *s.* [A provincial pronunciation and spelling of *dough* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A kind of stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

dūf-fel, *s.* [Dut., from a town of that name not far from Antwerp.]

Fabric: A thick coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

"And let it be of duffet gray."

As warm a cloak as man can sell!"

Wordsworth: *Allice Fell*.

dūf-fēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but cf. *dowfart*.]

1. A pedlar; a hawker of women's dress.

2. A hawker of cheap or flash jewelry, sham smuggled goods, &c.

3. A stupid, awkward, or useless person; one who is of little or no use in his profession or occupation.

4. A bad coin. (*Slang*.)

dū-fōil, *s.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. A two-leaved flower.

2. An orchid, *Listera ovata*, called Duffoil from having only two leaves.

dū-frēn'-ite, *s.* [From the French mineralogist Dufrenoy.]

Min.: A name given to an orthorhombic mineral, silky in texture, green in color, and subtranslucent in lustre. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; sp. gr., 3.2 to 3.4; compos.: phosphoric acid 27.5, sesquioxide of iron 62, water 10.5 = 100. Found in France, in Westphalia, &c.

dū-frē'-noy'-sīte, *s.* [DUFRENITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mineral, of metallic lustre and blackish lead-gray color. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 5.4 to 5.36; compos.: sulphur 22.10, arsenic 20.72, lead 57.18 = 100. Found in the Alps.

2. The same as BINNITE (q.v.).

3. In part the same as SARTORITE (q.v.).

dūg, *s.* [Cogn. with Sw. *dugga*; Dan. *dugge* = to suckle; cf. also Sansc. *dūh* = to milk.]

* 1. A breast, a teat; without any idea of contempt.

"Dying with mother's dug between its lips."

Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

2. Now only applied to the paps or teats of animals, or to those of a woman in contempt.

dūg, *pret., pa. par., & a.* [Dig.]

dug-out, *s.*

1. A canoe formed of a single log hollowed out, or of parts of two logs thus hollowed out, and afterwards joined together at the bottom and ends. [CANOE.]

2. A rough cabin cut in the side of a bank or hill.

"Below the shack in social rank the dug-out, a square cut in a bank with a dirt roof and a door."—*Century Magazine*, May 1882, p. 511.

dū-gōng, *s.* [Malayan *dugōng* = a sea-cow.]

Zool.: *Halicore dugong*, an herbivorous mammal, the type of the genus *Halicore*, and belonging to the order Sirenia, or Manatees. It



DUGONG.

ranges from ten to twenty feet in length. The color is a slaty-brown or bluish-black above and whitish below. The fish-like body ends in flukes like those of a whale. Fore-limbs in

the form of flippers are present, but the hind limbs are absent. Dugongs frequent the shallow smooth waters of bays, inlets, and river estuaries where marine vegetation is abundant. The flesh is highly thought of as food. They yield a clear oil recommended as a remedial agent in lieu of cod-liver oil. They are confined to the Indian seas. They have feeble voices, and the dams show intense affection, even allowing themselves to be speared when their young are taken.

dūke (1) * **duk**, *s.* [A word introduced by the Normans. Fr. *duc*; Lat. *duces*, accus. of *dux* = a leader; *duco* = to lead; Sp. & Port. *duque*; Ital. *duca*, *duce*.]

* 1. A leader, a prince, a chief, a commander.

"And these are the sons of Aholiabamah Esau's wife: duke Jeshu, duke Jaalam, duke Korah."—*Gen.* xxxvi. 18.

2. In Great Britain the highest rank in the peerage. A duke's coronet consists of a chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight



DUKE'S CORONET.

strawberry leaves; the cap is of crimson velvet, terminating at the top in a gold tassel; it is lined with sarsenet, and turned up with ermine.

3. In some Continental states the title of the ruling sovereign or prince; as, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. [GRAND DUKE.]

* 4. An old name for the rook or castle in chess.

"E. There's the full number of the game; Kings, and their pawns, queen, hishop, knights, and dukes."

J. Dukes! they're called rooks by some.

E. Corruptively.

Le roch, the word, custodié de la roch,

The keeper of the forts."

Middleton: *Game of Chess* (Induct.).

* 5. The great eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*), from its French name *grand-duc*.

"She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the dukes, and the sakers do murder, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind."—*North: Plutarch; Romulus*.

dūke (2), **duik**, *s.* [DUCK.]

duke's-meat, *s.* [DUCK-MEAT.]

dū'ke-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *duke*; -dom.]

1. The seignior or possessions of a duke.

"Why, and I challenged nothing but my dukedom."

Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

2. The title, rank, or quality of a duke.

* **dū'ke-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *duke*, and dimin. suff. -ling.]

A petty, insignificant, or mock duke.

"Command the dukeling and these fellows

To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower."

Ford: *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 2.

* **dū'ke-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *duke*; -ly.] Becoming or fit for a duke.

"So the Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and dukely note."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 48.

* **dū'k-ēr-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *duke*; -ry.] A duchy.

"Little dukes and dukeries of a similar kind."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 389.

* A certain district in Nottinghamshire is called the Dukeries from the number of ducal residences in the vicinity, including Welbeck Abbey, Thoresby, Clumber, Worksop, Kiveton Hall, &c.

dū'ke-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *duke*; -ship.]

1. The rank, position, or dignity of a duke; dukedom.

* 2. A mode of address to a duke, on the analogy of lordship.

"Will your dukeship

Sit down and eat some sugar plums?"

Massey: *Duke of Florence*, iv. 1.

Dū-khō-bort'-ai, *s. pl.* [Russ.] A set of religious fanatics, now surviving about the Caucasus, who are said to destroy all delicate children, in order to maintain a vigorous and strong constitution amongst themselves.

dūle-a-ma'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *amarus* = bitter.]

Bot.: *Solanum dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant in Great Britain, and commonly called Bitter-sweet, or Deadly or Woody Nightshade. [BITTER-SWEET.]

Pharm.: The dried young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara*, order Solanaceæ, Bitter-sweet, from indigenous plants which have shed their leaves. They are light, hollow, cylindrical, about the thickness of a goose-quill; bitter and subsequently sweetish to the taste. They are used to prepare *Infusum Dulcamaræ*, infusion of dulcamara. Dulcamara acts on the skin and kidneys, and is given in chronic skin diseases, as lepra and psoriasis.

dūl-ca-mar'-ē-tin, *s.* [Eng., &c. *dulcamar(a)*; suff. -*etin* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{25}O_6$. Dulcamaretin and glucose are formed by the action of dilute acids on Dulcamarin.

dūl-cām'-a-rin, *s.* [Eng., &c. *dulcamar(a)*; suff. -*in* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{31}O_{10}$. An amorphous substance obtained from the stalks of *Solanum dulcamara*. It forms a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, which is sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol.

dūl-cāy-nās, *s.* [Sp.] The name of a larger sort of oboe, or small bassoon. "Se usa un genero de Dulcaynas que parecen nuestras Chirimias."—*Don Quixote*. As it is supposed that the instrument was brought into Spain by the Moors, the word may be derived from the same root as the Egyptian Dalsimr, both instruments being of the oboe or reed kind. (Stainer & Barrett.)

* **dūlce**, [O. Fr., from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] To sweeten, to moderate, to soften.

"Such asperity of the spirit . . . should be dulced and appeased."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

* **dūlce**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

* **dūl'ce-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *dulce*; -ly.] Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.

"To accustom them *dulcely* and pleasantly to the meditation thereof."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1214.

dūl'-cēt, * **dul-ceth**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. * *dolce*, *doucet*, from O. Fr. *dulce*, *dolce*, with suff. -*et*; Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Sweet, pleasant, or agreeable to the taste; luscious.

"From many a berry, and from sweet kernels pressed She tempers dulcet creams."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 346, 347.

* 2. Pleasant or agreeable to the mind.

"They have styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Pleasant to the ear; harmonious, melodious.

"His humble ambition, proud humility, His jarring concord, and his discord dulcet."

Shakespeare: *Allice Well*, l. 1.

* 4. Giving out sweet or melodious sounds.

"Upon his *dulcet* pipe the merle doth only play."

Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

* 5. Dear.

"O dulcet son." Phæar: *Virgil; Æneid*, viii.

* **B. As subst.**: The sweet-bread.

"Thee stagg upbreking, they slit to the dulcet or

inche pyne." Stanhurst: *Virgil; Æneid* l. 212.

* **dūl'-cēt-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *dulcet*; -ness.] Sweetness.

"Assuage their dulcetness."—*Bradford: Works*, l. 336.

dūl'-qī-an, **dūl'-qī-nō**, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The name of a species of small bassoon.

dūl'-qī-a-na, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A word now applied, in this country, solely to a soft and delicate-toned organ stop consisting of very small-scale flue pipes. Originally, a dulciana (dulcan, dulcian, dolcan, dolcin, or dulzain) was a kind of hautboy, and these terms are still found on some foreign stops as the names of soft reed stops, as at Rotterdam, the Hague, and elsewhere, but in some cases the stop is not actually reed, but the pipes by their peculiar shape, narrow at the mouth, and widening gradually towards the top, produce a reedy quality of tone. The dulciana stop was introduced into Great Britain, or perhaps invented, by the celebrated organ-builder Snetzler. Stops of this kind are most commonly found on the choir organ. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dūl, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**shion** = **zhūn**. -**dious**, -**tlous**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

* **dūl-ċi-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *dulcify*, *c* connective, and suff. *-ation*.] The act or process of sweetening or making sweet; the act of freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"In colobath, the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite dulcification, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth."—*Boyle*.

dūl-ċi-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [DULCIFY.]

dulcified spirit, *s.* A compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits of nitre*.

* **dūl-ċi-fī-lū-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; *fuo* = to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Flowing sweetly.

* **dūl-ċi-fy**, *v.t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *fucio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To sweeten; to make or render sweet; to free from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness.

"Spirit of wine dulcifies."—*Arbuthnot: Alimenta*.

dūl-ċi-fy-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DULCIFY.]

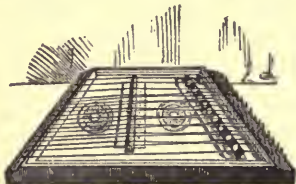
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltiness; dulcification.

* **dūl-ċi-ō-quy**, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *loquor* = to speak.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

dūl-ċi-mere, * **dul-ci-mere**, *s.* [Sp. *dulcemel*; Ital. *dolcimello*, from Lat. *dulce melos* = a sweet song; *dulce* (neut. of *dulcis*) = sweet, and *melos*, Gr. *μελος* (*melos*) = a melody. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Mus.*: One of the most ancient musical instruments, used by various nations in almost all parts of the world, and in shape and construction, having probably undergone fewer changes than any other instrument. In its earliest and simplest form it consisted of a flat piece of wood, on which were fastened two converging strips of wood, across which strings were stretched tuned to the national scale. The only improvements since made on



DULCIMER.

this type are the addition of a series of pegs, or pins, to regulate the tension of the strings, and the use of two flat pieces of wood formed into a resonance-box, for the body. The German name, *Hackbret* (chopping-board), points to the manner in which it was played, the wires being struck by two hammers, one held in each hand of the performer. The fact which makes the dulcimer of the greatest interest to musicians is that it is the undoubted forerunner of our pianoforte. A modern grand pianoforte is, in reality, nothing more than a huge dulcimer, the wires of which are set in vibration, not by hammers held in the pianist's hands, but by keys; it is, in fact, a keyed dulcimer. The dulcimer is much less commonly heard in our days than formerly, but it is still to be met with in some rural districts and is displayed, for sale, in general music stores. It is by some supposed to be identical with the psaltery of the Hebrews.

"Here [at the puppet play in Covent Garden], among the fiddlers, I first saw a dulcimer played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty."—*Peck's Diary*, May 24, 1662.

* 2. A kind of lady's bonnet.

"With bonnet trimmed and founced withal, Which they a dulcimer do call."—*Warren*.

dūl-ċin, *s.* [DULCINE.]

dūl-ċi-nān, *s.* [DULCITAN.]

* **dūl-ċing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DULCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of sweetening, moderating, or assuaging.

"For the dulcing, taming, and appeasing of the soul."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 54.

dūl-ċi-ness, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; Eng. suff. *-ness*.] Sweetness, softness, mildness, or easiness of temper or disposition.

dūl-ċin-ist, *s.* [Named after the founder, *Dulcinus*]. Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect, followers of Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy in the fourteenth century. He taught that each of the three persons of the Trinity had a certain term or period of reign; that of the Father extending up to the birth of Christ; that of the Son up to the year 1300 A.D.; and that that of the Holy Ghost then began. He was burnt by order of Pope Clement IV.

dūl-ċi-tān, *s.* [Eng., & *c.* *dulcite*], and *an-(hydride)* (*q.v.*.)]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. Dulcinan, the anhydride of dulcose, obtained by heating dulcose for some time near 200°, or by boiling it with hydrochloric acid. It is a neutral syrup which volatilizes at 120°, and is reconverted into dulcose by heating it with water and baryta.

dūl-ċi-tān-ides, *s. pl.* [Eng., & *c.* *dulcitan*; suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*)] (*q.v.*.)]

Chem.: Compounds formed by heating dulcose with organic acids in sealed tubes at 200°. They may be regarded as dulcitan in which two or four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid radicals. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dūl-ċite, *s.* [DULCISE.]

* **dūl-ċi-tude**, *s.* [Lat. *dulcitus*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

* **dūl-ċōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *dulcoratus*, *pa. par. of dulcoro* = to make sweet; *dulcis* = sweet.]

1. To sweeten; to make sweet; to free from acidity or bitterness.

2. To make less acid, bitter, or acrimonious.

"Turkish mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but, being somewhat dulcorated, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

* **dūl-ċōr-āt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DULCORATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcoration.

"The ancients, for the dulcorating of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 465.

* **dūl-ċōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dulcoratus*, *pa. par. of dulcoro* = to make sweet.] The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcoration.

"Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort; the dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things luscious to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit."—*Bacon*.

dūl-ċōse, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and Eng. & *c.* (*glucose* (*q.v.*.)]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$, also called Dnlein, Dulcite, and Melampyrite. A saccharine substance which occurs in Dulcife-manna from Madagascar, also by mixing the aqueous decoction of *Melampyrum nemorosum* with lime, concentrating, adding hydrochloric acid in excess, and evaporating; crystals separate out on cooling; also by the action of sodium amalgam on milk sugar. Dulcose crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms, which melt at 188°. Dulcose heated with hydriodic acid yields secondary hexyl iodide. Oxidized with nitric acid, it yields mucic acid.

* **dūl-ċōur**, *s.* [Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

"This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than by its colour and dulcor they might be remembered of the purity and deliciousness of the law."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 176.

* **dūle** (1), * **dōle**, * **doöl**, *s. & a.* [DOOL.]

1. As *subst.*: Grief, lamentation.

"Ours-drevyn had all three days in dūle."—*Wycliffe*, VII. l. 4.

2. As *adj.*: Mourning.

"How many fersters and dūle hahlit schyne Sal thou behold!"—*Douglas: Virgil*, 19, 732.

dūle-tree, *s.* The mourning-tree; a tree under which a clan met to bewail any calamity which befell the community. (*Scotch*.)

dūle (2), *s.* [DOLE, *s.*]

1. A boundary of land.

2. The goal in a game.

* **dūle** (1), *v.t.* [DULE, *s.*] To grieve, to lament. "We dule for na evild deidia."—*Dunbar: Maitland Poems*, p. 61.

dūle (2), *v.t.* [DULE (2), *s.*] To mark out or off the limits.

dūl-ċedge, *s.* [Of unknown origin.]

Ordinance: The dowl-pins of the fellies of a gun-carriage wheel. [Dowl.]

dū-lī-ā, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *δουλεία* (*douleia*) = servitude, from *δούλος* (*doulos*) = a slave.]

Eccles.: In the Roman Catholic Church the lowest of the three degrees of worship or adoration recognized. It is that reverence or homage paid to angels, saints, images, and pictures.

"Papias invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each object of worship its proper amount of reverence. The lowest degree is the *dulia*, which is given to saints and angels. Hyperdulia is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and latria is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever-blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel relative *dulia*; an image of the Blessed Virgin relative hyperdulia; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity relative latria."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

dūll, * **dul**, * **dull**, * **dille**, * **dole**, * **dylle**, *a.* [A.S. *dol* = dull, stupid; O. H. Ger. *tol*; Fut. *dol* = mad; Goth. *dwalds* = foolish; Ger. *toll* = mad; A.S. *ge-dwelan* = to err; *ge-dweola*, *ge-dwilt* = error, folly.]

1. Stupid, doltish, blockish; slow of understanding.

"Words, fit was said, may easily be misunderstood by a dull man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Heavy, sluggish, slow; without life, energy, or spirits.

3. Slow of motion; sluggish.

"Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow, And all that drank thereof did faint and feeble grow."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 5.

4. Without sensibility.

"Though he was too dull to feel, his wife felt for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Blunt, obtuse.

"Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I, Thy scythe is dull; whet it, for shame."—*Herbert: Time*.

6. Wanting keenness in any of the senses; not quick or sharp.

"For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing."—*Acts xxviii. 27*.

7. Dcaf. (*Scotch*.)

"I being rather dull made him at last roar out."—*Saxon & Gael*, II. 73.

8. Unready, slow.

"O help thou my weak wit and sharpen my dull tongue."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. (ProL)

9. Stupefied, bewildered.

"Gynce a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking steadfastly upon her."—*Sidney*.

* 10. Drowsy, sleepy.

"While she was in her dull and sleeping hour."—*Shakespeare: Mid. Night's Dream*, III. 2.

* 11. Numbed, benumbed.

"My hummes ben so dull I may nethes gon the pas."—*Gower: Hil. 6*.

12. Sad, melancholy, depressed, gloomy.

"When I am dull with care and melancholy."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, I. 2.

13. Cheerless, not lively, exhilarating, or pleasing; uninteresting.

"It is difficult to conceive a duller place than St. Germain's when he held his court there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

14. Uninteresting, without life, spirit, or anything to interest; dry; as, *A dull book*.

15. Overcast, cloudy; not bright or clear. (Of the weather.)

"The dull morn a sullen aspect wears."—*Craoe*.

16. Not bright or clear; clouded, tarnished.

"Sparkles this stone as it was wont?"

Or is't too dull for your good wearing?"—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, II. 4.

17. Not burning brightly or briskly; as, *A dull fire*.

18. Gross, inanimate, vile.

"She excels each mortal thing Upon the dull earth dwelling."—*Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Verona*, IV. 2.

dull-brained, *a.* Stupid, doltish.

"The petty rebel, dull-brained Buckingham."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, IV. 4.

dull-browed, *a.* Sad, gloomy, melancholy; having a gloomy brow or look.

"Let us screw our pampred hearts a pitch beyond the reach of dull-browed sorrow."—*Quarles: Judgment & Mercy*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; pine, **pīt**, sīre, sīr, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **trōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dull-coloured, a. Of a dull colour; not brightly coloured.

"If not thus limited, both sexes would become dull-coloured."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. II, ch. 11.

* **dull-disposed, a.** Inclined to dullness, sadness, or melancholy.

"Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholic and dull-disposed creature upon earth."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

dull-eyed, a. Having a dull, sad, or gloomy look.

"I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool. To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield To Christian intercessors."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3.

* **dull-head, *dulle-hede, *dull-head, s.** A blockhead; a stupid, silly fellow; a dolt.

"Now, for toles and dull-hedes we be made sore and wise."—*Udal: Titus Ili*.

dull-sighted, a. Having dull vision; not sharp-sighted.

"I have known a number of dull-sighted, very sharp-witted men."—*Watson: Of Education*.

dull-witted, a. Dull in understanding; doltish, stupid.

düll, *dole, *dulle, *dullen, *dullyn, *dylle, v.t. & i. [DULL, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To render or make dull or stupid.

"It dulseth ofte a mannes wit."—*Gower, I. 1*.

2. To stupefy.

"Those drugs she has Will stupefy and dull the sense awhile."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 5.

3. To mitigate or soften the sharpness of; to render less acute.

"Who may my doyllys dylle?"—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 136.

4. To make blunt.

"Dullyn, or make dulle in egge toole. *Obtundo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. To make less sharp or eager; to blunt.

"Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 3.

6. To damp, to weaken, to render less violent.

"In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; on the other side, weakeneth and dulseth any violent impression; and even so is it of minds."—*Bacon*.

7. To weary, to bore, to tire out.

"I would not dull you with my song."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet 102*.

8. To make stupid, silly, or nonsensical.

"Dulling my lines and doing me disgrace."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet 103*.

9. To make heavy, sluggish, or slow of motion.

10. To make slow or sluggish in spirit; to enervate.

"Off with thy pining black, it dulls a souldier, And put on resolution like a man."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: False One*, iv. 3.

11. To render less perceptible; to deaden, as a sound.

12. To sully, to tarnish, to cloud.

"The breath dulls the mirror."—*Bacon*.

13. To make dull or less bright.

"To avoid as much as possible dulling the original colour."—*P. H. Delamotte, in Cassell's Technical Education*, II. 503.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dull or stupid.

"Right nought am I through your doctrine, I dull under your discipline."—*Romans of the Rose*.

2. To moderate, or calm down; to become moderated or appeased.

3. To become blunt.

4. To become torpid.

"This marciall prince nicht mocht suffer his pepill to rest or dull in stremth."—*Belendene: T. Livius*, p. 56.

* **düll-ard, *dull-arde, s. & a.** [Eng. *dull*; suff. *-ard*.]

A. As subst. A blockhead, a stupid, doltish person, a dunce.

"How now, my flesh, my child? What, maketh thou me a dullard in this act? Wilt thou not speak to me?"—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 3.

B. As adj. Stupid, doltish, blockish.

"I durst essay the new-found path, that led To slayish Mosco's dullard sluggishness."—*P. Fletcher: Picaresque Eclogues*, I. 12.

* **düll-ard-ism, s.** [Eng. *dullard*; *-ism*.] Stupidity, doltishness, blockishness.

dülled, pa. par. or a. [DULL, v.]

düll-ër, s. [Eng. *dull*; *-er*.] One who or that which dulls, or makes dull.

"Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey: they are all dullers of the vital spirits."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster*, II. 2.

* **düll-ër-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *dull*; *-ery*.] Dullness, stupidity.

"Had passed his degrees in all dullery and blockishness."—*Urkhart: Rubelats*, bk. II, ch. II.

düll-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DULL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst. The act of making dull.

"Who am myself attached with weariness. To the dulling of my spirits; sit down and rest."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, III. 2.

düll-ish, a. [Eng. *dull*; *-ish*.] Somewhat or rather dull.

"A series of dullish verses."—*Prof. Wilson*.

düll-lÿ, a. & adv. [Eng. *dull*(ly); *-ly*.]

***A. As adj.:** Dull.

"The dull sound of human footsteps."—*Tennyson: Palace of Art*.

B. As adverb:

1. In a dull, stupid, or silly manner; stupidly, foolishly.

"It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dull, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful."—*Dryden: Desires*.

2. Slowly, sluggishly.

"The beast that bears me, tired with my woe, Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet 2*.

3. Without life or energy.

"Supinely calm and dully innocent."—*Lyttelton: Soliloquy of Beauty in the Country*.

düll-nëss, dull-ness, *dol-nëss, *dullen, *dvl-ness, s. [Eng. *dull*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being dull in understanding; stupidity, slowness of apprehension.

"Nor is the dullness of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher."—*South*.

2. A loss or absence of liveliness or sharpness.

"Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and dullness either of appetite or working."—*Bacon*.

* 3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"Here cease more questions; Then art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good dullness, And give it way."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I. 2.

4. Bluntness of edge.

"Dullness of egge. *Obtusitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 5. Slowness of motion; sluggishness.

6. Dimness; lack or absence of lustre or brightness.

7. An absence or want of liveliness or interest.

"Others have disliked the title and the motto of my paper, point out a mistake in the one, and assure me the other: has been assigned to dullness by anticipation."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, 4.

* **düll-löc-ra-cÿ, s.** [Gr. *δούλος* (*doulos*) = a slave, and *κρατέω* (*kratéō*) = to rule.] A predominance or government of slaves.

dülse, s. [Gael. *duillias*; Ir. *dulisk*, *duliscas*.]

Botany:

1. *Rhodymenia palmata*, a kind of seaweed, used in parts of Scotland for food. It is of a reddish-brown colour, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half-an-inch in breadth; it is of a leathery consistence. It is common between tide-marks. A fermented liquor is made from it in Kamtschatka. In Scotland it is eaten raw; in the south of England the name is given to another algal *Iridaea edulis*.

Fishermen go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the *Fucus palmatus*, *dulse*; *F. vesiculosus*, bladder-buck; and *F. pinnatifidus*, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them."—*P. Nigg: Aberdeen Statistics*, vii. 207.

2. *Nidaea edulis*. (Britten & Holland.)

* (1) *Craw Dulse*.

Bot.: *Rhodymenia ciliata*.

(2) *Mountain Dulse*.

Bot.: A sea-weed; probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*. (Britten & Holland.)

(3) *Pepper Dulse*.

Bot.: *Laurencia pinnatifida*, from its hot and biting taste. (Britten & Holland.)

dülse, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Heavy, dull. (Scotch.)

* **düll-söme, a.** [Eng. *dull*(ly), suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Dull, dreary, long.

"What time Agamemnis' urn Impends To kill the dulse-day."—*Smart: Hop Garden*.

dü-lÿ, *due-lÿch, *due-lÿche, *dew-ly, *due-ly, adv. [Eng. *due*; *-ly*.]

1. In due, fit, or suitable manner; properly, fitly, becomingly, suitably.

"The mortifies dultich ye shulen halve."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* xxix. 24.

2. Regularly; at the due or proper times.

"Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life; But duly sent his family and wife."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, III. 281, 282.

3. In due course.

düm, s. [Perhaps connected with *dumb*, a.]

Mixing: A frame of wood like the jambs of a door, set in loose ground in adits and places that are weak and liable to fall in or tumble down.

* **dü-mal, a.** [Lat. *dumus* = a bush.] Of or pertaining to briars or bushes; briery, bushy.

dü-mäs-in, s. [From Dumas, a French chemist; suff. *-in* (*chem*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Pyro-acetic oil, $C_6H_{10}O$. A colourless volatile oil, boiling between 120° and 125° . It is formed along with acetone by destructive distillation of acetates. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sulphites. Strong nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

dümb (ö silent), ***dom, *domb, *dombe, *dome, *doubm, *doubme, *doume, *dum, *dumbe, a. & s.** [A.S. *dumb*; cogn. with *fecl. dumbi* = dumb; Sw. *dumb*; Dut. *dom* = dull; Dan. *dum*; Goth. *dumbs* = dumb; O. H. Ger. *tump*, and Ger. *dumma*. "Dumb" is a nasalized form of *dub*, which appears in Goth. *daubs* = deaf" (*Skeat*).]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Mute; deprived of or wanting the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds.

(1) *Of human beings:*

"Thou worthe dombe therefore and this speche the binnome."—*Leben Jesu*, 308.

(2) *Of the lower animals:*

"All bestes dumb under the lift."—*Cursor Mundi*, 22, 521.

2. Silent, mute, not speaking.

3. Deprived of speech by astonishment or wonder.

4. Refusing to speak.

"For twelve five days the good old seer withstood The intended treason, and was dumb to blood."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* II. 173, 174.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mute, silent; not accompanied with speech; performed or acted in silence: as, **A dumb show** (q.v.).

"In thy dumb action will I be as perfect, As begging hermits in their holy prayers."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, III. 2.

2. Mute, silent.

"His spirit, dumb to us, will speak to him."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 1.

* 3. Deficient in clearness or brightness; clouded.

"Her stern was painted of a dumb white or dun colour."—*Defoe*.

B. As subst.: One who is dumb or deprived of the power of speech.

"And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the dumb spake; and the people wondered."—*Luke*: xi. 14.

dumb-barge, dum-barge, s. A barge without sail or oars.

dumb-bell, s. An exercising weight consisting of a handle with an oblate sphere at each end. The balsters of the Romans and Greeks were weights used for exercising and leaping. One was grasped in each hand, and they were swayed to increase the momentum of the body when vaulting.

Dumb-bell nebula, Dumb-bell cluster of stars.

Astron.: A nebula, called also the Hourglass nebula, situated in the Constellation Vulpecula.

* **dumb-bidding, s.** A form of bidding at auctions where the expositor puts a reserve bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

* **dumb-cake, s.** A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve with numerous ceremonies, by maids to discover their future husbands.

dumb-cane, s.

Bot.: *Dieffenbachia seguinii*, a West Indian plant, so called from its acrid properties,

böl, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

which cause a swelling of the tongue when chewed, and thus destroy the power of speech. Nat. order Araceae.

dumb-chalder, s.

Naut.: A rudder-band or gudgeon.

dumb-complaining, a. Showing sadness or grief in the countenance, but not expressing it in words.

"What softness in its melancholy face,
What dumb-complaining innocence appear!"
Thomson: Summer, 415, 416.

dumb-craft, s. An instrument somewhat resembling a screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumb-crambo, s. A child's game, in which words rhyming to each other are represented in dumb show. [Crambo.]

dumb-discursive, a. Pleading silently, or by looks.

"There lurks a still and dumb-discursive devil."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, IV. 4.

dumb-furnace, s. A ventilating furnace for mines, so contrived that the foul inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine shall not be brought in contact with the fire at the mouth of the up-cast shaft. This is effected by causing the air from these parts to be introduced into the shaft by a separate passage entering the shaft some distance above that from the furnace. (*Knight.*)

dumb-nettle, s.

Bot.: *Lamium album*. Its ordinary English name is the White Dead-nettle.

dumb-plate, s.

Steam Eng.: The dead-plate or portion of the furnace bottom close to the doors, which has no air apertures or spaces.

dumb-show, s.

1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earliest of our dramas, but gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the "groundlings," as he calls them.

"Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb-shows and noise."
Hamlet, III. 2.

2. Gestures without speech; pantomime.

dumb-singles, s. pl. Silk thread formed of several spun filaments, associated and twisted together. Several dumb-singles combined and twisted together form thrown-singles.

dumb-waiter, s. A movable frame for conveying food, &c., from one story or room of a building to another. The ordinary form is a suspended, counterpoised cupboard, moving within a vertical chute, which has openings at the respective stories, at which the dishes may be placed on the shelves and removed therefrom.

* **dūmb** (b silent), * **doumbe, v.t. & i.** [DUMB, a.]

1. *Trans.*: To make dumb or silent; to silence, to confound.

"Deep clerks she dumbe; and with her needl composes Nature's own shape of bud, bird, branch or berry."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Introd.)

2. *Intrans.*: To become or be dumb or silent; to hold one's tongue.

"I dumbed and meked, and was ful stille."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxviii. 3.

dūmb-fōund (b silent), *v.t.* [DUMFOUND.]

dūmb-ble-dōr, dūmb-ble-dōre, s. [Eng. *dumble*, from the noise of the insects, and Eng. *door* (q.v.).]

Entomology;

1. The humble-bee.

"Betsey called it [the monk's-hood] the *dumbledore's* delight."
Southey: The Doctor, ch. xviii.

2. The brown-cockchafer.

dūmb-lŷ (b silent), *adv.* [Eng. *dumb*; -lŷ.] Mutely, silently, without words, in silence.

dūmb-nōss (b silent), * **domb-nēs, *dumbe-ness, *dum-ness, s.** [A.S. *dumnyse*; O. Fries. *dumnisse*; O. H. Ger. *tumbness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Inability or incapacity to speak or utter articulate sounds [I.].

2. Muteness, silence; abstinence from speech.

"There was speech in their dumbness."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 2.

3. Refusal or unwillingness to speak.

"Tis love, said she, and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witnessed my surprise."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xl.

* 4. Show or gesture without words; pantomime; dumb-show.

"To the dumbness of the gesture one might interpret."

Shakesp.: Temon, I. 1.

II. Path.: Inability to speak; incapacity to articulate sounds. In a very large number of cases dumbness arises from no malformation of the organs of speech, but is a necessary sequence of congenital deafness, the latter arising from some morbid affection of the ear.

A child acquires language by listening to and imitating the speech of its relatives or other persons who talk in its presence, and picks up not merely the language of its country, but the exact pronunciation of the locality in which it for the time is. If, however, it labours under total deafness, the process now described is impossible, and the infant naturally remains dumb.

If disease or accident produce total deafness when the child is four or five years old, it will gradually lose the power of speech which it has already acquired, and become dumb.

Dumbness without deafness is a much more rare affliction. Hence the institutions designed for the benefit of this class of sufferers are in Britain generally said to be for the "deaf and dumb," and on the Continent for "deaf mutes."

Dactylogogy, or the use of finger alphabets affords a ready means of enabling these afflicted persons to communicate with each other; besides which they can be taught to take note of the exact movements made by a speaker, and imitate them.

The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1763. Thence its founder, Thomas Braidwood, removed it to Hackney, in London, in 1783. The London Asylum was established in 1792. There are others in Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. Numerous well appointed and abundantly supported schools and asylums for the deaf and dumb have been established in the United States.

A college was founded at Washington in 1864, which is empowered to confer degrees.

dū-mōs-æ, s. pl. [Nomin. fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *dumosus* = full of brushwood.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the nineteenth of the orders designed to be natural, which he established in his *Philosophia Botanica*, published in A.D. 1751. He included under it the genera *Viburnum*, *Rondeletia*, *Cassine*, *Rhus*, *Ilex*, *Callicarpa*, and *Lawsonia*. The order was not really a natural one. It has become broken up, and the term *Dumoseæ* has disappeared from modern books.

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(1) Sham or empty drawers, packages, cases, &c., in shops, made up as though containing goods for the purpose of show or appearance.

(2) A lay-figure in the establishments of drapers, clothiers, &c., used to show off articles of clothing, styles of dress, or of dressing hair.

3. A mere sham or imitation.

"The Executive Senate, a mere dummy of legislative wisdom and authority."
Quarterly Review, Jan., 1868, p. 77.

4. A dumb-waiter (q.v.).

5. A floating barge connected with a pier.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng.*: A locomotive with condensing engines for city travel, and consequently avoiding the noise of escaping steam. [STREET-LOCOMOTIVE.]

2. *Hat-making*: A tool of box-wood, shaped like a smoothing-iron, and used by hat-makers in glossing the surface of silk hats.

3. *Cards*:

(1) A fourth or exposed hand when three persons only are playing at whist.

(2) A game of whist with a dummy.

4. *Theat.*: A person who appears on the stage, but has no words to speak.

¶ *Double-dummy*:

Cards: A game at whist in which two persons only take part, the two other hands being exposed.

dummy-car, s. A passenger-car having an engine and boiler in an end compartment.

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dū-mōs-æ, s. pl. [Nomin. fem. pl. of Lat. adj

dump-bolt, s.

Ship-build.: A short bolt driven in to hold planks temporarily, until the through-bolts are driven.

dump (1), v.t. & i. [*Ice.* *dumpa* = to thump.]

A. Trans.: To throw into a heap; to unload from waggons by tilting them up.

"In doing this the dirt should not be *dumped* where it is likely to be in the way of future operations."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xlii, p. 164.

B. Intrans.: To sit down heavily and suddenly.

*** dump (2), v.i. & t.** [*DUMP, a.*]

A. Intrans.: To grieve, to sulk.

"I *dumped* and ruckled in anguish."—*Stanhurst; Virgil; Æneid* li 162.

B. Trans.: To put into the dumps.

"They are puffed up, and made more insolent with that heart, lustre, bath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the islands."—*Forbes; Defence*, p. 66.

dump'-age, s. [*Eng.* *dump*; -age.]

1. The right or privilege of shooting loads of earth, &c., from carts or trucks in any certain spot. (*American.*)

2. The charge or fee paid for such privilege. (*American.*)

dump'-y-ness, s. [*Eng.* *dump*; -ness.]

1. The state of being dump, or thick and short.

2. Coarseness and thickness. (Applied to cloth.)

dump'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*DUMP, v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shooting earth, &c., from waggons.

dumping-bucket, s.

Mining: A hoisting bucket in a shaft so swung as to be tipped for the discharge of its load, or having a bottom which is closed by a latch, but may be swung open for dropping the contents.

dumping-car, s.

Dumping-cars are used in constructing and ballasting railroads, excavating and filling in, canal and dock building, for carrying ores, &c. The car has shutters in the bottom which are allowed to fall when a bolt or button is withdrawn. The tilting car has a bed secured by a longitudinal bolt to the frame, and may be tilted sideways so as to discharge its load over the wheels outside the track. Hooks retain the bed in a level position till the car reaches the place to dump the gravel. Dumping-cars are made to discharge at end or side, or to swivel and dump in any direction. The load is about 2½ cubic yards.

dumping-cart, s. A cart having a bed hinged to the axle and capable of being tipped to discharge its load. As the cart or wagon body is tipped up to dump the load, the board will be raised automatically, and will drop back again into place and fasten itself as the said body is again raised into a horizontal position.

dumping-ground, s. A piece of ground where earth, &c., may be deposited or shot.

dumping-reel, s. An arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. The cut grain falls against one of the reel-bars, which hold it up till a gavel is collected. The reel then makes a partial rotation, dropping what has been collected in the rear of the cutter-bar, and bringing another bar into position for collecting another gavel.

dumping-sled, s. A sled with an arrangement for sliding back the bed so that it may overbalance and tip out the load. The box is hinged to the rear bolster so as to tip and dump the contents when the bed is run back. This is done by removing a catch, when the draft of the team on the tongue draws upon a rope and runs the box to the rear.

dumping-waggon, s. A waggon with an arrangement for discharging the contents, similar to that made use of in the dumping-cart (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

*** dump'-ing, s.** [*Eng.* *dump, a.; -ing.*] Dulness.

"The brutish ignorance and *dumping* of the mind."—*Udal; Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 125.

*** dump'-ish, a.** [*Eng.* *dump*; -ish.] Sad, gloomy, melancholy; dejected or depressed in spirits.

"She will either be *dumpish*, or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide."—*Bunyan; Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** dump'-ish-ly, adv.** [*Eng.* *dumpish*; -ly.] In a melancholy, dejected, or depressed manner; gloomily.

"One so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow."—*Disputes; Select Thoughts*, iii. 725.

*** dump'-ish-ness, s.** [*Eng.* *dumpish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dumpish; sadness, melancholy, gloominess.

"Partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation."—*Bishop Hall; Christ Mystical*.

dump'-ling, s. [*Eng.* *dump* (1), s., and *dimin. suff. -ling.*]

Cookery:

1. A kind of pudding, composed of flour and water, and boiled, either with or without fruit in it.

"Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumpings* were fine."—*Goldsmith; Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

2. A bannock made of oatmeal, boiled among kail or broth.

dumps, s. pl. [*DUMP* (2), s.] A state of sadness, gloom, or melancholy; moping, dejection or depression of spirits. (Once a word in use in elegant speech, but now only vulgar.)

"Edwine, thus perplexed . . . sat solitary under a tree in *dumps*, musing what was best to be done."—*Speed; Saxon Kings* (an. 617), bk. vii., ch. ix., § 8.

*** dump'-ty, a.** [*DUMPY.*] Dumpy; short and thick.

"A little *dumpy* body with a yellow face."—*C. Kingsley; Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

dump'-y, a. [*Eng.* *dump* (1); -y.]

1. Short and thick.

"Whenever he was with me, his short, *dump*y, gony, crooked fingers were continually telling my opinion, to his own harmonious croaking."—*Student*, ii. 225.

2. Dumpish, melancholy.

dumpy-level, s.

Civil Engin. & Surv.: Gravatt's level. A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass; used for surveying purposes. The telescope is made of sufficient power to enable the surveyor to read the graduations on the staff without depending on an assistant.

dūn, * donne, * dunne, a. & s. [*A.S.* *dunn*, from Ir. & Gael. *dun* = brown; Wel. *dwn* = dun, dusky.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of a dull brown or brownish black colour.

"The lancea, waving in his train,
Clothe the *dun* heath like autumn grain."
Scott; Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 25.

* 2. Dark, gloomy.

"Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunest* smoke of hell."
Shakespeare; Macbeth, i. 5.

B. As subst.: The same as DUN-FLY (q.v.)

"Ash-coloured *duns* of several shapes and dimensions."—*Walton; Angler*, pt. i., ch. xxv. (note).

¶ *Dun is the mouse*: A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word done.

"The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.
Tut, *dun's the mouse*, the constable's own word."
Shakespeare; Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

dun-bird, s. The Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).

dun-cow, s. A popular name for a species of ray (*Raja fullonica*).

dun-diver, s. *Mergus merganser*, or *cantor*, the Goosander (q.v.).

dun-fish, s. Codfish cured by dunning. [*DUN* (2), v.]

dun-fly, s. A species of artificial fly used in angling.

"The first is the *dun-fly* in March; the body is made of dun wool, the wings of the partridge's feathers."—*Walton; Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

dūn (1), v.t. & i. [*Ice.* *duna* = to thunder, to din; *dynja* = to make a din; A.S. *dynnan* = to din. *Dun* is thus a doublet of *din* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To urge or force for payment of a debt; to demand payment from with persistence.

"Money, which I find a necessity of *dunning* my best friends for."—*Sterne; Works*, vol. iv., let. 94.

2. To press or urge importunately.

B. Intrans.: To demand payment of money importunately and persistently.

"To cheat, and *dun*, and lie, and visit pay,
Now flattering base, now giving secret wounds."
Thomson; Castle of Indolence, l. 13.

dūn (2), v.t. [*DUN, a.*]

* 1. To make of a dun colour; to darken.

"*Dun* the ayre with misty smokes."
Thomson; Cupid.

2. To cure fish, as cod-fish, so as to give them a dun colour. This is effected by laying them in a pile, after salting, in a dark apartment covered with sea-grass or other like substance. In two or three months they are opened, and then piled again in a compact mass for two or three months longer, when they are fit for use. (*American.*)

dūn (1), s. [*DUN* (1), v.]

1. A troublesome, persistent, or importunate creditor; one who presses or urges for payment.

"Long, long beneath that hospitable roof,
Shall Grub Street dine, while *duns* are kept aloof."
Byron; English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. An importunate or pressing demand for payment of a debt.

dūn (2), s. [*DOWN, DUNE.*] A hill, a mound, a fort. It is largely used in composition in place-names: as *Dunmore, Dunedin, Dundee, Donegal*, &c.

*** dūn'-ā-kēr, * dōn'-na-kēr, s.** [*Etym.* unknown.] A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

"Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year of hectors, trappaners, glits, pads, lagers, prigs, divers, litters, bulkers, droppers, fanblers, *dunners*, cross-litters, kidnappers, vouchers, nullifiers, pymer, decoys, and slip-lifters; all Newgate-birds whom the devil prepares ready fited for fyhurn; ripe fruit ready to drop into the hangman's mouth."—*Poor Robin*, 1603.

dūnce (1), s. [*Ger.* *duns*. A word introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John Duns Scotus, schoolman, who died A.D. 1305. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. Originally: A subtle sophist given to cavilling where he cannot refute. This was the sense in which the Thomists employed the term.

"Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistry or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *dunce*."—*R. Stanishurst; Ireland till A.D. 1256*, in *Holmhead*.

¶ When the reaction against the schoolmen took place at the Reformation, the merits of those acute metaphysicians were temporarily derided, and the celebrated John Duns Scotus coming in for a more than ordinary share of disparagement, he, though a man of very subtle intellect, was held by the more ignorant or prejudiced of the Reforming party to be a man of invincible stupidity. He was therefore made to stand as the prototype of all modern dunces. Now that we are able to estimate the events of the sixteenth century with greater calmness and impartiality than the actors in the exciting scenes of that period were able to do, while gratefully acknowledging the inestimable services rendered to the church and world by the Reformers, we have yet felt constrained to reverse the unfavourable verdict which they passed on the cultivators of scholastic philosophy. The schoolmen were the intellectual leaders of the age in which they lived, and rendered good service to humanity, though eclipsed by the greater attainments of subsequent centuries.

"Remember ye not how, within this thirty years, and far less, and yet duredth unto this day, the old barking curs, *Dunces*' disciples, and *W*o' draft, called Scotists, the children of darkness, ragged in every pupil against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew *—* *Syndale; Works* (1575), p. 275.

2. Subsequently & Now: A man of measureless stupidity, not, as at first, of perverted subtlety, but of mental obtuseness or intellectual deficiency.

"In school divinity as able
As he that light *Irrefragable*;
A second *Thomias*, or at once
To name them all, another *Dunce*."
Baillie; Baillies, l. 1.

dūnce (2), s. [*DUNSE.*]

*** dūnce'-dōm, s.** [*Eng.* *dunce*; -dom.] The realm or domain of dunces.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tiau = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

* **dūnc̃-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; -ry.] The characteristic qualities of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

"An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the disc arrangement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and illiteracy."—*Dean Prideaux: History of the Two Universities.*

* **dūnch̃**, * **dunch-yn**, * **dunsh**, *v.t.* [Icel. *dunka*; Dan. *dunke*; Sw. *dunka*.] To nudge; to jog with the arm or elbow.

"Dunchn or bunchn. Tundo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **dūnch̃**, *a.* [O. Fries. *dunk*; Icel. *dökr*.]

1. Deaf, dull of hearing.

2. Blind, blinded.

"I was amot blind and dunch in mine eyez."—*MS. Ashmole*, 36, f. 112.

dūnch̃, * **dynche**, *s.* [DUNCH, *v.*] A blow, a push, a jog.

"Dunche or lonche. Sonitus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

dunche, *s.* [DUNSE.]

Dūn-ċi-ād, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; -iad.] A satirical poem written by Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other writers of his time.

* **dūn-ċi-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *dunce*; -ical.] Like a dunce.

"The most dull and dunceal commissioner."—*Fuller: Church History*, viii. li. 26.

* **dūn-ċi-fŷ**, *v.t.* [Eng. *dunce*; -fy.] To make stupid or dull in intellect.

"Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. L, 130.

* **dūnc̃-īsh**, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; -ish.] Like a dunce; stupid, dull in intellect, childish.

* **dūnc̃-īsh-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *duncish*; -ness.] The qualities or characteristics of a dunce; stupidity, dullness of intellect.

dūn-ċēr, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Sugar-making: The distillable lees and dregs of the cane-sugar boiling.

"The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour."—*Edwards*.

dūn-ċēr-bōlt, *s.* [Eng. *dunder* = thunder, and *bolt*.] A celt. [CELT (2).]

"I knew an old woman who used to bolt a celt (vulgarly a *dunderbolt*, or thunderbolt) for some hours."—*Potchele: Trad. & Recoll.*, li. 607.

dūn-ċēr-hēad, **dūn-ċēr-pāte**, *s.* [Prob. from *dunder*, prov. for thunder, and *head* or *pate*. Cf. the use of *donner* = thunder in German, to increase or intensify the had meaning of a word.] A blockhead, a numskull, a dolt, a dunce.

"I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*."—*Beaum. & Flot. Elder Brother*, li. 4.

dūn-ċēr-hēad-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *dunderhead*; -ed.] Like a dunce or a *dunderhead*.

"A *dunderheaded* old driver."—*Sala: The Ship-Chandler*.

* **dūn-ċēr-whēlp**, *s.* [Eng. *dunder*, and *whelp*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A blockhead, a dunce, a *dunderhead*.

"What a *dunderwhelp*,
To let him domineer thus."

Heum. & Flot.: Wild-Goose Chase, li. 3.

dūne, *pa. par. or a.* [Do, *v.*] Done. [Scotch.]

"They hae aye *dune* me," said the grandmother."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

dūne (1), *s.* [A.S. *dūn*.] [DOWN, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A low sand-hill; an accumulation of sand on the sea-shore.

"Al this wērd bath dale and *dune*."—*Cursor Mundī*, 22, 532.

2. A hill-fort, or a regular building community called a Danish fort. [Scotch.]

II. *Geol.*: In the same sense as I. 1. Sand dunes are made by the blowing of sand, this material having been produced by the grinding down of rocks under the influence of breakers on the seashore or coast, or any similar agency. Such sand dunes in many places skirt the shores of the United States, Holland, and other countries, in some places encroaching on and covering what once was cultivated land. Similar formations exist on the shores of Lake Michigan.

* **dūne** (2), *s.* [DIN, *s.*] Noise.

"Ther was swithe muchel *dune*."

Layamon, li. 58.

* **dūng** (1), *s.* [O. H. Ger. *tunc*, *dung*; A.S. *dīng*.] A pit, a cave.

dūng (2), * **dīng**, * **dong**, * **donge**, * **dunge**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *dung*; cogn. with O. Fries. *dung*; Sw. *dynge* = muck; Dan. *dyng* = a heap or mass; Ger. *dung*, *dünger*.]

1. As *subst.*: The excrement of animals.

"That hadde Ilad of *dung* full many a fothur."—*Chaucer: C. T. (Prolog)*, 631.

2. As *adj.*: Pertaining or used in the handling of dung. (See the compounds.)

"But the *dung* gate repaired Malchiah the son of Rechab, the ruler of part of Bethsacerem."—*Nehem.* iii. 14.

† Obvious compounds: *dung-cart*, *dung-heap*.

dung-bath, *s.* A bath used in calico-printing works. [DUNOINO.]

dung-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.*: *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

2. *Pl.*: Various Scarabaeides which enclose their eggs in pellets of dung. The sacred beetle of the Egyptians does so.

* **dung-farmer**, *s.* A mean, poor farmer.

"This good hostesse chose to be reputed a *dung-farmer*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 74.

dung-fork, *s.* A four-tined fork for pitching and spreading manure.

dung-hook, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for dragging out manure, or scattering that which has been previously dumped in heaps.

dung-pot, *s.* A dung-cart. The word is still in use in the West of England.

"The rakers, scavengers, and officers hereunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holidays) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets within their respective wards, parishes, and divisions, where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming."—*Calthrop: Reports* (1670). (Varies.)

* **dung-wet**, *a.* Thoroughly wet or soaked.

"Fishermen quaffing, *dung-wet* after a storme."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

dūng, *v.t. & i.* [DUNG, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ord. Lang.: To manure or dress with dung.

"This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed, but what shall we do with the crop?"—*Dungen: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Calico-print.*: To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and water, for the purpose of fixing the colour. [DUNOING, *s.*]

B. Intrans.: To void excrement.

"I wild ass broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking and *dunging* in their faces."—*Swift: Battle of the Books*.

dūng, *pa. par. or a.* [DINO.]

dūn-ga-reē, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of fine canvas.

"Dressed in blue *dungaree*, white *J.L.H.*, &c."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1881.

dūnged, *pa. par. & a.* [DUNG, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Manured or dressed with dung.

2. Dirtied or befouled with dung.

"The *dunged* folds of dog-tailed sheep."

By. Hall: Sat. v. 2.

II. *Calico-print.*: Treated by the process of *dunging*.

dūn-geōn, *s.* [O. Fr. *donjon*, from Low Lat. *dominionem*, accus. of *domnio* = a donjon-tower. *Dunjon* and *donjon* are the same word.] [DUNJOIN.]

* 1. A donjon, the innermost and strongest tower of a fortress or castle, wherein the besieged were wont to make their last stand, when the rest was forced. [Colgrave.]

2. A close prison or place of confinement; generally applied to one which is dark and underground.

"In the *duncheon* below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease, and death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dungeon-bolt, *s.* The bolt or bar of a prison.

"There is a blank upon my mind,

A fearful vision ill-defined,
Of ravine till my flesh was torn,
Of *duncheon-bolts* and fetters worn."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 22.

dungeon-dew, *s.* The damp or moisture of a dungeon.

"I only lived—I only drew

The accursed breath of *dungeon-dew*."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

dungeon-light, *s.* The dim light of a dungeon.

"It was not even the *dungeon-light*,

So hateful to my heavy sight."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

* **dungeon-tower**, *s.* A donjon-tower.

"By *Bracebury's dungeon-tower*,

These silver mists shall melt away."

Scott: Rokeby, li. 2.

* **dūn-geōn**, *v.t.* [DUNGEON, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To throw into or confine in a dun-

geon.

2. *Fig.*: To shut up, to confine in darkness.

"Are we *duncheoned* up from the sight of the sun?"

—*By. Hall: Of Contention*.

dūn-geōn, *pa. par. or a.* [DUNGEON, *v.*]

* **dūn-geōn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *dungeon*; -er.] A gaoler.

"*Duncheon* of my friends." *Keats: To*—

dūng-hill, *s. & a.* [Eng. *dung*, and *hill*.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. *Lit.*: A heap or accumulation of dung.

"Dying like men, though buried in your *dunghills*,
They shall be famed." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

II. *Figuratively*:

† 1. A mean, filthy, or vile abode.

"Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighted by his beams, and kindly nursed,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst."

Dryden: Eleonora, 79-82.

† 2. Any situation, position, or condition

of meanness.

"He ... lifeth the needy out of the *dunghill*."

Ps. cxlii. 7.

* 3. A term of reproach for one who is

meanly born.

"Out, *dunghill*! darest thou brave a nobleman?"

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

B. As *adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a dung-heap.

* II. *Figuratively*:

1. Of low, mean, or vile extraction.

"Base *dunghill* villain!"

Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. Mean, poor.

"The first was with base *dunghill* rags clad,

Tainting the sale, in which they flattered light."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, li. 77.

dunghill-raker, *s.* One who rakes about

in dung; specif., a fowl.

"The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen,

The chicken, too, to me

Have taught a lesson."

Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. II.

dūng-īng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DUNG, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See

the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of manur-

ing or dressing with dung.

"It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds

when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of

the moon doth greatly help."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. *Calico-print.*: The removal of the superfluous mordant by passing dried calico through

a warm mixture of cow-dung and water. It is

passed through two cisterns six feet by three

and four feet deep, the first of which has two

gallons of dung to its contents of water, and the

other a solution of half the strength. It is

quickly passed through them in succession,

washed in a wine-pit, and then in a dash-

wheel. A solution of phosphate of lime, phos-

phate of soda, and gelatine, is sometimes sub-

stituted for the cow-dung.

dūn-gi-yah, *s.* [Arab.]

Naut.: A species of vessel employed in the

coasting trade on the shores of Arabia, &c.

It has one long mast.

dūng-meēr, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *meer*.] A

pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie

and rot together.

dūng-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *dung*; -ŷ.] Full of dung;

filthy, base, mean, vile.

"Kingdoms are clay; our *dungy* earth alike

Feeds beast as man."

Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

dūng-yard, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *yard*.] A

yard or enclosure where dung is accumulated.

"Any manure of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*."

—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wōt**, **hēro**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **ŷir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**.

er, **wēr**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **hāl**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

dùn-y-wās-sal, *s.* [Gael. *dùn'uasal*, from *duine* = a man, and *uasal* = gentle. A gentleman; a squire. Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieftain.

* **dùn-kēr**, *a.* [DUN, *a.*] Dark.

"Like the velvet on her brow; or, like
The darker mole on Venus' dainty cheek."
Sylvestre: Du Bartas; Magnificence, 64, 67.

dùn-kōrg, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of German Baptists, founded by Alexander Mack, about A.D. 1708. Persecution drove them in 1723 to the United States, where they founded a church at a German town in Pennsylvania. They separate the sexes in worship. Many of them are vegetarians. (Townsend.)

* **dùn-kirk-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *Dunkirk*, the name of a sea-port in the north of France; suff. *-er*.] A privateer of Dunkirk, long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, sold again by Charles II., and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

"This was a rali,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was taken at sea by *dunkirkers*."
The Bird in'a Cage, iv. 1.

dùn-lin, *s.* [Either from *dun*, *dune* = sand-hills, or *dun* = of a brownish-black colour; dim. suff. *-lin*.]

Ornith.: *Tringa alpina*, a bird belonging to the sub-family *Totantina*, or Sandpipers. It is a very common shore-bird, being generally met with in large flocks, sometimes as many as two or three hundred in number. They are usually very tame. The summer dress of the dunlin is easily recognisable by the large black horseshoe mark on the breast. This is lost in the winter, when the plumage is ashy above and white below. It goes to the north, as a rule, to breed.

Dùn-lōp, *s.* [See definition.]

1. The name of a parish in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, in Scotland.

2. A kind of rich, white cheese made in Scotland of unskimmed milk.

dùn-naġe, *s.* [Origin unknown.]

Naut.: Loose wood, faggots, boughs, &c., laid at the bottom of a hold to raise the cargo above the bilge-water, and also to chock it and keep it from rolling when stowed.

dùn-naġe, *v.t.* [DUNNAGE, *s.*] To stow with dunlage; to chock and keep from rolling.

dunned, *pa. par. or a.* [DUN, *v.*]

dùn-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; *-er*.] One who duns for payment of a debt; a dun.

"They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay."—*Spectator*.

dùn-nie-wās-sal, *s.* [DUNIWASSAL.]

* **dùn-ni-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *dunnet*; *-ness*.] Deafness.

dùn-niing (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of pressing or urging for payment of a debt.

dùn-niing (2), *s.* [DUN, *v.*] The process of curing fish, so as to give them a dun colour.

* **dùn-nish**, *a.* [Eng. *dun*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Of a colour inclined to dun; somewhat dun in colour.

"The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light, or *dumish*."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 247.

dùn-nōck, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; dim. suff. *-ock*.] The common Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

"Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dun-nock*."—*Mrs E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. iv.

dùn-nŷ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Deaf; hard of hearing.

* **dùn-riht**, *adv.* [DOWNRIGHT.]

dūnse, dunce, duncha, *s.* [Dut *dons* = down, *s.*]

dunse-down, duncha-down, dunce-down, *s.*

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*. (Gerard, Lyle, Prior, Britten & Holland.)

* **dūns-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [DUNCERY.]

1. Ignorance, stupidity.

2. Craft, cunning.

"C, the dominical letter? It is true, craft and cunning do so dominate; yet, rather C and D are dominical letters, that is, crafty *duncery*."—*Returns from Parnassus* (1606).

dūn-sēts, *s.* [Eng. *dun*, *s.*, and *set*.]

1. A little hill or mound.

2. A person living in a hilly place.

dūnsh, *v.i.* [DUNCH.] To jog smartly with the elbow.

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate, John."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

* **dūns-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dunce*; *-ly*.] Like a dunce.

"He is wilfully witted, *dunsel* learned."—*Latimer: Sermons*, ii. 374.

* **dūn-stēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *dunce*; *-t* connective; *-ery*.] Stupidity.

"The dunstery of the monks made Erasmus stolidus."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 53.

* **dūnt**, *v.t. & i.* [DUNT (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To strike, to beat.

"Dunt the deuces thider in."
Metrical Homilies, p. xli.

2. *Intrans.*: To knock; to strike; to beat, as the pulse.

"And while my heart w' life-blood dunted
I'd beat it in mind."
Burns: To Mr. Michell.

* **dūnt**, *s.* [DINT, *s.*] A blow.

"There was many *dunt* issue."
Layamon, l. 74.

dūn-tle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *dunt* (q.v.).] To dint.

"His cap is *dunted* in."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago* (Intro.). (Davies.)

dūn-ŷte, *s.* [From Mount Dun, near Nelson, in New Zealand, and *-ŷte* (Petro.) (q.v.).]

Petro.: A greyish-green rock, unctuous to the touch and of vitreous lustre, found along with serpentine rock at Mount Dun. [Etym.] (Dana.)

dū-ō, *s.* [Ital. & Lat. = two.]

Mus.: A duet.

"They call a *duo* a music of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed."—*Appendix to Mus. Dict.* (1769), p. 13.

* **dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-drāl**, *a.* [DODECAHEDRAL.]

* **dū-ō-dēc-a-hē-drōn**, *s.* [DODECAHEDRON.]

* **dū-ō-dēc-nŷ-al**, *a.* [Lat. *duodecennis*: *duodecim* = twelve, and *annus* = a year.] Consisting of twelve years. (Ash.)

dū-ō-dēc-ŷ-māl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelfth; *mal* = twelve.]

A. As adjective:

Math.: Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, *duodecimal* arithmetic.

B. As substantive:

Mathematics:

1. One of a system of numbers in the scale of twelve.

2. *Pl.*: A name given to an arithmetical method of finding out the square measure of any rectangular area or surface, the length of whose sides is given in feet and inches. It is also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimal scale, *s.*

Arith.: That scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left.

dū-ō-dēc-ŷm-fid, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve, and *fido* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cut, to cleave.] Divided in twelve parts.

dū-ō-dēc-ŷ-mō, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of twelve leaves to the sheet.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A book consisting of sheets folded each so as to form twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.

2. The size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves or twenty-four pages; usually written 12mo, and generally so read by printers and publishers.

II. Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

dū-ō-dēc-ŷm-ō-lē (dec as dech), *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A group of twelve notes.

* **dū-ō-dēc-ŷ-plē**, *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *decuplus* = tenfold.] Consisting of twelve.

"Griepselus, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews by comparing some passages of Scripture."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

dū-ō-dēc-ŷ-al, *a.* [Lat. *duoden*(um), and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenal* dyspepsia.

dū-ō-dēc-ŷ-a-rŷ, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius* = containing twelve; *duodecim* = twelve.] Pertaining to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves; twelffold.

duodenary arithmetic, *s.*

Math.: A system of computation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left, instead of tenfold, as in ordinary computation.

duodenary scale, *s.*

Arith.: The same as *DUODECIMAL SCALE* (q.v.).

dū-ō-dēne, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Music: A group of twelve notes suitable for playing on ordinary manuals, with definite relations of pitch, arranged for showing relations of harmony and modulation, and for precisely fixing the theoretical intonation of any chords and passages without altering the ordinary musical notation, first introduced by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, xxiii. 3–31, and subsequently more fully explained in an additional appendix (xix.) to his translation of Helmholtz, *On the Sensations of Tone*, 1875. (Stainer & Barrett.)

dū-ō-dēc-ŷm, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Anat.: The first portion of the small intestine, so called from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers: it commences at the pylorus (q.v.), and terminates in the jejunum, the second portion of the small intestine, at the second lumbar vertebra; the third portion of the small intestine is called the ileum (q.v.), passing into the large intestine, also composed of three portions, the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

dū-ō-dram-ma, *s.* [Ital.] A dramatic piece for two performers only.

* **dū-ō-lŷt-ēr-al**, *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *littera* = a letter.] Consisting of only two letters; bilateral.

duo-lō (duo as dwō), *s.* [Ital.] Grief.

¶ Con duolo:

Music: With grief, sadness, pathos.

* **dū-ōp-ō-lize**, *v.t.* [Formed from *duo*, on the analogy of *monopolize* (q.v.).] To engross between two. (Special coinage.)

"To *duopolize* all church power."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 440.

* **dūp**, *v.t.* [A contraction of *do up*; cf. *don*, *doff*.] To raise, to open.

"Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, iv. 5.

dūp-a-ble, *a.* [DUPABLE.]

dūpe, *s.* [O. Fr. = the hoopoe; cf. *gull*, *goose*, *booby*, *pigeon*, applied to foolish persons.] One who is or can be easily deceived; one who is very credulous; a gull.

"What was to be done in Ireland was not work for a trifier or a *dupe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

dūpe, *v.t.* [DUPPE, *s.*] To trick, to cheat, to make a dupe of, to gull.

"The two statesmen parted, each flattering himself that he had duped the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dūpe-a-bŷl-ŷ-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *dupe*; *-ability*.] Capability of being easily duped or gulled; easy credulity; gullibility.

bōl, bōy; pōut, ſōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

dū-pe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dupe*; -*able*.] That may or can be easily duped, gulled, cheated, or deceived.

"Was it to be supposed that Mr. — was so very dupeable a person?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1882.

dūped, *pa. par. or a.* [DUPE, *v.*]

* **dūp-ēr**, *s.* [Eug. *dup(e)*; -*er*.] One who dupes, gulls, or deceives another; a cheat, a swindler.

* **dūp-ēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *dup(er)*; -*y*.] The act, art, or practice of duping; cheating, swindling; the state of being duped.

"He — has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers."—*South: Moral Sentiments*, pt. vi, §1.

dūp-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of duping.

dūp-ī-on, *s.* [Fr. *doupin*; Ital. *doppione*, from *doppio*, and Lat. *duplus* = double.]

1. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

2. The coarse silk from such a cocoon.

* **dū-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *duplus*; Gr. *διπλός* (*diplōs*) = double.]

1. Double, twofold.

2. Duplicate, alike, corresponding.

"The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by *Matrona* and *Sequana*, rivers of a *duplex* height."—*F. Holland: Asinarius Marcellinus* (1609).

¶ (1) *Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 6 to 3, &c.

(2) *Sub-duple ratio* is that of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

* **dū-ple**, *v.t.* [DUPE, *a.*] To double, to duplicate.

* **dū-plēt**, *s.* [DUPE, *a.*] A doublet (*q.v.*).

"That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown; and the highest *duplet* wins."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, III, 1.

dū-plēx, *a.* [Lat., from *duo* = two, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, twofold.

2. *Hor.*: Constructed with duplex escapement (*q.v.*).

"Lever, *duplex*, and horizontal watches."—*Times*, Nov. 6, 1875. (Adv.)

duplex-escapement, *s.*

Hor.: An escapement so called from the double character of its scape-wheel, which has spur and crown teeth. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1658, and improved by Dyer and Breguet. The balance-arbor carries a pallet which at each oscillation receives an impulse from the crown-teeth. In the arbor is a notch into which the spur-teeth fall in succession as the crown-teeth consecutively pass the impulse-pallet. [ESCAPEMENT.]

duplex-lathe, *s.*

Turnery: A lathe invented by Fairbairn for turning-off, screwing, and surfacing. Its peculiarity consists in the employment of a cutting-tool at the back of the lathe in addition and opposite to the tool in front, but in inverted positions to each other. The transverse forces are thus balanced, and time is saved. [LATHE.] (*Knight*.)

duplex-pumping-engine, *s.*

An arrangement in which two steam-engines of equal dimensions are placed side by side, one operating the steam-valves of the other.

duplex-punch, *s.*

1. A punch having a counter-die mounted on an opposite jaw, as the ticket-punch.

2. A punch having a force derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum, forming a toggle.

duplex-querela, *s.* [Lat.]

Ecol. Law: The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (*q.v.*).

duplex-ratio, *s.*

Math.: The product of a ratio.

duplex-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph so arranged that messages can be simultaneously transmitted in opposite directions on the same line-wire. The first telegraph of this kind was devised by Dr. Gentl of Austria, in 1853, and modified by Frieschen and Siemens-Holske in 1854; but it was not till some years later

that any duplex systems were put into successful operation.

duplex-type, *s.*

Phot.: A name given to a mode of taking two photographs of the same person in different positions by two operations, so that he shall appear in two characters: say, for instance, playing the piano and—accompanying himself—on the violin. It is done by two exposures, with some skilful mode of hiding the division line. Shive's duplicating reflector is constructed for this purpose.

dū-plī-cate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, *pa. par. of duplico* = to double; *duplex* (*genit. duplicis*) = double.] [DUPEX, DOUBLE.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Double, twofold.

"The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea, though the number were *duplicate*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 6).

2. Corresponding exactly with another; made in duplicate.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Another exactly correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind.

"Yet is their form and image here expressed As by a *duplicate*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. An exact copy or transcript of a document.

"Presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford."—*Walpole: Life of Mr. George Vertue*.

3. A pawnbroker's ticket for goods pledged with him.

"Entering the *duplicate* he had just made out in a thick book."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Pawnbroker's Shop*.

II. Law:

1. Second letters-patent granted by the Lord Chancellor in the same terms as the first, when the latter are void.

2. A document corresponding exactly in all essential points with another, and differing from a copy only in having all the validity of the original; as, the *duplicate* of a lease, &c.

¶ *Duplicate proportion or ratio*: The same as the square of the ratio; as, the *duplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is *a*² to *b*².

"*Duplicate proportion* is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate ratio* of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second; so on in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to 8 is the square of 4."—*Philop.*

dū-plī-cāte, *v.t.* [DUPLICATE, *a.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To fold together.

2. To double; to make double or twice as great.

"And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undisturbed sentiments."—*Glanvill*.

3. To make a duplicate or copy of.

"Which it was hoped would have been *duplicate* in the Bay of Bengal."—*Franklin: Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

II. Phys.: To divide or branch into two, either by natural growth or by spontaneous division.

dū-plī-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [DUPLICATE, *v.*]

dū-plī-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUPLICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of folding together, doubling, or making a duplicate or copy of; duplication.

dū-plī-cāt-ion, *s.* [Lat. *duplicatio*, from *duplicatus*, *pa. par. of duplico* = to make double; Fr. *duplicatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of folding together.

2. The act of doubling or making twice as great or large; the multiplication of a number by two.

"If they had exercised a separate inspection or guard over the piebalds, the *duplicatio* of their number might have given additional protection to the piebalds."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii, pt. iii, §41.

* 3. A fold.

"The peritonæum is a strong membrane, everywhere double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

II. Phys.: The act or process of dividing or branching into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

¶ *Duplication of the cube*: The operation of finding a cube whose volume is equal to double that of a given cube. The solution of this problem cannot be effected geometrically, as it requires the construction of two mean proportionals between two given lines. It may be solved by higher geometry, but its solution in this manner is rather curious than useful. It is also called the Delian problem (*q.v.*).

† **dū-plī-cā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *duplicate*(*e*); -*ive*.] Having the power or quality of becoming duplicated; specifically in physiology, having the quality of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

dū-plī-cā-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *duplicatus*.] [DUPLICATE.]

Bot., &c.: Doubly.

duplicate-crenate, *a.*

Bot.: Doubly crenate; having each crenel itself crenate.

duplicate-dentate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Doubly toothed.

duplicate-pinnate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Doubly pinnate, bipinnate.

duplicate-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Doubly serrate, having each serrature itself serrate.

duplicate-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Biterate (*q.v.*).

dū-plī-cā-tūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dupli-*

catus.] A folding, a fold.

"The lymphatics, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

dū-plīc-ī-tŷ, * **dū-plīc-ī-te**, * **dū-plīc-ī-tō**, *s.* [Fr. *duplicité*, from Lat. *duplicitas* = doubleness; *duplex* (*genit. duplicis*) = double; Sp. *duplicitad*; Ital. *duplicità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The state of being double or in two; a division into two.

"In other words, the *duplicity* thus conjectured does not exist; and of the *duplicity* or principal division of the ring which does exist those observers had no idea."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

2. *Fig.*: Doubtfulness of heart or speech; double-dealing, deceit; the act or habit of assuming a false appearance or character for the purpose of deceit; a want or absence of straightforwardness; dissimulation.

"He was compelled to abandon it by the refractory temper of the soldiers, and by the incurable *duplicity* of the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **II. Law**: The pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

dū-plō, *adv.* [Lat. *duplus* = double, twofold.]

Chem.: A prefix used to express twofold or twice as much; as, *duplo-carburel* = twofold carburel.

dū-plŷ, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *duo* = two, and *plico* = to fold, on analogy of (*q.v.*)]

Scots Law: A second reply; a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

dūppe, * **dūp-pen**, *v.t. & i.* [DIP, *v.*]

dūp-pēr, *s.* [DUBBER.]

dūr-a-bīl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *durabilité*, from Lat. *durabilis*, from *durabilis* = durable (*q.v.*); Ital. *durabilità*.] The quality or condition of being durable; the power or property of lasting or continuing in any given state; endurance, continuance, durability; especially applied to the lasting or continuing of substances without change, perishing, or wearing out.

"Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength or durability of being."—*Hooker*.

dūr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro* = to last, to endure; *durus* = hard; Fr. & Sp. *durable*; Ital. *durabile*.] Having the quality of endurance or continuance in any given state; lasting, enduring, permanent; not subject to change or decay.

"Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see, Have a being less durable even than he."—*Cooper: Foplar Field*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hēre, campē, hēr, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw,

dūr-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *durable*; -ness.] The quality or condition of being durable or lasting; durability.

"A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, tussly by the *durableness* of his metal that supports it."—*Addison: Ancient Metals.*

dūr-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *durab(ly)*; -ly.] In a durable, lasting, or enduring manner; lastingly, permanently; so as to be durable or lasting.

"There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories."—*Sidney.*

dūr-a mā-tēr, *s.* [Lat., the hard mother, so called from its hardness in comparison to the underlying membrane.]

Anat.: The first of the three lining membranes of the brain, the others being the arachnoid and pia mater (q. v.). It is a strong membrane, composed of white fibrous tissue, lining also the interior of the skull and penetrating the spinal column, there called *thea vertebralis*, but not adherent to the bones, as in the cranium. Its external surface is rough, the internal smooth, and lined by the serous arachnoid membrane.

"The cerebro-spinal centre is enclosed in certain membranes, or meninges, which are three in number: the *dura mater*, the arachnoid, and the pia mater."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x.

dū-rā-mēn, *s.* [Lat. = hardness, from *durus* = hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood or central wood in the trunk of exogenous trees. It is hard and dense, and often coloured, with its tubes dry and thick. Thus in the Ebony the duramen is black, and is the part used for furniture, &c.; the alburnum, or outer wood, is pale. In the Beech the heart-wood is light-brown, in the Oak deep-brown, in the Judas-tree yellow, and in Gaiacum greenish. The relative proportion of duramen and alburnum differs in different trees.

dūr-ange, ***dūr-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *durant*, pa. par. of *durer*; Lat. *duro* = to last.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Endurance, continuance, duration, lastingness.

"Some writers account the terme of the *durance* of this kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cv.

2. Imprisonment, confinement, custody; a prison.

"And the grim guards that to his *durance* led, In silence eyed him with a secret dread."—*Byron: Corsair*, II. 3.

***II. Fabric:**

1. A term applied to the leathern dresses worn by the lower orders.

"He, sir, that takes pity on decayed men, and gives them suits of *durance*."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, IV. 3.

2. A stout woollen stuff formerly made in imitation of buff leather, and used for garments. Also called Durant and Tammy.

***dūr-an-gŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *durans*, pr. par. of *duro* = to last.] Durability, lastingness.

"The soul's ever *durancy* I sing before, Yateuk with mighty rage."—*Merc: Song of the Soul*, pt. III., c. 1, § 1.

dūr-ant, ***dūr-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *durant*, pr. par. of *durer* = to last.]

A. As adj.: Lasting, continuing.

B. As substantive:

Fabric: In the same senses as DURANCE, II. 1 and 2.

dūr-ān-tē, *pr. pr.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *durans*, pr. par. of *duro* = to last.]

¶ (1) *Durante bene placito*: During pleasure. (2) *Durante vita*: During life.

dū-ra-tē, *s.* [Ita.]

Music: With harshness, roughly.

dūr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *duratus*, pa. par. of *duro* = to last; Sp. *duracion*; Ital. *durazione*.]

1. The power or quality of continuing or lasting; durability, continuance.

"Duration is a circumstance essential to happiness."—*Rogers.*

2. The length of continuance or of existence; continuance in time.

"The misery that after death attends the mispent present life, overbalanceth all the good that this life can yield, both in degree and *duration*."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. 1. *Victory of Faith over the World.*

dūr-bar, *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *darbār*, lit. = door of admittance; Pers. *dar* = a door, and *bār* = admittance.]

1. The audience-chamber in the palaces of the native princes of India; an audience.

2. An official levee or reception held by the Governor-General of India, or by one of the native princes.

"He . . . had no right to enter the *darbar* of Jubah."—*Russell: Diary in India*, II. 206.

dūr-dēn, *s.* [Of obscure etym.] A copse, a thicket in a valley.

dūre, **dōur**, *a.* [Ir. *dur* = dull, obstinate; Gael. *dūr*; cogn. with Lat. *durus* = hard.] Sour, obstinate, sulky, stubborn. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.)

***dure**, *s.* [DOOR.]

***dure**, ***doure**, ***duri**, *v.i.* [Fr. *durer*; Lat. *duro*, from *durus* = hard; Sp. & Port. *durar*; Ital. *durare*.]

1. To last, to continue, to endure.

"All thane day long *durede* that fht strong."—*Layamon*, III. 62.

2. To endure, to exist, to survive.

"Why ne dyghtes thou me to digne, I *dure* to longe."—*Eng. Allit. Poem*; *Patience*, 483.

3. To delay, to stop, to remain.

"Wonder me thanke . . . why we *dure* here."—*Destruction of Troy*, 6, 693.

4. To endure, to hold out.

"The Saresynes myghten nought *dure*."—*Richard Cœur de Lion*, 2, 937.

5. To reach, to extend.

"The desert that *durethe* unto Syria."—*Maunderville*, p. 44.

***dūre-fūl**, ***dūre-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *dure*; -full.] Enduring, lasting.

"For neither factious stone, nor *durefull* brasse, Nor shining gold, nor mouldering clay it was."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 39.

***dūre-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *dure*; -less.] Not lasting or durable; fading, transitory, short.

"Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the light and *dureless* pleasure of the stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God."—*Raleigh: History* (Pref.).

dūr-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard; Eng. & sc. suff. -ene (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Tetramethyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$. (1-2-4-5), is formed by the action of sodium on methyl iodide and monobromopseudocumene, $C_6H_2Br(CH_3)_3$, dissolved in ether. Durene is a crystalline compound, melting at 80°, and boiling at 190°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. Durene is the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series that is solid at ordinary temperatures. Durene, when oxidized by nitric acid, yields cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3COOH$, or durylic acid and cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(COOH)_2$.

dūr-ēss, ***dūr-esse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *duresse*; Sp. & Port. *dureza*; Ital. *durezza*, from Lat. *duritia* = hardness, harshness; *durus* = hard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Harshness, strictness, constraint, imprisonment, restraint of liberty, pressure.

"In truth, the Parliament was under *duress*."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Law*: Duress may be either physical, that is, by actual confinement or restraint of liberty, or moral, that is, by threats or menaces, *duress per minas*; in either case the overt act must be to compel a person to do some act, as to execute a deed or commit an offence; in such cases the act is invalid, and excusable. Thus, if a man be violently assaulted, and has no other possible means of escaping death, he is permitted to kill his assailant; for here the law of nature, and self-defence, its primary canon, have made him his own protector.

***dūr-ēss**, *v.t.* [DURESS, *s.*] To place in or subject to duress or restraint; to imprison.

"If the party *dured* do make any motion."—*Beacon.*

***dū-rēs-sōr**, *s.* [Eng. *duress*; -or.]

Law: One who subjects another to duress.

***dū-rēt**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of dance.

"The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantos."—*Beaumont: Maquer at Grey's Inn*.

***dū-rēt-ta**, *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

"Durettes and serge."—*Maine: City Match*, I. 5. (*Davies*.)

dūr-ga, *s.* [DOORGA.]

dūr-i-an, *s.* [DURIO.]

dūr-ing, ***dūr-yng**, ***dūr-yng**, *prep.* [Properly the pr. par. of the verb to *dure* (q. v.), used prepositionally, and the construction corresponding originally to the Latin ablative absolute; as *durante vita* = while life lasts, *during life*.] In the time or throughout the course or existence of; while some certain thing or state of things lasts.

"Our soul is hut a smoke or airy blast Which, *during life*, doth in our nostrils play."—*Davies: Immortality of the Soul*, st. 30.

dūr-i-ō, **dūr-i-an**, **dūr-i-ōn**, *s.* [Malay *durongan*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceae. There is but one species, *Durio zibethinus*, a lofty tree, a native of the Malayan Archipelago. It furnishes the fruit called Durian, which is much prized for its delicious flavour, although associated with a fetid odour, which has given rise to the name Civet Durian. It grows to a size as large as a man's head, and comes into season in May or June; occasionally a second crop is gathered in November. The flowers are large and of a yellowish-green colour.

***dūr-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *duritas*, from *durus* = hard; Fr. *durété*; Ital. *durità*.]

1. Hardness, firmness, solidity. (Of material substances.)

"Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres."—*Watson: Architecture*.

2. Hardness, firmness, or sternness of mind or disposition.

dūr-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument invented by Behrens, designed for testing the relative hardness of steel rails. It is virtually a small drilling-machine, working by hand or machine power, which registers the number of revolutions of the drill-spindle and also the amount of feed, the latter being given by the application of a known weight to the back of the drill-spindle. The friction of the machine and the state of the cutting edges are supposed to be constant quantities, and, as such, are thrown out of the calculation. The hardness of a metal is considered to be inversely proportionate to the depth of feed obtained with a given number of revolutions. (*Knight*.)

***dūr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *durus* = hard.] Hard.

"They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*."—*Smith: Port. of Old Age*, p. 156.

dū-roŷ, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A common quality of woollen serge.

dūr-ra, *s.* [DOURA, (2).]

***dūrŷ-lēy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Blows without wounding or bloodshed. (*Blount*.)

dūrst, *pret. of v.* [DARE.]

***dūrst-igh-lŷ** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***dūrst-i-gh**, ***dūrst-igh-like**, *adv.* [A. S. *dyrstig* = bold, daring.] Boldly, daringly.

"Ther he *dūrstighlik* drat all ut Thatt folle off Godes temple."—*Ormulum*, 16, 152.

***dūrst-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [DURST.] Daringly, boldly.

"Durstelle, bold, or as we might say *durstingly*, of one daring to doe a thing of hazard or difficulty."—*Veretegan: Restoration of Decayed Intelligence*, c. vii.

dūrst-na, *v. & neg.* [DURST.] Dared not.

"They *durstna*, on any errand whatsoever, gang over the door-stane."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

dū-rŷl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. & sc., *dur(ene)*; -yl(ē), ic.] Derived from or containing durene.

durylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3COOH$. A monatomic monobasic acid obtained by oxidizing durene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with dilute nitric acid. It crystallizes in hard prisms, which melt at 150°. By further oxidation, it is converted into cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(COOH)_2$, which crystallizes in long transparent prisms, which sublime at high temperatures.

dūsh, ***dussh**, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of DASH (q. v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To push, to shove.

"I glow'd as eerie's I'd beene dūsh In some wild glen."—*Burns: The Vision*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cāt**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*2. *Intrans.*: To dart, to dash, to fall.

"He dashed of the dynt dede to the ground."

Destruction of Troy, 4.400.

***dus'-l**, a. & s. [DIZZY.]

A. As adj.: Dizzy.

B. As subst.: Dizziness, folly.

"That he heere duse allege?"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 111.

dusk, ***deoso**, ***deosk**, ***dosk**, a. & s. [Cogn. with Sw. dial. *duska* = to drizzle, *dusk* = a slight shower, and *dusku* = misty; A.S. *theostre* = darkness.]

A. As adjective:

1. Tending to darkness; moderately or rather dark.

"A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades."

Milton: P. L., l. 296.

2. Tending to blackness or a dark colour.

"The hills, to their supply,

Vapour and exhalation, dusk and moist,

Sent up again." *Milton: P. L.*, xl. 740-42.

*3. Not clear or plain; mysterious.

"This word is deok."—*Ancien Rite*, p. 148.

B. As substantive:

1. A tendency to darkness; incipient or slight obscurity.

2. A tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.

"Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose dusk set off the whiteness of his skin."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, lll. 76, 77.

3. Twilight; the period of time just between light and darkness.

"Blue, through the dusk, the smoking currents shine."

Thomson: Summer, 56.

***dusk**, ***dusk-en**, ***dosk-in**, v.t. & i. [DUSK, s.]

***A.** Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make dusky or somewhat dark.

"Hire cote armure is dusky red."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 204.

2. *Fig.*: To discourage, to damp.

"Withdrawn his devotion

And dusken his herte."

F. Ploughman's Credo, l. 119.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become dusk or dark; to be darkened.

2. To become dim.

"Thine ehnen schulen doskin."

Huli Meidenhad, p. 88.

***dusked**, pa, par. or a. [DUSK, v.]

dusk-ën, v.t. & i. [Eng. dusk; -en.]

***A.** Trans.: To make dusk or dark; to darken.

"The sayd epigrame was not utterly defaced, but only dusked or rasied."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 163.

†**B.** *Intrans.*: To become or grow dusk.

"Till twilight duskened into dark." *J. R. Lowell*.

***dusko-nesse**, s. [DUSKNESS.]

dusk-i-ly, adv. [Eng. dusky; -ly.] In a dusky or somewhat dark manner or degree.

"Night with dusky mantle covers

The skies (and the more duskily the better)."

Byron: Beppo, ll.

dusk-i-nesse, s. [Eng. dusky; -ness.] The quality or state of being dusky or somewhat dark.

"Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of duskiness, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room."—*Trans. of Boetius* (1674), p. 3.

***dusk-ing**, ***dusk-yngo**, pr. par., a., & s. [DUSK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making dark or dim; the state of becoming dark or dim.

"Whereof is engendered duskyng of the eyes."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ill.

***dusk-ish**, a. [Eng. dusk; -ish.]

1. Inclining to darkness; rather dark, obscure.

"With many duskish vapours cled."

Stirling: Aurora, st. 16.

2. Inclining to blackness; somewhat black.

"Eight is not contented with sudden departments

from one extreme to another; therefore rather a

duskish tincture than an absolute black." *Wotton: Architecture*.

***dusk-ish-ly**, adv. [Eng. duskish; -ly.] In a rather dusk or dark manner; somewhat darkly or mistily.

"The awdust burned fair, till part of the candle

consumed: the dust, gathering about the snat made

the snat to burn duskishly."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 209.

***dusk-ish-ness**, ***dusk-ysh-ness**, s. [Eng. duskish; -ness.] The quality or state of being duskish; duskiness.

"For who can it unfold, and read aright
The divers colours, and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various texture changes write
Of light, of duskiness, of thick, of rare
Consistencies." *Mors: Song of the Soul*, l. i. 22.

dusk'-ness, ***duske-ness**, ***dusk-ness**, s. [Eng. dusk; -ness.] The quality or state of being dusk or somewhat dark; duskiness.

"Of satiety or fulnesses he ingendered painful
diseases and sicknesses—great bleedings, cramps, dusk-
ness of sight."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, 191 b.

dus'-ky, a. [Eng. dusk; -y.]

1. Tending to darkness or duskiness; somewhat dark.

"Midnight brought on the dusky hour

Friendliest to sleep and silence."

Milton: P. L., v. 667, 668.

2. Tending to blackness in colour; somewhat or rather black.

"Dusky they spread, a close embodied crowd,

And o'er the vale descends the living cloud."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, ll. 118, 119.

3. Pertaining to darkness or night.

"(They) now pervade the dusky land of dreams."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xlv. 18.

4. Dull, not bright.

"The surface is of a dusky yellow colour."—*Wood-*

sword.

5. Gloomy, sad, dispiriting, depressing.

"While he continues in life, this dusky scene of

horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition,

will frequently occur to his fancy."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

6. Gloomy, dispirited, melancholy.

"Umbriel, a dusky, melancholy spirit."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, lv. 13.

dusky-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica fusca*.

dusky-browed, a. Having a brown or

swarthy brow.

"It gleams on the face, there, of dusky-browed Jack."

Wordsworth: Power of Music.

dusky-coloured, a. Of a dusky colour,

tending to blackness.

"They rose in one unbroken sweep from the water's

edge, and were covered to the height of fourteen or

fifteen hundred feet by the dusky-coloured forest."

Darwin: Voyage Round the World (1870), ch. x., p. 220.

dusky-perch, s.

Ichthy.: A species of perch, *Senauus gigas*,

belonging to the genus *Senauus*, found on the

coasts of France and Spain and in the Mediter-

anean, where it sometimes reaches a weight

of sixty pounds. The colour of the back is a

dark reddish-brown, becoming paler on the

belly. Both jaws have very distinct canine

teeth.

dusky-sandalled, a. Having dark

sandals. (*Fig. & Poet.*)

"The cowed and dusky-sandalled Eve,

In mourning weeds, from out the western gate

Departs with silent pace."

Longfellow: Spirit of Poetry.

dusky-skulpin, s.

Ichthy.: [SKULPIN.]

düst, ***doust**, ***douste**, ***dusst**, s. [A.S.

dust, cogn. with *icel. dust* = dust; *Dan. dust*

= fine meal; *Dut. dust*. Cf. also *Sw. & Dan.*

dunst = vapour, steam; *Goth. dawns* = odour;

O. H. Ger. tunst, *Ger. dunst* = vapour, fine

dust; *Lat. fumus* = smoke. (*Skeat.*)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Earth or other matter reduced to such

small particles as to be capable of floating in

or being carried by the air.

"The dust

Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,

Raised by your peopled troops."

Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra, lll. 6.

(2) A single grain, or particle of earth or

other matter; an atom.

"To touch a dust of England's ground."

Shakspeare: Richard II., ll. 3.

(3) Earth; unorganized matter.

"Know thy birth;

For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return."

Milton: P. L., x. 208.

(4) Ashes; fine particles.

"To duste he let hem hrenne."

Leben Jesu, 968.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The decomposed bodies or ashes of the

dead.

"The noblest relics, proudest dust,

That Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) The grave.

"Now shall I sleep in the dust."—*Job*, vii. 21.

(3) A low, mean condition or state.

"God raised up the poor out of the dust, to set them

among princes."—1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

(4) That to which all things return in death.

"The sceptre, learning, physic, must

All follow this, and come to dust."

Shakspeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* (5) Anything utterly worthless.

"Vile gold, arose, dust."—*Shakspeare: King John*, lll. 1.

* (6) A confusion or obscuration of the true

facts, or state of affairs, as in a struggle the

competitors are obscured by the dust arising.

"Great contest follows, and much learned dust."

Conquer: Tusk, lll. 161.

(7) Money (colloq.); as in the phrase, Down

with the dust.

"The abbot down with his dust, and glad he escaped

so."—*Faller: Church Hist.*, vl. 299.

II. Bot.: The pollen of the anther.

¶ (1) *Dust and ashes*: Extreme penitence

and humility.

"Wherefore I alshor myself, and repent in dust and

ashes."—*Job*, xlii. 6.

(2) *To raise, or make, a dust*: To make a disturbance.

"There was small reason to raise such a dust out of

a few indiscreet words."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ll. 61.

(3) *To throw dust in one's eyes*: To mislead

to deceive.

"It was no dream: the world he loved so much

Had turned to dust and ashes at his touch."

Longfellow: The Sicilian's Tale.

dust-band, s.

Bot.: *Ustilago*, a genus of Fungals.

dust-born, a. Sprung or created from

the dust.

"The dust-born pomp of earth,

Made thrall to death, returns to dust again."

Mirror for Magistrates, 574.

dust-brand, s. A disease of plants, also

called *Smut* (q.v.). It is a sooty powder hav-

ing no odour, found on oats and barley, and

produced by *Ustilago segetum*. The disease

shows itself conspicuously before the ripening

of the crop.

dust-brush, s. A light brush for remov-

ing dust from furniture, &c.

dust-cart, s. A cart for removing dust,

ashes, and other refuse from houses, the

streets, &c.

dust-coat, s. A light overcoat.

dust-dry, a. As dry as dust.

"Do not let the borders get dust-dry."—*Gardener's*

Chronicle, No. 410, p. 886 (1881).

dust-fungl, s. A name often given to

the Fungals of the sub-order Myxogasteres.

They are found chiefly in tan-pits.

dust-man, s. One whose occupation is

to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse from

houses, streets, &c.

"The dust-man's cart offends thy clothes and eyes,

When through the street a cloud of ashes flies."

Gay: Trivia.

dust-pan, s. A domestic utensil for

catching crumbs, lint, or dust, as they may be

brushed from a table-cloth or carpet.

* **dust-point**, s. An old rural game,

probably the same as *PUSH-PIN* (q.v.).

"He looks

Like a great school-boy, that has been blown up

Last night at dust-point."

Beaum. & Flot.: Captain, lll. 2.

dust-shot, s. The smallest size of shot.

düst (1), v.t. & i. [DUST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from dust, to brush or sweep

away the dust from.

2. To sprinkle or cover with dust.

"Every female flower which I examined had been

effectually fertilised by the bees, accidentally dusted

with pollen, having flown from tree to tree in search

of nectar."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. lv.,

p. 98.

A. Transitive :

1. To strike, to hit.
"An angel *dusts* hit a swoosh dust that hit bigen to datoren." *Legend of St. Katherine*, 2.22k.
2. To beat.
"If (which is a rare chance) she be good, to *dust* her (wife) often hath in it a singular, unknown, and as it were an inscrutable virtue to make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection."—*Passenger of Senesio* (1612).
- * **B. Intrans. :** To start.
"Vigra lepe vntain,
Ouer the breege he *duste*." *Tristram*, iii. 2.

¶ To dust one's jacket : To give one a beating.

dust-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [DUST, a]

dust-ér, *s.* [Eng. dust; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. One who dusts or removes dust from articles.
2. A light piece of cloth used by servants in dusting furniture, &c.
3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothes from dust, a dust-coat.

II. Technically :

1. **Paper :** A machine for removing the dust from rags or other paper-making material before sorting, cutting, and pulping. It consists of a revolving, wire-cloth cylinder inclosed in a box which receives the dust.
2. **Milling :** A machine for rubbing, brushing, and blowing bran to remove particles of flour adhering thereto. The bran is fed in at a spout at the smaller end, and is driven and blown through the meshes of the conical screen.

dust-ti-ness, *s.* [Eng. dusty; -ness.] The quality or state of being dusty.

dust-ing, *pa. par., a., & s.* [DUST, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of removing dust from furniture, &c.

dusting-brush, *s.* One which has the thick end of the handle driven into the middle of the tuft of bristles; a feather brush.

dus-tý, * **dus-ti**, *a.* [A.S. *dystig*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Covered with or full of dust.
"With joy the monarch marched before,
And found Menestheus on the dusty shore."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, iv. 380, 381.
2. Filled with or composed of dust or earth.
"Not a hasty stroke
Like that which sends him to the dusty grave;
But unrepalable and enduring death."
Cooper : Task, v. 608-10.
3. Like dust; of the colour of dust; dull, dusky.

II. Bot. : Covered with minute dots, as if dusted. Example, the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa*.

dusty-foot, *s.* The same as PIPEPOURRE (q.v.).

dusty-husband, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, from the white meanness of the leaves; (2) *Arabis alpina*, from the masses of white flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

dusty-miller, *s.*

Bot. : *Primula auricula*, from its white, powdery appearance.

dütch, *v.t.* [See def.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills, (first so prepared in Holland.)

Dütch, *a. & s.* [Ger. *deutsch*; M. H. Ger. *diutisk*, lit. = belonging to the people; cogn. with Goth. *þiudaz*; A. S. *theód* = a people, and -isk = Eng. -ish.] [TEUTON.]

A. As adjective :

- * 1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, German.
"Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war (the Crusades) at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains."—*Fidler : Holy War*, bk. I., ch. xiii.
- * 2. (Now.) Pertaining to Holland and its inhabitants.
3. Pertaining to or written in the language of Holland.

¶ In many compounds, Dutch = false, unreal. [DUTCH-COURAGE, def.]

B. As substantive :

- * 1. (Orig.) : The Germanic race generally.
2. (Now) : The inhabitants of Holland.
3. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch agrimony, *s.*

Bot. : *Eupatorium cannabinum*. (Britten & Holland.)

Dutch auction, *s.* An auction in which the auctioneer starts with a high price, which he gradually lowers till he meets with a bidder.

Dutch beech, *s.*

Bot. : *Populus alba*. [BEECH.]

Dutch case, *s.*

Mining : A shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries; a mining-case.

Dutch cheese, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang. :** A species of cheese manufactured in Holland.

2. **Bot. :** The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*.

Dutch Church, *s.*

Ecclesiast. & Church Hist. : The Church to which the majority of the people of Holland adhere. In the sixteenth century the ancestors of the present Dutch wavered for a time between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches. In 1571 they publicly professed their allegiance to the latter by embodying its doctrines in the Belgic Confession of Faith, published in that year. As long as they were under the sway of the Spaniards they, however, abstained from the use of the word Reformed, which had been introduced by the French, and styled themselves "Associates of the Augsburg Confession," the Spaniards considering Lutherans more easy to govern than Calvinists. One of the most notable events in the history of the Dutch Church, after the yoke of Spain was broken, was the Synod of Dort, in 1618. James Arminius, Professor of Theology at Leyden, having rejected the Calvinistic tenets and adopted those which were destined to be called after himself, Arminian, a synod was convened at Dort to examine and, if need be, condemn his views. This was done, but with little effect, the views of Arminius prevailing to a greater extent after than they had done before their condemnation. The present Dutch Church remains nominally Reformed, but a good deal of rationalism exists within its pale. Its government is Presbyterian.

Dutch clinker, *s.* A yellow hard brick made in Holland.

Dutch clover, *s.*

Bot. : *Trifolium repens*, also called White Clover. It springs up frequently on lands recently cleared. It is a valuable pasture plant. The root is creeping; leaves broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the middle; flowers white or pinkish, forming a globular head. [CLOVER.]

Dutch concert, *s.* A so-called concert in which every man sings his own song at the same time that his neighbour is also singing his, a practice not necessarily so national as convivial. There is another form of Dutch concert, in which each person present sings in turn one verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being used as a burden after each verse. When every person has sung his song, all sing their respective songs simultaneously as a grand finale. (Stainer & Barrett.)

Dutch courage, *s.* False or fictitious courage, usually applied to the bravado inspired by partial intoxication. The phrase probably originated in the seventeenth century, when our wars with the Dutch, and especially the naval reverses we suffered at their hands in the reign of Charles II., rendered the very name of that nation a synonym for all that was bad.

"The Dutch their wine and all their handy loss,
Disarmed of that from which their courage grows."
Walter : Instructions to a Painter, 43, 44.

* **Dutch defence**, *s.* A sham defence.
"Mr. Jones maintained a kind of Dutch defence."
Fiddling : Tom Jones, bk. ix., ch. v.

Dutch foil, *s.* A copper alloy, rolled or hammered. Called also Dutch leaf. [DUTCH METAL, DUTCH MINERAL.]

Dutch gleeke, *s.* A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of gleeke; as if tipping were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

"Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call Dutch gleeke."—*Gayton : Fest. Notes*, p. 96.

Dutch gold, *s.* The alloy used at the works of Hegermühl, near Potsdam, is composed of copper, 11; zinc, 2. This is rolled into sheets, and is made into the Dutch leaf used in bronzing.

Dutch liquid, *s.*

Chem. : A name formerly given to ethene dichloride, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, a yellowish oily liquid found when equal measures of ethene, C_2H_4 , and chlorine gas are mixed over water. So called from the fact that it was discovered by Dutch chemists in 1795.

Dutch medlar, *s.*

Bot. : *Mespilus germanica*.

Dutch metal, *s.*

Metal. : A variety of brass containing a larger proportion of copper than the ordinary alloy. It is capable of being hammered into leaf of less than $\frac{1}{50,000}$ of an inch in thickness, and is used as a substitute for gold leaf in inferior gilding. [DUTCH GOLD.]

Dutch mice, *s.*

Bot. : *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Dutch mineral, *s.* Copper beaten or rolled out into thin leaves.

Dutch morgan, *s.*

Bot. : *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Dutch myrtle, *s.*

Bot. : *Myrica Gale*, a fragrant shrub belonging to the order Myricaceae. It is found in bogs and moors, and is in some parts used for making an infusion like tea.

Dutch oven, *s.*

Cooking :

1. A spider, skillet, or camp-oven used by those who cook by hot coals on the hearth. A mode yet common in the Western States of America, and unsurpassed in its results with skilful housewives. The pot stands in hot embers, and more of the same are piled on the dish-shaped lid.

2. A cooking-chamber suspended in front of a fire so as to cook by radiation. Also eminently satisfactory in its results, in just such degree as toasting exceeds baking, and grilling or broiling exceeds frying.

Dutch pink, *s.* Chalk or whitening dyed with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. Dutch pink, English and Italian pinks, are bright yellow colours used in distemper and for paper-staining, and other ordinary purposes. The pigment called "stil," or "stil de grain," is a similar preparation, and a very fugitive yellow, the darker kind of which is called Brown Pink.

Dutch roots, *s.*

Bot. : *Hyacinthus natus*.

Dutch rushes, *s.*

Bot. : *Equisetum hyemale*, the largest species of horse-tail reeds. It contains a large amount of silica, and is therefore used for polishing mahogany, alabaster, &c. The silica is deposited in a regular manner, forming an integral part of the structure of the plant. It is a native of Britain, but for economic purposes is imported from Holland, whence its name.

Dutch School, *s.*

Paint. : This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are principally derived from the vulgar amusements of the peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which delude, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness. If they have not succeeded in most difficult parts of the chiaro-oscuro, they at

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch have no rivals in landscape painting, considered merely as the faithful representation of a particular scene. Among the chief master painters of this school are Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Ostade, the Breughels, Vandemere, Berghem, Both, Bakhuyzen, and the Vanderweides. (*Weale*.)

Dutch scoop, s. A box shovel suspended by cords from a tripod and used for irrigation.

Dutch tile, s. A variegated or painted glazed tile made in Holland, and formerly used for lining their capacious fireplaces.

Dutch white, s.

Comm. : A mixture of lead carbonate and barium sulphate, sold as a white pigment.

* **dutch-öss, s.** [DUCHESS.]

dutch-ing, s. [DUTCH, v.] The process of removing the membranous skin from the barrels of quills, and drying up the vascular membrane in the interior. The quills are heated by plunging in hot sand, and then scraped to remove the skin. The heat shrivels the interior membrane and dissipates the oily matter, rendering them transparent.

Dutch-man, s. [Eng. Dutch, and man.]

I. Ordinary Language :

* 1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, a German.

"At the same time began the Teutonic Order, consisting only of *Dutchmen*, well descended."—*Puller: Holy War*, bk. ii, ch. 1.

2. A native or inhabitant of Holland.

II. *Corp.* : A playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault of a badly-made joint.

¶ *Flying Dutchman* : [FLYING.]

Dutchman's laudanum, s.

Phar. : A tincture of the flowers of *Passiflora rubra* infused in spirit. It is used in Jamaica as a safe narcotic. (*Browne*.)

Dutchman's pipe, s.

Bot. : *Aristolochia sipho*, from the shape of the flowers. (*Amer.*)

* **dutch-ý, s.** [DUCHY.]

* **dutchy-court, s.** [DUCHY-COURT.]

* **dū-teō, s.** [DUTY.]

dū-tē-ōus, a. [Eng. duty; -ous.]

1. Performing one's duty; obedient to authority.

"Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall

Waited *duteous* on them all."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, l. 3.

2. Obsequious, obedient, dutiful, in either a good or a bad sense.

"Be but *duteous*, and true preferment shall tender itself to thee."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* 3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another.

"With mine own hand I give away my crown, . . .

With mine own breath I release all *duteous* oaths."

Shakespeare: Richard II., iv. 1.

dū-tē-ōus-lý, adv. [Eng. *duteous*; -ly.]

In a *duteous*, dutiful, or obedient manner.

"Once every day he *duteously* repaired

To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **dū-tē-ōus-nēss, * du-ti-ous-nēss, s.**

[Eng. *duteous*; -ness.] The quality of being *duteous* or dutiful; obedience.

"If piety goes before, whatever *dutiousness* or observance comes afterward, it cannot easily be amiss."

Taylor: Rules of Conscience, bk. iii, ch. v.

dū-ti-a-ble, a. [Eng. duty; -able.] Liable to the imposition of a duty or custom.

"The average rates were increased, until they reached nearly fifty per cent on the invoiced value of all *dutiable* articles."—*Edinburgh Herald*, April, 1869, p. 52.

dū-ti-ēd, a. [Eng. duty; -ed.] Subject to duty or custom; dutiable. (*American*.)

dūt-i-fūl, a. [Eng. duty; -ful.]

1. Careful and punctual in the discharge of one's duties and obligations; obedient, respectful.

"The most faithful and *dutiful* of subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Expressive of respect, reverence, or a sense of duty; respectful, reverential, deferential.

"The *dutiful* language and ample grants of his Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

dūt-i-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. *dutiful*; -ly.] In a dutiful, respectful, or obedient manner; as becomes one's duty.

"He *dutifully* submitted, but did not affect to deny that the new arrangement wounded his feelings deeply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dūt-i-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *dutiful*; -ness.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority; careful attention to the discharge of one's duties or obligations.

"Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans."—*Dryden*.

2. Respect, reverence.

"It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish."—*Taylor: Holy Living*.

dū-tý, * deu-te, * dew-tee, * due-te, s. [Formed from *due* with suff. -ty.]

I. Ordinary Language :

* 1. A debt due.

"His maister had not half his *duete*."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,943.

2. That which is due or ought to be done; what one is bound morally or legally to do or perform.

3. A moral or legal obligation.

"The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the duty of parents to relieve."—*Locke*.

* 4. That which is due or owing; one's due or deserts.

"Do thy duty and have thy *duty*."

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* 5. An act of reverence, respect, or homage.

"Where mortal stars . . . did him peculiar *duties*."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 14.

* 6. Reverence, respect, piety.

"Were my worth greater, my *duty* would show greater."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*. (Dedic.)

7. Obedience or submission due to parents, or superiors; loyalty.

"God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

8. Any service, business, or office. [II. 3.]

"Edmond might, in the common phrase, do the *duty* of a morton."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically :

* 1. *Comm.* : A toll, tax, impost, or custom charged by any government upon the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

"The godly must pay no *duties* to him."—*Mucalauy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Mech.* : [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

3. *Mil.* : The service, occupation or work of a soldier; the various acts to be performed in military service.

"Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

4. *Mining* :

(1) That portion of ore which is claimed by the owner of the soil, the lord of the mine.

(2) The useful work actually done by a steam-engine pumping water. This is represented, as far as the Cornish engines are reported, by the number of pounds lifted one foot high by the consumption of, formerly, one bushel of coals of 94 lbs, now of 112 lbs. of coal. [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

¶ *On duty* : Assigned or appointed to the performance of some particular act, service, or duty.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *duty* and *obligation* : "All duty depends upon moral obligation, which subsists between man and man, or man and his Maker; in this abstract sense, therefore, there can be no *duty* without a previous *obligation*, and where there is an *obligation* it involves a *duty*; but in the vulgar acceptance, *duty* is applicable to the conduct of men in their various relations; *obligation* only to particular circumstances or modes of action: we have *duties* to perform as parents and children, as husbands and wives, as rulers and subjects, as neighbours and citizens: the debtor is under an *obligation* to discharge a debt; and he who has promised is under an *obligation* to fulfil his promise; a conscientious man, therefore, never loses sight of the *obligations* which he has at different times to discharge. The *duty* is not so peremptory as the *obligation*; the *obligation* is not so lasting

as the *duty*: our affections impel us to the discharge of *duty*; interest or necessity impels us to the discharge of an *obligation*; it may, therefore, sometimes happen that the man whom a sense of *duty* cannot actuate to do that which is right, will not be able to withstand the *obligation* under which he has laid himself." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

duty-free, a. Not liable to duty, tax, or custom.

duty of an engine. The term was first explained in a definite and precise manner by Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, in a paper read before that body in 1827. "The criterion of the efficiency of ordinary machines is force, multiplied by the space through which it acts; the effect which they produce, measured in the same way, has been denominated *duty*, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines, when he assumed one pound raised one foot high, for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit; and by this criterion one bushel of coal has been found to perform a duty of thirty, forty, and even fifty millions." This has been more than doubted since the writing of the paper of Mr. Gilbert. The *duty* is not an expression of the work done, as this would include the power to overcome friction and other resistances, but is the actual useful effect, expressed in pounds weight, of water actually raised.

* **dū-ūm-vir-a-cý, s.** [Eng. *duumvir*; -acy.] The same as *DUUMVIRATE* (q.v.).

"That they may rule in their *duumviracy*."—*Gaussen: Tears of the Church*, p. 488.

dū-ūm-vir, s. [pl. *dū-ūm-vir-i*, or *dū-ūm-vir-s*]. s. [Lat., from *duo* = two, and *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antig. : One of two officers or magistrates appointed to carry out jointly the duties of any public office.

dū-ūm-vir-al, a. [Lat. *duumviralis*, from *duumvir*.] Of or pertaining to the *duumviri* or their office.

dū-ūm-vir-ate, s. [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumvir*.]

1. The association of two officers or magistrates in the carrying out of any public duties; a government of two.

2. The period during which *duumviri* were in office.

dū-ūm-vir-i, s. [Lat., pl. of *duumvir* (q.v.).]

dūx-ite, s. [For first member of etym. see *def.*; Eng., &c. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A resin occurring in a small layer 25 to 75 mm. thick, on the lignite of Dux in Bohemia. (*Watts: Diet. Chem.*)

D-valve, s. [So called from its shape.]

Mach. : A species of slide-valve, employed chiefly in the steam-engine, and adapted to bring each steam-port alternately in communication with the steam and exhaust respectively.

dwāle (1), * dwale, * dwole, s. [A.S. *dwale* = an error, stupefaction; cogn. with Dan. *dwale* = a trance, stupor; *dwale-duk* = a soporific; Icel. *dwol*, *dvali*; O. H. Ger. *dwala* = delay.] [DULU.]

* I. Ordinary Language :

1. Deceit, fraud, trickery.

"The gods laugh that clenge sale
This wretched world fra eisful *dwale*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 12,946.

2. A heretic, an apostate.

"Oahn Inelcer, that denel *dwale*
Brogte mankind in slane and bale."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 20.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Dwale*, herbe. *Morilla sompnifera* vel *morilla mortifera*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

4. A potion or draught causing stupefaction. "Nedeth hem no *dwale*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,168.

II. Technically :

1. *Bot.* : (1) *Atropa belladonna*, (2) Common Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*.

2. *Her.* : The same as *SABLE* (q.v.).

deadly-dwale, s.

Bot. : *Atropa belladonna*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

* **dwāle (2), s.** [DOLE, DULE.]

1. Grief, complaint.

"Listen, and don a-wel that *dwale*."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 1,200.

fācē, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Strife, contest.

"Letro listadne moyseas tale
Of him and pharson the dweal."
Genesis & Exodus, 3, 404.

dwām, s. [DWAΛM.] A qualin, a swoon, a faint; a sudden fit of sickness.

"He was but in a kind of dwam."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

dwāng, s. [Dut. *dwingen* = to compel, to force.]

1. A large iron bar-wrench used to tighten nuts on bolts.

2. A crow-bar used by masons.

3. A strut inserted between the joists of a floor to stiffen and strengthen them. (*Scotch.*)

dwārf, *dwārfe, *dwergh, *dwerffe, *dwerowe, *dwerwh, *dwerk, *dwerwe, *durwe, s. & a. [A.S. *dweorg*, *dweorch*, *dweg*; cogn. with Dut. *dwergh*; Icel. *dvergr*; Sw. & Dan. *dverg*; M. H. Ger. *twerc*, *querch*; Ger. *zwerg* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

1. A human being much below the ordinary size of man.

"Dwarves . . . none so high
So the leynthe of an elve."
Alisaunder, 6, 266.

2. An animal or plant much below the natural or ordinary size.

"In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision."—*L'Estrange*.

*3. An attendant on a lady or knight; a page

Erissones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the dwarf while his needless spear he gave."
Spenser: F. Q., l. i. 11

4. Anything insignificant in size in comparison with others.

"To see the trees, which I had thought so tall,
Mere dwarfs."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

¶ Dwarf is largely used in composition, especially in reference to plants, to express comparative smallness or lowness.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Below the ordinary or natural size.

2. *Bot.*: Applied to fruit trees whose branches start out from close to the ground, as distinguished from standards whose stocks are several feet in height.

"Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

dwarf-bay, s.

Bot.: (1) *Daphne mezereum*, (2) *Daphne Laureola*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-cornel, s.

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Cornus suecica*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-elder, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sambucus ebulus*, (2) *Agopodium podagraria*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-grass-tree, s.

Bot.: A lilaceous plant, *Xanthorrhoea humilis*, found in Tasmania. The base of the leaves is eatable.

dwarf-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Cornus suecica*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-male, s.

Bot.: The antheridium of the algal group *Oedogonia*.

dwarf-mallow, s.

Bot.: *Malva rotundifolia*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-palm, s.

Botany:

1. A genuine palm, *Chamærops humilis*.

2. *Opuntia vulgaris*. In this second case Dwarf-palm is quite a misnomer, the plant being a cactus.

dwarf-rafter, s.

Carp.: Little jack; a short rafter in the hip of a roof.

dwarf-wall, s. A low wall serving to surround an enclosure; such a wall as that on which iron-railing is commonly set.

dwarf, v. t. & i. [DWARF, s.]

A. Transitive:

† I. *Lit.*: To make dwarfish or small in size; to stunt.

"It is reported that a good strong canvas spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make to appear small by comparison; to cause to look less than reality.

"The larger love
The petty love of one to one."
Tennyson: Vision, 341, 342.

2. To hinder from growing or spreading to the natural size or extent; to hinder or prevent the development of.

"The national character of the Scotch was in the seventeenth century dwarfed and mutilated."—*Buckle*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become less or stunted; to be dwarfed.

"As it grew it dwarfed."—*Buckle*.

dwarfed, pa. par. or a. [DWARF, v.]

dwarf'ing, pr. par., a., & s. [DWARF, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making dwarfish or stunted; the act of hindering or stopping the full development of.

2. The state of becoming dwarfed, stunted, or hindered from full development.

dwarf'ish, a. [Eng. *dwarf*; -ish.]

1. *Lit.*: Below the natural or ordinary size; stunted like a dwarf.

"Distorted like some dwarfish ape."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, li. 81.

2. *Fig.*: Petty, insignificant.

"This dwarfish war, these plummy arms."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

***dwarf'ish-ly**, adv. [Eng. *dwarfish*; -ly.] Like a dwarf.

***dwarf'ish-ness**, s. [Eng. *dwarfish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being dwarfish; diminutiveness of stature.

"'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm."—*Glanville: Scæpis Scientifica*.

***dwarf'ling**, s. [Eng. *dwarf*; dim. suff. -ling.] A little dwarf; a creature of very diminutive size.

"When the dwarfling did perceive me."—*Sylvestor: The Woodman's Bear*.

***dwar'fy**, a. [Eng. *dwarf*; -y.] Like a dwarf, dwarfish, stunted or diminutive in stature.

"Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, dwarfy, &c., yet these deformities are toys."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1638), p. 65.

***dwāle**, *dwele, v. i. [A.S. *dwealan*.] [DWAΛE (1), s.] To be delirious; to be in a stupor or unconscious.

"The cradel turned up so doug on ground
That the child lai dwealing." *Seven Sages*, 768.

dwāy, s. [A corruption of *dwale* (?).]

dway-berries, s. pl.

Bot.: *Atropa Belladonna*. (*Withering.*)

dwēll, *duel, *duelle, *dwellen, v. i. & t. [A.S. *dwealan* = to retard, delay, to mislead; cogn. with Dut. *dwalen* = to err; Icel. *drefja* = to dwell, to delay; Sw. *dvaljas* = to dwell; Dan. *dvale* = to linger; O. H. Ger. *twājan*; M. H. Ger. *dwellen* = to hinder, to delay (*Skeat*).] [DWAΛE (1), s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To go wrong, to err, to wander, to go astray.

"Fra thl bodes noht dweled I."
Early English Prayer; Pt. cxviii. 110.

*2. To remain, to delay, to stay.

"If schold long dwelle
Alle that sothe for to saye."
Legend of St. Gregory, 609.

3. To reside, to abide in a place, to have a habitation, to be a resident or inhabitant.

"They gave no part unto the Levites in the land save cities to dwell in."—*Joshua* xiv. 4.

4. To live or make one's abode in any form of habitation; to sojourn.

"Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles."—*Heb.* ix. 9.

*5. To abide, to remain, to continue in any state.

"You shall not seal to such a bond for me:
I'll rather dwell in my necessity."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. a.

6. To have one's seat, to abide, to exist.

"Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me."—*Romans* vii. 17.

*7. To be turned or attracted towards; to hang upon.

"The lovely gaze where every eye doth dwell."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

*8. To depend upon, to be in the power or control of. (Followed by *in*.)

"My hopes in heaven do dwell."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., III. 2.

¶ To dwell on or upon:

1. To continue on; to spend time or words upon; to lengthen out; to dilate upon.

"Upon this subject the inspired poet dwells through the whole sequel of the psalm."—*Bp. Horley: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 3.

2. To stand upon, to make much of, to stick to.

"Fain would I dwell on form."

Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, II. 2.

3. To hang upon; to fix the attention closely on.

"They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks."—*Buckminster*.

4. To dilate upon the importance of; to draw especial attention to.

*5. To depend upon; to be attached to.

"What great danger dwells upon my suit?"

Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 206.

B. Transitive:

1. To inhabit, to sojourn, or abide in.

"We sometimes
Who dwell this wild, constrained by want, come forth."
Milton: P. R., l. 330, 331.

2. To implant, to establish as an inhabitant of.

"The promise of the Father, who shall dwell
His spirit within them."
Milton: P. L., xli. 487, 488.

***dwēll**, *duelle, s. [Icel. *dvoil*.] Delay.

"He withoute duelle this dede can wide tell."
Kinhadre Jesu, 1078.

***dwēlled**, pret. & pa. par. [DWEΛL.]

dwēll'ēr, *dwell-are, s. [Eng. *dwell*; -er.] One who dwells or resides in any place; an inhabitant.

"The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

***dwēll'ēr-ess**, *dwell-er-esse, s. [Eng. *dwell*; -er-ess.] A female inhabitant.

"To thee, dwelleresse of the saddle valey."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xxi. 18.

dwēll-ing, *duell-ing, *duell-yng, *dwell-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [DWEΛL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of delaying; delay.

"Theunes by wenten withouten dwelling."
Alisaunder, 5, 208.

2. The act or state of living or sojourning in any place; residence.

3. A place in which to dwell; a habitation.

"Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons."—*Jeremiah* xlix. 33.

4. Continuance; state of life.

"Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field."
Daniel iv. 32.

dwell-ing-house, s. A house in which persons can live; specif. a private house, in contradistinction to a house of business, an office, warehouse, &c.

"A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwelling-house, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

dwell-ing-place, *dwell-yng-place, s. Any place in which persons can dwell; a place of residence.

"Oh it that the desert were my dwelling-place."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 177.

***dwel-sing**, *duel-singe, s. [DWAΛE (1), s. DWEOLE.] Falseness, lying, deceit.

"If thou doubtest in enie point that this beo dwelings
And noht soth that ich telle nou." *St. Swithin*, 105.

***dwēll'stēr**, s. [Eng. *dwell*, and fem. suff. -ster (q.v.).] A female dweller or inhabitant. (*Trench: Eng. Past & Present*, p. 112.)

***dweole**, *dwele, *dwele, s. [A.S. *gedweola* = error.] Deceit, falseness, unreality, emptiness, foolishness. [DWAΛE (1), s.]

"Prude and faire wede,
Al that is dweolede I seo."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 160.

***dweol-eth**, *dweoluheth, s. [Goth. *dwalitha*.] Foolishness, folly.

"Heo was igou a dweoleth."—*Ancren Riele*, p. 224.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

* **dweom - er - craft**, *s.* [A.S. *dwiomor*, *dweomor*, and *craft*.] Divination, magic.

"Felur hit wiste anan thurh his *dweomercraft*." *Layamon*, iii. 220.

* **dweom-er-lak**, * **dweomelace**, * **demer-layke**, * **demorlayke**, *s.* [A.S. *dwiomor*, *dweomor*; suff. *-lak*.] Magic.

"Devinores of demerlaykes that dremes cowe the rede." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 1578.

* **dwerf**, * **dwerffe**, * **dwergh**, * **dwerk**, *s.* [DWARF.]

dwin'-dle, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *dwinan*; Icel. *dvína*; Sw. *tvina*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shrink, to lose bulk, to diminish, to become less gradually.

"Come back! ye friendships long departed!"

That like o'erflowing streamlets started,

And now are dwindled one by one."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, l.

2. To degenerate, to sink.

"In florid beauty groves and fields appear,

Man seems the only growth that dwindles here."

Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. To pine away, to wear away, to lose strength, to fade away.

"Weary seven nights nine times nine,

Shall he dwindle, peak and pine."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To become diminished or decreased in number by gradual falling away or desertion; to be reduced.

"Under Greenhill there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were dwindled away." *Clarendon*.

5. To fade away; to disappear or vanish by degrees; as, All his expectations have dwindled away.

* **B. Trans.**: To make less; to cause to dwindle away.

* **dwin'-dle**, *s.* [DWINDLING, *v.*] The act, state, or process of dwindling away; degeneration.

"Growing every day greater in the dwindle of posterity." *Johnson: Life of Milton*.

dwin'-dled (died as **deld**), *pa. par. or a.* [DWINDLING, *v.*]

dwin'-ding, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWINDLING, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act, state, or process of becoming less or fading away.

* **dwine**, * **dwyne**, * **dwynyn**, *v.i.* [A.S. *dwinan*.] To dwindle, pine, or fade away. [DWINDLING, *v.*]

"All grete stormes dose a flour to *dwynne*."

Bampole: Pricks of Conscience, 703.

* **dwined**, *pa. par. or a.* [DWINING.]

dwin'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWINING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Declining in health.

dý-äd, *s. & a.* [Gr. *duás* (*duas*), genit. *duádōs* (*duados*) = the number two.]

A. As substantive:

* **1. Ord. Lang.**: Two units treated as one; a pair, a couple.

"A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad." *Cudworth: Intellect. System*, p. 376.

* **2. Chem.**: An element or radical which can directly unite with, or replace, two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element or monad radical. [DIATOMIC.]

B. As adj.: Dyadic (q.v.).

* **dý-äd'-io**, *a.* [Gr. *duadikós* (*duadikos*), from *duas* (*dua*) = two.] Pertaining to the number two; consisting of two parts or elements.

dyadic arithmetic, *s.* A system of notation in which only two figures—viz., 1 and 0—are used; thus 2 is represented by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 9 by 1001, &c.

† **dý-äs**, *s.* [Gr. *duás* (*duas*) = the number two.

Geol.: A term proposed by M. Marcon for the Permian formation. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" was divided into two distinct formations, the Trias and the Permian—the former mesozoic, the latter palæozoic. The name Dyas, proposed for the Permian, was designed to correspond in sound and in etymology to the name Trias, for the more recent formation. The term Dyas implied that the rocks so called were naturally divided into two series. Three, however, are

now admitted, as by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*—an Upper, a Middle, and a Lower Permian.

Dyaus, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hind. Myth.: A divinity of the Vedas, the god of the sky, and hence of rain. The name is the same as the Greek Ζεύς (*Zeus*), and Latin Joviter = Greek Ζεύς πατήρ (*Zeus pater*) = Father Zeus.

* **dýe** (1), *v.i.* [DYE.]

dýe (2), * **deye**, * **dyyin**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *deagan*, from *deag*, *deah* = colour, dye.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stain, to colour; to give a new and more or less permanent colour or tint to.

"And rams' skins dyed red." *Exod.* xxv. 5.

2. To stain or colour in any way.

"Enough of Greeks shall dye thy spear with gore,

But thou and Diomed be no more."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 231.

* **3. To pervade, to affect.**

"The subtle smelle strong so wide

That it *dide* alle the place aboute."

Romance of the Rose, 1704.

B. Intransitive:

1. To practise or perform the operation of dyeing; to follow the trade or business of a dyer.

"Suche [colours] as men *dye* with or paints."

Shakespeare: C. T., ii. 1, 637.

2. To take a colour in the process of dyeing; as, A cloth *dyes* well.

¶ * **To dye scarlet**: To drink deep till the face becomes scarlet.

"They call drinking deep, *dyeing scarlet*." *Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

dýe (1), *s.* [A.S. *deag*, *deah* = colour, hue.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A colouring liquor; a stain, a colour.

(2) A colour, a tinge.

"With like confusion different nations fly,

Of various habit, and of various dye."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 83, 84.

2. Fig.: Quality, character, grain.

"A wise and good ruler may not think it right to sanction this weakness; but he will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. In no case will he treat it as a crime of the blackest dye." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Dyeing: Dyes are organic and inorganic. The former are vegetable, except cochineal, sepiä, and the purple of the murex. Most of the vegetable colours do not exist naturally in plants, but are obtained by subjecting vegetable substances to special chemical treatment; as in the case of garancine, obtained from madder.

dye-house, *s.* A house or building in which the operation or process of dyeing is carried on.

"We also learned in the *dye-houses* that cloth being dyed blue with wood, is afterwards by the yellow decoction of wood-wax or wood-wax dyed into a green colour." *Boyle: Works*, i. 744.

dye-kettle, *s.*

Hot-making: The vat of dyeing liquid in which hats are dipped in order to colour them.

dye-stuff, *s.* The materials used in the operation of dyeing.

dye-vat, *s.* A beck or tub in which goods in piece or otherwise are saturated with a dye or a mordant in solution.

dye-wood, *s.* Any kind of wood from which a dye is extracted.

"Here are *dye-woods*, as fustick, &c." *Dampier: Voyages* (1st. 1699).

Dye-wood cutter: A machine for shaving wood into small chips; usually has a revolver-cutter, and resembles a rotary planer, except that it reduces the whole body of the log to chip. The rotating drum has adjustable serrated cutters. The wood is fed on an inclined slide, and propelled by a toothed follower, actuated by a spur-wheel and rack. (Knight.)

* **dýe** (2), *s.* [DIE, *s.*] Lot, chance, fortune.

dýed, *pa. par. or a.* [DYE, *v.*]

* **dýe-ing** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIE, *v.*]

dýe-ing (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DYE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The art of dyeing consists in impregnating fibre, in the state of cloth or otherwise, with colouring substances. Fibrous materials differ in their relative disposition to take colour. Their disposition to absorb and retain colour is in the following order, beginning with the one which has the greatest attraction for colour: Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. Woolen goods dyed before weaving are called wool-dyed; if after weaving, piece-dyed. Dye colours are substantive or adjective. The former act directly, imparting their tints by simple immersion in their infusions or decoctions; the latter, which are the more numerous, immediately requiring fixing or striking. The intermediate substances are called mordants. The mordant is first applied, and causes the dye which follows to adhere to the fibre, often singularly affecting its tint. Thus, cotton dipped in a solution of copperas (mordant) and then in a solution of logwood (dye) becomes black. If a solution of tin (mordant) be substituted for the salt of iron, the tint imparted by the logwood will be violet. Mordants were used in China and India from very distant periods, and are described by Pliny. [CALICO-PRINTING.] The invention of dyeing is attributed to the Phœnicians. Solomon (B.C. 1000) sent to Hiram of Tyre for a man "cunning to work in . . . purple and crimson and blue." Ezekiel speaks, in his burden of Tyre, of the "blue and purple from the isles of Elisha," which may mean the Peloponnesus and adjacent islands. The most celebrated dye of antiquity was the Tyrian purple, derived from a species of murex. Pliny cites two, the *buccinum* and *purpura*. A single drop of fluid was obtained from a sac in the throat of each animal. A quantity was heated with sea-salt, ripened by exposure for three days, diluted with five times its bulk of water, kept warm for six days, being occasionally skimmed; then clarified and applied as a dye to white wool previously prepared by the action of lime-water or fucus. The wool was first plunged into the *purpura*, and then into the *buccinum*. Sometimes a preliminary tint was given with coccus (kermes). The dye and dyed goods are celebrated in the Hebrew and other ancient scriptures. Prussian blue was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, 1710; aniline, in 1826, by Unverdorben. In 1856 Perkin, experimenting with aniline, treated it with bichromate of potassa and obtained mauve. Arsenic tried as a substitute for bichromate of potassa produced magenta; blue, green, violet, and other colours were subsequently produced. Hats (black) are dyed in a solution of sulphate of iron, verdigris, and logwood, at a temperature of 180° F. They are alternately dipped and aired, the process being repeated perhaps a dozen times. The hats are all on thin blocks, and a suit of five dozen fills a crate, which is swung from a crane, and thus raised and lowered as required. (Knight.)

dý-ër, * **dý-er**, * **di-ere**, * **dy-ere**, * **dýgh-er**, *s.* [Eng. *dye*; -er.] One whose occupation or business is the dyeing of cloth, &c.

"Verdigrise is used, by linen *dyers* in their yellow and greenish colours." *Spratt: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 258.

dyer's-bath, *s.* The dyeing material in the vat in which the fabric is immersed.

dyer's-broom, *s.*

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-greenwood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as DYER'S-BROOM (q.v.).

dyer's-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Roccella tinctoria*; also called Archil (q.v.).

dyer's-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Roseda Luteola*. (Britten & Holland.)

dyer's-spirit, *s.* Nitro-muriate of tin, employed as a mordant.

dyer's-weed, **dyer's-greenweed**, *s.* Botany:

1. A common book-name for *Genista tinctoria*.

2. *Roseda Luteola*, a plant belonging to the same genus as the Mignonette. It is cultivated for the sake of the beautiful yellow dye which it affords.

3. *Isatis tinctoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, whät, **fäll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, here, camel, hër, there; pine, **pít**, sire, sir, marine; **gö**, **pöt**, or, **wöre**, wolf, **wörk**, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, **füll**; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä. qu = kw.

dyer's-yellowweed, s.Bot.: *Ressedia luteola*. (*Withering, &c.*)**dye-stēr, s.** [Eng. *dye*, and suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A dyer."Swing Lock Porteous to a dyester's beam."—*Scott; Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xli.**dye-weed, s.** [Eng. *dye*, and *weed*.]Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. (*Britten & Holland.*)**dý-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [*DIE*, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. About to die, expiring, at the point of death.

"And the ruffians twain replied again,
"By a dying woman to pray."
—*Scott; Rokeby*, v. 27.

2. Mortal, destined to die, perishable.

3. Done, given, or uttered before death, or at the point of death: as, a *dying* wish, *dying* words.

4. Used by or for a dying person.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, the *dying* hour.

6. Coming or drawing to an end; fading away.

"That strain again! It had a *dying* fall."
—*Shakespeare; Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

7. Perishing in any way.

"Leaked is our bark and we, poor mates,
Stand on the *dying* deck."
—*Shakespeare; Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

C. As subst.: The act or state of expiring; death, decease.

"Death once dead, there's no more *dying* then."
—*Shakespeare; Sonnet* 146.**dý-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dying*; *-ly*.] In an expiring manner: as one dying.***dý-ing-nēss, s.** [Eng. *dying*; *-ness*.]

1. The state or condition of dying; death, decease.

2. Languor, faintness, languishment.

"Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*."
—*Congreve; Way of the World*, III. 6.**dýke, s.** [*DIKE*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stone-wall fence.

"The mason-laid that built the *lang dýke*."—*Scott; Antiquary*, ch. lv.

2. A sea-wall.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A bank of basalt or whin by which the strata or lodes are frequently divided.2. *Geol.*: [*DIKE*, s.].**dyke-reed, dyke-reve, s.**Law: An officer who has charge of the dykes and drains in fenny countries. (*Wharton.*)***dym-mond, s.** [*DINMONT*.] A wether of the second or third year. (*Scotch.*)**dý-nào-ti-nòm-ě-tēr, s.** [Gr. *δυναμῖς* (*dynamis*) = power, *ακτῖς* (*aktis*), genit. *ακτῖνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray or beam, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]Optics: An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light, and computing the power of object-glasses. [*ACTINOMETER*.]**dý-na-grāph, s.**

Aerostation: An apparatus which records the lift of an object at the various speeds of its course.

dý-nām, s. [Fr. *dynamie*, from Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power.]Eng.: A term used to express a unit of work equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot of space in one second; a foot-pound. [*DYNE*.]**dý-nām-ě-tēr, s.** [Fr. *dynamètre*, from Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope. This power is the ratio of the solar focal distance of the object glass to the focal distance of the eye-piece considered as a single lens; this being the same as the ratio of the diameter of the aperture of the telescope to the diameter of its image or disc formed at the solar focus, and seen through the eye-piece, the object of the instrument is to measure the exact diameter of this image, which can be either pro-

jected on mother-of-pearl or measured by optical means.

dý-na-mēt-ric, dý-na-mēt-ri-cal, a. [Fr. *dynamétrique*.] [*DYNAMETER*.] Of or pertaining to a dynameter.**dý-nām-ic, dý-nām-ic-al, a.** [Gr. *δυναμικός* (*dynamikos*), from *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power.]

1. Pertaining or relating to power, strength, or dynamics.

"Its immensity is *dynamic*, not divine."—*J. Martineau*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the effect of the forces or moving agencies in nature.

"The sources of those great deposits of *dynamical* efficiency which are laid up for human use in our coal strata."—*Herschel; Astronomy* (1838), § 299.**dynamical-absorption, s.**Nat. Phil.: The absorption of heat when dynamic chilling (q.v.) takes place. (*Tyndall.*)**dynamical-electricity, s.** Current electricity. [*GALVANISM*.]**dynamic-chilling, s.**Nat. Phil.: The chill or cold produced when a tube full of gas or vapour is rapidly exhausted. The missing heat has gone to produce motion. (*Tyndall.*)**dynamic-energy, s.**

Nat. Phil.: The force contained in a moving body.

dynamic-heating, s.Nat. Phil.: The heat imparted to the particles of a gas when the latter is entering an exhausted tube. It is produced by the collision of the particles against the sides of the vessel. (*Tyndall.*)**dynamic-radiation, s.**Nat. Phil.: The radiation of heat when the dynamic heating of gas takes place. [*DYNAMIC HEATING*.] (*Tyndall.*)**dynamic theory, s.**

Physics:

† 1. An hypothesis broached by Kant that all matter originated from the action of two mutually antagonistic forces—attraction and repulsion. All the predicates of these two forces are attributed by Kant to motion.

2. (*Of heat*) A theory or hypothesis—that now generally accepted as the correct one—which represents a heated body as being simply a body the particles of which are in a state of vibration. This vibratory movement increases as the body is still more heated, and diminishes proportionately as it more or less rapidly cools. It is called also the Mechanical theory of heat.**dý-nām-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *dynamical*; *-ly*.] In a dynamical manner; as regards dynamics.A straight line, *dynamically* speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free."—*Herschel; Astronomy* (1838), § 491.**dý-nām-ics, s. pl.** [*DYNAMIC*, a.]1. Nat. Phil.: The science which treats of the action of force. It is divided into two branches: Statics, i.e., that branch which investigates the action of force in causing rest, or preventing change of motion; and Kinetics, that branch which deals with the action of force in producing or changing motion. The whole science is popularly called Mechanics, dynamics being restricted to the branch properly called kinetics. [*KINETICS*, *MECHANICS*, *STATICS*.]

2. Phil.: The moving moral as well as physical forces of any kind, as well as the laws which relate to them.

3. Music: That branch of musical science which treats of or relates to the force of musical sounds.

¶ *Geological dynamics*: The branch of geology which treats of the aqueous, igneous, or other agencies which have brought about the long series of changes culminating in the present system of things.**dý-nām-ism, s.** [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.**dý-na-mit-ard, s.** [Eng. *dynamite*; *-ard*.] A dynamiter (q.v.)."The dynamitards are again going to attempt to wreck buildings in London."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.**dý-nam-ite, s.** [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power, force; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Chem.: An explosive compound invented by Nobel. It is a mixture of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine with 25 per cent. of infusorial silica. The silica renders the powder less liable to explode from concussion. This is dynamite proper, but dynamite is also used as a generic name for other mixtures of nitro-glycerine: as colonial powder, which is gunpowder with a mixture of 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine; dualine, which contains 30 to 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassa; lithofractor, which contains 35 per cent. of nitro-glycerine mixed with silica, and a gun powder made with nitrate of baryta and coal.

dý-na-mite, v.t. [*DYNAMITE*, s.]

1. To blow up or destroy by, or as by, dynamite.

2. To mine or charge with dynamite.

dý-na-mit-ēr, s. [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; *-er*.] A supporter of the dynamite policy."The work of Irish dynamiters."—*Echo*, Nov. 6, 1886.**dý-na-mit-ism, s.** [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; *-ism*.] The use of explosives as a means of securing political ends; any scheme or theory which involves such use of explosives.**dý-na-mō, s.** [An abbrev. of *dynamo-electric machine*.] [*DYNAM*.]Mach.: Strictly, any machine by which mechanical motion is transformed into electric current. Such a term would be thus applicable to all magneto-electric machines in which a current is produced in coils of wire rotated in the neighbourhood of a magnet. It was, however, pointed out in 1867 by Siemens and Wheatstone independently, that by reason of a slight amount of residual magnetism in the iron, coils rotated in the field of even ordinary soft iron electro-magnets, produce a small current, which if passed round the field-magnets rapidly exalt this magnetism, until the full power of the machine is in a few seconds developed. To this class of machine, devoid of permanent exciting magnets, the term *Dynamo*, or *Dynamo-electric machine* is now by usage restricted.**dynamo-electric machine, s.** [*DR-NAMO*.]**dý-na-mō-gēn-ě-sis, s.** [*DYNAMOGENY*.]**dý-na-mō-gēn-ic, a.** [Eng. *dynamogen(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogeny.**dý-na-mōg-ēn-ě, dý-na-mō-gēn-ě-sis, s.** [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power, and combining form *-γενεα* (*-genēa*) = producing, or Eng. *genesis*.] The production of increased nervous activity; the development of nerve-force. (*Dr. Brown-Sequard.*)**dý-nām-ō-grāph, s.** An instrument containing an elliptic spring and so devised as to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of the person who compresses the spring.**dý-na-mōm-ě-tēr, dý-nōm-ě-tēr, s.**[Gr. *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] [*DYNAMETER*.] A power measurer. Leroy's dynamometer is a spiral spring in a tube. Power is applied to condense the spring, and the pressure indicated by a graduated bar. Regnier's dynamometer consists of an elliptic spring whose collapse in the direction of its minor axis is made to move an index-finger on graduated arcs. The Sector dynamometer is made of a bar of steel, bent in the middle, and having a certain flexibility. To each limb is attached an arc which passes through a slot in the other limb. Loops at the ends of the arcs permit the device to be placed between the power and the load, so that the limbs are drawn together when power is applied. When the problem is to ascertain the force transmitted through a revolving shaft, a break loaded with known weights is used.**dý-na-mō-mēt-ric, dý-na-mō-mēt-ri-cal, a.** [Eng. *dynamometer*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or the measuring of force.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

dynamometrical brake, s. A form of dynamometer (q.v.). Prony's friction-brake is a test which involves the loss of power, as it consists in opposing a frictional impediment to the motion. The measure is relative as compared with other machines similarly tested, and is determined by the power evinced to resist given frictional opposition to the continuance of the motion. Thompson's friction-brake dynamometer has been contrived for estimating the amount of power transmitted through a shaft by means of clamping-blocks, a lever, and suspended weights. The requirement of a perfect dynamometer is that it shall not be itself a charge upon the power; that is, that by its interposition the expenditure of driving force required shall not be sensibly increased. This property belongs to all that class in which the power of the motor acts directly with all its force to produce flexure in springs, while the springs by their effort of recoil transmit it undiminished to the machine. (Knight.)

***dŷ-nást, s.** [Gr. *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler.]

1. A ruler, a chief, a prince.
2. A dynasty, a government.

***dŷ-nās-ta, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler.] A tyrant, a despotic ruler.

dŷ-nās-tēs, s. Gr. *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a master, or ruler.]

Entom. : A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Dynastidae (q.v.). They are the largest beetles of the order, and come from India, South America, &c. None are British. [DYNASTIDÆ.]

dŷn-ās-tic, a. [Gr. *δυναστικός* (*dunastikos*), from *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a government.] Of or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

dŷ-nās-ti-ōism, s. Royal or imperial power wielded by successive members of the same family.

dŷ-nās-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dynastes* = Gr. *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler, a master, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom. : A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects. They are remarkably powerful, and may be regarded as the giants of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the earth and in decaying timber, on which they chiefly feed. They are principally natives of tropical countries. They include the Atlas-beetle, the Elephant-beetle, the Hercules-beetle, &c.

dŷ-nās-ti-dan, s. [Mod. Lat. *dynastidæ*], and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Entom. : A member of the coleopterous family DYNASTIDÆ (q.v.).

dŷn-as-tŷ, s. [Gr. *δυναστεία* (*dunasteia*) = lordship; *δυναστής* (*dunastēs*) = a lord or ruler; *δυναμαί* (*dynamai*) = to be strong or able; Fr. *dynastie*.]

- *1. Government, rule, sovereignty.
- *2. A kingdom, a separate government.

"Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes."—Pope.

*3. A line, race, or succession of sovereigns of the same family who reign over a particular country; also the period during which a certain family reigns.

"Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation."—Bale: *Origin of Manikud*.

dŷne, s. [For etym. see ¶.] The force which, acting upon a gramme for a second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second. It is the C. G. S. unit of force. Or it may be defined as the force which, acting upon a gramme, produces the C. G. S. unit of acceleration. Or again, as the force which, acting upon any mass for one second, produces the C. G. S. unit of momentum. (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1873), ch. iii., p. 12.)

¶ The extract which follows explains at once the etymology, the origin, and the meaning of the word *dŷne*.

"As regards the name to be given to the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δυναμῖς* (*dynamis*). The form *dynamy* appears to be the most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynam* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form *dŷne*, though not

fashioned according to strict rules of etymology, will probably be generally preferred in this country. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to construct a system with a view to its becoming international, we think that the termination of the word should for the present remain an open question. But we would earnestly request that whichever form of the word be employed, its meaning be strictly limited to the unit of force of the C. G. S. system—that is to say, the force which, acting upon a gramme of matter for a second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second." (First Report of the Com. of Brit. Assoc. for the Selection & Nomenclature of Dynamical & Electrical Units, 1873.) [DYNAM.]

"The *dŷne* is about 1·02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface."—Brit. Assoc. Report (1873), p. 224.

dŷ-ōx-ŷ-lite, s. [Gr. *δίoxŷlith*; Gr. *δύο* (*duo*) = two; *δύς* (*duis*) = sharp . . . and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min. : The same as LANAKITE (q.v.).

dŷs-, pref. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, bad; cogn. with Sansc. *duḥ*, *dur-*; Goth. *tus*, *tuz-*; O. H. Ger. *zur-*; Ger. *zer-*.] An inseparable prefix, denoting, ill, bad, unlucky, hard, &c.

dŷs-es-thēs-ŷ-a, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, &c., and *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception; *αἰσθάνομαι* (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive.]

Path. : Insensibility, impaired feeling or sensitiveness.

dŷs-as-tēr, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, and *αστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont. : A genus of irregular Echinoids, the type of the family Dysasteridæ (q.v.).

dŷs-as-tēr-ŷ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *dysaster*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont. : A family of irregular Echinoids, found in the Oolite and Chalk. Also called Collyritidæ (q.v.).

dŷs-chrō-a, s. [Gr. *δυσχρόα* (*duschromia*) = a bad colour: *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, &c., and *χρόα* (*chroia*) = colour.]

Med. : A discolouration or discoloured state of the skin.

dŷs-cla-sīte, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, hard, &c., and *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a breaking; *κλάω* (*klāō*) = to break.]

Min. : A mineral composed of a congeries of minute acicular crystals, commonly fibrous, but also found compact. Lustre, sub-pearly; colour, white, with a shade of yellow or blue; frequently opalescent. It is very tough. It occurs in trap or related eruptive rocks in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, &c. It is also called Okerrite (q.v.). (Dana.)

dŷs-cōl-ōus, a. [Gr. *δύσκολος* (*duskolos*) = hard to satisfy with food: *δŷs* (*duis*) = hard, and *κόλον* (*kolon*) = food.]

Med. (Of diseases) : Harassing, wearing.

***dŷs-crā-ŷi-a, *dŷs-crā-ŷŷ, s.** [Gr. *δυσκρασία* (*duskrasia*): *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture.]

Med. : An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

"In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions."—Floyer: *Humours*.

dŷs-cra-sīte, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, &c., and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixing; *κεράννυμι* (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

Min. : The same as DISCRASE (1), s

dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ-ō, dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ-cal, a. [Gr. *δυσεντερικός* (*dusenterikos*).] [DYSENTERY.]

Medical :

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of dysentery.

"Almost as useful in *dysenteric* complaints."—Grainger: *Sugar-Cane* (Note to v. 144).

2. Accompanied by, or proceeding from dysentery.

"A flux, for the most part *dysenterical*."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 756.

3. Affected with, or suffering from dysentery.

***dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ-ōis, a.** [Eng. *dysentery*; *-ōis*.]

Med. : Suffering from dysentery; dysenteric. "All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenteric* person that can relish nothing."—Gautcher.

dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ, s. [Gr. *δυσεντερία* (*dusentēria*) = a bowel complaint, from *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, and *έντερον* (*enteron*), pl. *έντερα* (*entera*) = the bowels, from *έντός* (*entos*) = within.]

Med. : A febrile, infectious, tropical disease, not common in this country. It may be acute or chronic, or again complex, and is very intractable and highly dangerous. It is seated in the large intestines, the lower part of the bowel, but sometimes extends upwards into the small intestine above the ileo-colic valve. Dysentery is accompanied by straining, and scanty mucous and bloody stools, containing little or no feces. The most frequent complication is with the liver and disease of the kidney. There is feverishness throughout, dry skin, furred tongue, thirst, sleeplessness, quick pulse, despondency, and so forth, slow convalescence, rarely complete, leaving the patient frequently a complete wreck. Ipecacuanha is the chief remedy, especially in the acute cases; opium is more useful in the chronic stage, with warm baths and careful regimen. In the scorbutic form, the Bael fruit is the best remedy. Dysentery usually commences with griping diarrhoea and excruciating tormina, shooting or cutting pains, and leaves behind tenesmus, or the exhausting sensation that there is still something in the bowel to pass. In favourable cases recovery may take place in from three to four weeks, but death sometimes occurs in ten or twelve days, or the case may extend over months or years, till the patient becomes like a living skeleton. Altogether it is one of the most hopeless complaints which human flesh is heir to, and gives rise to many chronic abdominal diseases, for which death is the only physician.

dŷs-ēn-tēr-ŷ-ōis, a. [DYSOGENESIS.] Barren, sterile, opposed to fecund. (Darwin.)

dŷs-gēn-ō-sis, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = with difficulty, and *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = generation.] The condition of not breeding freely, infecundity, sterility.

dŷs-kō-lite, s. [Gr. *δύσκολος* (*duskolos*) = wearying, harassing (ŷ), and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min. : The same as SAUSSURITE (q.v.).

†dŷs-lō-gist-ŷ-ō, a. [Formed with Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, bad, on analogy of *eulogistic* (q.v.).] Expressing or conveying disapproval, censure, or opprobrium; opprobrious, censorious.

"Whenever he is in any *dyslogistic* extremity."—Blackwood's Magazine, Oct., 1851, p. 482.

†dŷs-lō-gist-ŷ-cal-ŷŷ, adv. [Eng. *dyslogistic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] In a dyslogistic or censorious manner; so as to convey censure, disapproval, or opprobrium.

"Transcendentalist . . . is now *dyslogistically* employed among us."—T. H. Green. (*Ogilvie*.)

***dŷs-lō-gŷŷ, s.** [Formed with Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, bad; and on analogy of *eulogy* (q.v.).] Dispraise.

"In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy*."—Caryl: *Miscell.*, iv. 117.

dŷs-lū-ŷte, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = ill, hard, &c., *λύω* (*lŷō*) = to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min. : A mineral of yellowish-brown or greyish-brown colour, a variety of Gahnite (q.v.), containing zinc, iron, and manganese.

dŷs-lŷs-in, s. [Gr. *δŷs* (*duis*) = difficult, and *λύσις* (*lusis*) = soluble, a loosening or dissolving.]

Chem. : An amorphous substance, $C_{24}H_{36}O_8$. Obtained by decomposing chloroiodic or chloro-iodic acid by heating them to 300°, or treating them with dilute sulphuric acid. Dyslysine is insoluble in water, acids, potash, and alcohol (hence its name), but soluble in ether. Alcohol potash converts it into chloroiodic acid. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

***dŷs-nō-mŷ, s.** [Gr. *δυσνομία* (*dusnomia*) = lawlessness: *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The enactment of bad laws, bad legislation.

dŷs-ō-dile, s. [Gr. *δυσωδός* (*dusōdōs*) = ill-smelling: *δŷs* (*duis*) = bad, ill, and *ὀδός* (*odōs*) = to smell.] A species of coal which while burning emits a very fetid smell. It is found in masses of thin layers, of a greenish or yellowish-grey colour.

***dŷs-ō-pl-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *δυσωπία* (*dusōpia*).]

Med. : The same as DYSPSYP (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite. cūr. rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

dys-ōp-sy, *s.* [Gr. *δυσ* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the sight; *ὀπτομαι* (*optomai*) = to see.]

Med.: Dimness or weakness of sight

dys-ō-rēx-i-a, **dys-ō-rēx-y**, *s.* [Gr. *δυσ* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *ὀρεξις* (*orexis*) = a longing, desire; *ὀρεῖν* (*oreō*) = to stretch out after.]

Med.: A want of appetite; a bad or depressed appetite.

dys-pēp-si-a, **dys-pēp-sy**, *s.* [Lat. *dyspepsia*, from Gr. *δυσπεψία* (*dyspepsia*), from *δυσπεπτος* (*dyspeptos*) = bad or hard to digest: *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, hard, &c., and *πέπρω* (*peptō*) = to cook, to digest.]

Med.: Indigestion (q.v.).

"He told me that I've got a *dyspepsy*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xiii.

dys-pēp-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *δυσπεπτος* (*dyspeptos*) = bad or hard to digest.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia.
2. Suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

"The only great writer who has disparaged Scott is his *dyspeptic* countryman, Carlyle."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct. 1882, p. 516.

B. As subst.: A person suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

***dys-phā-ḡi-a**, ***dys-phā-ḡy**, *s.* [Gr. *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.]

Med.: A difficulty of swallowing

***dys-phō-ni-a**, ***dys-phō-ny**, *s.* [Gr. *δυσφωνία* (*dysphōnia*), from *δυσφωνος* (*dysphōnos*), from *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *φώνη* (*phōnē*) = a voice.]

Med.: A difficulty in speaking, arising from a disease or malformation of the organs.

dys-phōr-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *δυσφωρία* (*dysphoria*) = pain hard to be borne; *δυσφωρος* (*dysphoros*) = hard to bear: *δύς* (*dus*) = hard, bad, &c., and *φωρός* (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying; *φέρω* (*phērō*) = to bear.]

Med.: Morbid restlessness, producing wakefulness at night; the disease or morbid symptoms colloquially termed the Fidgets (q.v.). (*Cheyne: Wakefulness*, in *Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

***dys-phu-ist-ic**, *a.* [Formed with Gr. pref. *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, &c., on analogy of *euphuistic* (q.v.).] Not euphuistic; not refined.

"It contains . . . two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man."—*Swinburne: A Study of Shakespeare*, ch. I, p. 62.

dys-pnoē-a, *s.* [Gr. *δυσπνοία* (*dyspnoia*), from *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, &c., and *πνοή* (*pnoē*) = breath; *πνέω* (*pneō*) = to breathe.]

Med.: Difficulty of breathing.

***dys-pnoē-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *δυσπνοικός* (*dyspnoikos*) = short of breath.]

Med.: Suffering from shortness of breath; resulting from dyspnea.

dys-s-nite, *s.* [Etym. not obvious.]

Min.: Sesquissulfate of Manganese. Dana considers it altered Fowlerite. It is from Franklin, New Jersey.

***dys-tēl-ē-ōi-ō-ḡy**, *s.* [Gr. *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill; *τέλος* (*telos*), genit. *τέλεος* (*teleos*) = end, purpose, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A word invented by Professor Haeckel, of Jena, to express that branch of physiology which treats of the apparent "purposelessness" observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures.

dys-thēt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δυσθετος* (*dusthetos*) = ill-conditioned, from *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *θετός* (*thetos*) = placed, situated; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Med.: Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad state of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dys-tōme, *a.* [Gr. *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having an imperfect tracture or cleavage.

dys-tōm-ic, **dys-tōm-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *dystome*(ic), -ic, -ous.]

Min.: The same as *DYSTOME* (q.v.).

dys-ūr-i-a, *s.* [DYSURY.]

dys-ūr-ic, *a.* [Gr. *δυσουρικός* (*dusourikos*) = pertaining to dysury; Fr. *dysurique*.] [DYSURY.]

Med.: Of or pertaining to dysury.

dīs-u-rŷ, **dys-u-rŷ-a**, ***diss-u-ry**, *s.* [Gr. *δυσουρία* (*dysouria*), from *δύς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *οὐρον* (*ouron*) = urine.]

Med.: Difficulty and pain in passing urine; when extreme it is called stranguaria, and entire suppression or retention is known as ischuria.

dys-yn-tri-bite, **dys-syn-tri-bite**, *s.* [Gr. *δύς* (*dus*) = with difficulty, and *συντρίβω* (*suntribō*) = to rub together.]

Min.: The same as GIESECKITE (q.v.).

dŷ-tis-ḡi-dæ, **dī-tic-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dytiscus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ida*.]

Entom.: A family of predaceous Beetles, abundant in stagnant water. When inactive or hibernating they conceal themselves in the thick tufts of aquatic herbage or in the soft mud. They become active in the early spring, and may be then seen moving in the water by the propulsion of their strong hind legs, and coming at intervals to the surface to breathe. The antennæ are smooth, and destitute of pubescence. There are three sub-families. They have the same faculty as the Carabidæ of emitting a fetid liquid for defensive purposes through the interval between the head and thorax. They are able to make good use of their wings, flying a considerable distance from pond to pond.

dŷ-tis-cūs, **dŷ-ti-cūs**, *s.* [Gr. *δυτικός* (*dytikos*) = fond of diving; *δύνω* (*duō*) = to plunge.]

Entom.: A genus of predaceous Water-beetles, the type of the family Dytidæ (q.v.). Six species are found in Britain; *Dytiscus*



DYTICUS.

marginalis being one of our commonest pond insects, and the favourite tenant of many a juvenile aquarium. The first form is that used by Linnaeus.

dŷ-vour, *s.* [Fr. *dévoir*.] A debtor who cannot pay; a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

"Thief, beggar, and *dysour* were the saddest terms."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, lett. ii.

dŷv-yn-is-tre, *s.* [Eng. *divine*, and suff. -*ster*.] A diviner, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.

"As I *can* never, I *can* not tellen where."
Therefore I stynte, I *can* not *dŷvynstere*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,812, 2,813.

džer-ēn, **džer-ōn**, *s.* [A Tartar word.]

Zool.: *Procapra gutturosa*, an antelope from Central Asia.

dzig-gē-tai, *s.* [DJIGGETAL]

E.

E, e. The fifth letter and the second vowel in the English language. It has three principal sounds, the first long, and corresponding to the sound of *i* in French and Italian, as in *me*; the second short, as in *men*, *set*; the third like *ā* or the French *ê*, as in *there*. There is also the modification caused by the short or long *e* being followed by *r*, as in *her* and *here*, and the *u* or dropped sound of *i*, as in *camel*. E occurs in words more frequently than any other letter of the English

alphabet, this being in a great measure due to the fact that it represents in many instances the Anglo-Saxon *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*. It is pronounced with a medium opening of the mouth, the tongue being turned to the inner roof of the palate, and softly striking the upper great teeth. E is largely used as a final vowel to lengthen the preceding syllable, being itself silent: as *man*, *mane*; *can*, *cane*. Sometimes, however, it exercises no influence on the preceding vowel, as in *gone*, *give*. It is also used after *c* and *g* to denote the softened sounds of those letters: *c* followed by *e* being pronounced as *s*, and *g* followed by *e*, as *j*. Up to the end of the fourteenth century the final *e* was in most cases pronounced, except before a vowel, or letter *h*: thus the first line of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* was pronounced as follows:

"Whan that Aprilil with his shouris swote."

When the letter *e* is doubled the sound is the same as that of the long single *e*; as, in *deem*, *seem*, &c. The digraph *ea* is, in most cases, sounded as long *e*, but occasionally as short *e*; as in *lead* (the metal), *tread*, &c. The combination *ei* has two sounds: the first the same as long *e*, as in *receive*, *deceive*, &c.; the second that of long *a*, or French *ê*, as in *reign*, *feign*, &c. The digraph *ie* has the sound of long *e*, as in *siege*, *believe*, &c.

E. As an *initial* is used for East, as in charts: E. by S. = East by South.

E. As a *symbol* is used:

1. In numerals: For 250.
2. In Chem.: For the element Erbium.
3. In Music:

(1) For the note Hypate in Greek music (q.v.).

(2) The key-note of the Church mode, called Phrygian.

(3) The note Elami in the system of Hexachords.

(4) The third note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *mi* of the Italians.

¶ Properly restricted to the E above tenor C, the octave above it being represented by *e*, and the octave below it by *EE*.

(5) The key having four sharps in its signature.

4. In Church Calendar: For the fifth of the Dominical letters.

E. As a *prefix* (Lat. *e*, *ex*) is used to signify from, out of, or away from, and also privation. [EX-]

***e**, ***ee**, *s.* [EYE.]

"About hys hals an quibisil hung had he,
Was all his solace for tinsale of his E."
Douglas: Virgil, 90, 91.

¶ *Ee of the day*: Noon, midday.

ee-bree, *s.* Eye-brow.

ēach, ***ech**, ***eche**, *a. & pron.* [A.S. *ēac*, or *ēlc*, the latter being probably the correct form, from *ā + lic*, or *ā + ge + lic* = *aye-like* or *ever-like*; Dut. *elk*; O. H. Ger. *ēogalich*; M. H. Ger. *etiglich*; Ger. *jeglich*.]

A. As adj.: Every one of a number considered separately; all

"Each man's happiness depends upon himself."
Berne: Letters, No. 71.

B. As pron.: Every one of a number taken or considered separately.

"Let each
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 541-43.

¶ The correspondent word to *each* is *other*:

"Let each esteem other better than himself."
Philippians, ii. 3.

The two words are used elliptically as, *as*,

"Tis said they eat each other."—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.

That is, they eat, *each* eats the *other*.

***ēach-whēre**, *adv.* [Eug. *each*, and *where*.] Everywhere.

"The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-christian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church."—*J. P. Hall: Remains*, p. 309.

ēad, **ēd**, [A.S. *æd*, *ed*.] An element in English names, signifying happiness, good fortune, or blessedness. Thus *Edward* (*Edward*) signifies happy preserver, *Edgar* (*Edgar*) happy power, *Edwin* (*Eadwin*) happy conqueror.

***ēad-ish**, *s.* [EDDISH.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **ḡōwl**; **cat**, **ḡell**, **chorus**, **ḡhin**, **benḡh**; **go**, **ḡem**; **thin**, **ḡhis**; **sin**, **aḡ**; **expect**, **ḡenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-ḡion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ē-a-gēr, *e-gre, a. [O. Fr. *elgre, atgre*; Fr. *agire* = acrid, sharp; Lat. *acrem, accus.* of *acer* = sharp, keen; Sp. *agrio*; Ital. & Port. *agrio*.]

1. Sharp, acrid.

"She was like thing for hunger dead,
That had her life only by bread."
Kneadu with elsel strong and agre."
—*Romance of the Rose*, 144-7.

*2. Sour, acid.

"It doth posset
And curd like *eager* droppings into milk."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 5.

*3. Sharp, keen, biting.

"A nipping and an eager air."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 4.

4. Full of asperity, bitter.

"Vex him with eager words."
—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, II. 6.

5. Impetuous, vehement, ardent.

(1) Of persons:

"Hunger will enforce them to be more eager."
—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, I. 2.

(2) Of things:

"What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this *eager* cry?"
—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, v. 3.

*6. Ardently desirous; excited by an ardent desire to attain, obtain, or succeed in anything.

"Many whom shame would have restrained from leading the way to the prince's quarters were *eager* to imitate an example which they never would have set."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ It is now followed by *for*, or an infinitive, but *of*, *on*, and *after* were formerly also used.

"His Numidiau genius
Is well disposed to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager* on it."
—*Addison: Cato*, I. 1.

*7. Brittle, not ductile.

"Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself."
—*Locke*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eager*, earnest, and serious: "*Eager* is used to qualify the desires or passions; *earnest* to qualify the wishes or sentiments; the former has either a physical or moral application, the latter altogether a moral application: a child is *eager* to get a plaything; a hungry person is *eager* to get food; a covetous man is *eager* to seize whatever comes within his grasp; a person is *earnest* in solicitation; *earnest* in exhortation; *earnest* in devotion. *Eagerness* is most faulty; it cannot be too early restrained; we can seldom have any substantial reason to be *eager*; *earnestness* is always taken in the good sense; it denotes the inward conviction of the mind, and the warmth of the heart when awakened by important objects. A person is said to be *earnest*, or in *earnest*; a person or thing is said to be *serious*: the former characterizes the object itself. In regard to persons, in which alone they are to be compared, *earnest* expresses more than *serious*; the former is opposed to lukewarmness, the latter to unconcernedness; we are *earnest* as to our wishes or our persuasions; we are *serious* as to our intentions: the *earnestness* with which we address others depends upon the force of our conviction; the *seriousness* with which we address them depends upon our sincerity, and the nature of the subject; the preacher *earnestly* exhorts his hearers to lay aside their sins; he *seriously* admonishes those who are guilty of irregularities." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

eager-hearted, a. Of eager heart.

"Every dog is eager-hearted,
All the four are in the race."

Wordsworth: *Incident Characteristic of a Dog*.

ē-a-gēr, *e-a-gre, *hi-gre, *a-ker, *ai-ker, *ack-er, *a-gar, s. [A.S. *egor*, *egor*, in compos. *egor-streām*, *egor-streām* = ocean-stream; Icel. *eygir* = ocean. (Skeat.)] The bore in river, the commotion and high wave produced by the influx of the water of the ocean into the mouth of a river at the flow of the tide. [AKER, BORE (2), s.]

"Like an eagle rode in triumph on the tide."
Dryden: *Threnodia Augustalis*, 135.

"This word [aker] is still of local use to denote the commotion caused in some tidal rivers, at the flow of the tide. In the Ouse, near Downham Bridge, above Lynn, the name is *eager*, as also in the Nene, between Wilsch and Peterborough, and the Ouse near York, and other rivers. Camden calls the meeting of the Avon and Severn *aggre*. Compare Skinner, under the word *eager*. In Craven dial, *aker* is a ripple on the water. *Aker* seems, however, to have had a more extended meaning, as applied to some turbulent currents, or commotions of the deep."—*Albert Way*, note in *Prompt*, Parv.

ē-a-gēr-lý, adv. [Eng. *eager*; -ly.]

*1. Sharply, keenly, bitterly.

"Abundance of rain flows so *eagerly* as it falls, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in."—*Knoles: History of the Turke*.

2. In an eager manner, ardently; with slacrity, eageriness, or impetuosity.

"The tidings were *eagerly* welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ē-a-gēr-nēss, s. [Eng. *eager*; -ness.]

*1. Sharpness, acridity, tartness, sourness.

"*Asprosa*: full of sourness or *eagerness*."—*Florio: New World of Words*.

2. Impetuosity, vehemence, violence, ardour, zeal.

"The Lower House went to work with the double *eagerness* of rapacity and of animosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. The state or quality of being eager or ardently desirous for anything; ardent desire.

"She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint."
—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.

ē-a-gle (1), s. & a. [Fr. *aigle*, from Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, so called from its colour; *aquilus* = brown, dark-coloured.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: Any bird of the sub-family Aquilina. For details see ¶ (1), (2), &c.



EAGLE.

(2) *Pl.*: The English name of the Aquilinæ, a sub-family of Falconidae. The beak is long, hooked only at the apex; the fourth quill is the largest. The average size of the species is larger than that of the other Falconidae, but the greatest perfection of raptorial structure is in the sub-family Falconinæ and its typical genus Falco. Compared with them the Aquilinæ are cowardly birds. The eagles are generally distributed over the world. They lay about two eggs, white and spotted, especially at the thicker end.

2. *Her.*: The eagle, borne upon a spear, was used by the Persians as a standard in the battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401. The Romans used eagles of silver, or more rarely of gold, carried in the same ways as standards. They were first introduced about A.C. 104. The Napoleon dynasty of French rulers also adopted the eagle as their symbol. A double-headed eagle is the emblem of Russia, of Austria, and of Prussia. It is said to have been introduced as early as A.D. 802, by Charlemagne, who meant to suggest by it that the government, both of the Roman and German empires was in his hands. The American White-headed or Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is the emblem of the United States. There is a White Eagle Order of Knighthood in Russia, and there are Orders of the Black, Golden, and Red Eagles in Germany.

¶ The eagle played a conspicuous part in the apotheosis of Roman Emperors. Herodian (iv. 2), after describing the fring of the funeral pile, says, "From the highest and smallest story, as from a pinnacle, an eagle is let loose to mount into the sky, which is believed by the Romans to carry the soul of the Emperor from earth to heaven, and from that time he is worshipped with the other gods." The medals struck in honour of an apotheosis show an altar with fire thereon, and the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, taking flight. Dryden refers to this custom in the opening lines of his *Heroic Stanza* on the late Lord Protector.

3. *Numis.*: Various royal individuals and dynasties have placed the eagle on their coins. This was done notably by the Seleucids in Syria and the Ptolemies in Egypt. The following are the coins most frequently called Eagles:—

(1) An old Irish coin, current about A.D. 1272. It was suppressed under Edward I.

(2) A gold coin current in the United States, equal to ten dollars; weight, 16.718 grammes, or 258 grains; fineness, .900; value, £2 1s. 1d. sterling. In 1870 coins of the same fineness and of proportional weight were struck, called the Double-eagle, Half-eagle, and Quarter-eagle.

4. *Astron.*: A constellation in the northern hemisphere. [AQUILA, 2.]

5. *Ecclesiol.*: A lectern or reading-desk in churches, in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an eagle: as, eagle wings.

¶ (1) *American Bald Eagle*: The same as *American White-tailed Eagle* (q.v.).

(2) *American White-tailed Eagle*: *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. [EAGLE, II. 2.] The Bald, or White-tailed, Eagle of the United States is a large and powerful bird, with a much greater spread of wing than the European White-tailed species. It is generally found on the sea-coast or on lake or river borders. It feeds largely on fish, which it is said to obtain by stratagem, watching till the Fish Hawk, or Osprey, has taken a fish, and then robbing it of its prey. It also makes havoc among young lambs and pigs. Its nest is made in tall trees, and it returns every year to the same nest. Its attachment to its young is said to be very great. The Bald Eagle has been adopted as the national emblem of the United States.

(3) *Booted Eagle*: *Aquila pennata*.

(4) *Cinereous Eagle*: The same as the *White-tailed Sea Eagle* (q.v.).

(5) *Crested Eagle*: The same as *Harpy Eagle* (q.v.).

(6) *Golden Eagle*: *Aquila chrysaetos*. The adults are coloured differently from the young birds, the latter not attaining their mature colours till their third year. In the former the summit of the head and nape is of a lively golden red, the rest of the body dark brown. Length of the adult, about three feet; expanse of wing, seven to eight feet. The Golden Eagle is a solitary bird. It is distributed over America, Europe, the north of Asia, and is found also in India and the north of Africa. It feeds on the smaller quadrupeds, sometimes carrying off lambs.

(7) *Harpy Eagle*: *Thrasaetus harpyia*. It is called also the *Crested Eagle*. [HARPY.]

(8) *Martial Eagle*: *Spizaetus bellicosus*.

(9) *New Holland White Eagle*: *Asur Novae Hollandiae*.

(10) *Pondicherry Eagle*: *Haliastur Indus*. A small eagle found in India. It is called by Anglo-Indians the Brahminy Kite.

(11) *Ring-tail Eagle*: The same as *Golden Eagle* (q.v.).

(12) *Rough-footed Eagle*: *Aquila nœvia*. A small eagle, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and India. It has occasionally straggled to Britain.

(13) *Sea-Eagle*: [SEA-EAGLE.]

(14) *White-tailed Sea-Eagle*: *Haliaeetus albicilla*. Its length slightly exceeds that of the Golden Eagle, though its expansion of wing is less. It is found in Britain, building upon the ledges of sea cliffs, and feeding upon fish.

eagle-eyed, a.

1. *Lit.*: With eyes like an eagle; piercing; sharp-sighted as an eagle.

2. *Fig.*: Having sharp intellectual vision or discernment.

"This truth, Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks."

Cowper: *Tas.*, II. 174, 175.

eagle-feather, s. The feather of an eagle worn as a plume.

"His watha stooped to enter,
Hardly touched his eagle-feathers
As he entered at the doorway."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, x.

eagle-flighted, a. Having a flight like an eagle; having a high and sustained flight; mounting high.

eagle-hawk, s. An English designation given to the genus of eagles called by Cuvier *Morphnus*, and by Vieillot *Spizaetus*. They are from South America.

eagle-owl, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Bubo maximus*. [BUBO (2)]

ē-ate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā. qu = kw.

2. Pl. : Swainson's English designation for the genus *Nyctia*. They are of large size, have a small head without egrets, have prominent eyebrows, very small ears, short thickly-feathered tarsi, a short tail, and rather long wings.

eagle-plume, s. A plume made of the feathers from an eagle.

"Morena's eagle-plume adorned his crest."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xviii.

eagle-rays, s. pl.

Zool. : The name of the fishes belonging to genus *Myliobatis* (q.v.).

eagle-sighted, a. Having sight like that of the eagle; powerful or piercing in vision; eagle-eyed.

"What peremptory eagle-sighted eye

Dares look upon the heaven of her brow.

That is not blinded by her majesty!"

Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

eagle-speed, s. Swiftiness of flight like that of an eagle.

"Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, l. 413.

eagle-spirit, s. A spirit like that of the eagle; a soaring spirit.

"Long years—! It tries the thrilling frame to bear

And eagle-spirit of a child of song."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, l.

eagle-standard, s. A military standard, of which the essential part is the representation of an eagle.

"On eagle-standards and on arms he gazed."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xiii.

eagle-stone, s. [ÆTITES.]

eagle-winged, a.

1. Lit. : Having wings like those of the eagle; having powerful wings enabling their possessor to soar.

"At his right hand Victory

Sat, eagle-winged." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 763.

2. Fig. : Soaring high like an eagle.

"Eagle-winged pride."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

ē-a-gle (2), *s.* [A corruption of Malay *agila*, produced by similarity of sound to *aquila* = an eagle.]

eagle-wood, s.

1. The wood of *Alcorylon Agallochum*.

2. That of two Aquilarias—viz., *A. ovata* and *A. Agallocha*. *The same as AGAL-WOOD or AGILA-WOOD (q.v.). See also AGALLO, Aloes-wood, Aquilaria, and Lign-aloes.

***ēag-löss, s.** [Eng. *eagle*], and fem. suff. -ess.] A female or hen eagle.

***ēag-lēt, *eg-glet, *eg-let, s. & a.** [Eng. *eagle*], and dim. suff. -et.]

A. As subst. : A young or little eagle.

"As the young eaglet rises self-inspired."

Boys: *Death of Mary, of Tavistock*.

B. As adj. : Soaring, ambitious.

"This glare of luxury

Is but to tempt, to try the eagle's gaze

Of my young soul."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ēa-gre, s. [EAGER, *s.*]

***eal-der, s.** [ELDER.]

***eal-der-man, s.** [ALDERMAN.]

eam, came, *eme, *eem, s. [A.S. *eam*; Dnt. *oom*; Ger. *ohem*.] [EME.] An uncle. (Obsolete except in a few provincial dialects.)

"He com his eam to socour."

Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

***ēan, een, *eene, *yeen, *yeen, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *eanian, eanian*.] [YEAN.]

A. Trans. : To bring forth.

B. Intrans. : To bring forth young.

ēan-īng, pr. par. a., & s. [EAN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

C. As subst. : The act of bearing young.

eaning-time, s. The time or season of bearing young.

"He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes

Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time

Fall partly-coloured lambs."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

***ēan-līng, *eane-ling, s.** [Eng. *ean*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] A lamb just brought forth or dropped.

"All the eanlings which were streaked and pied

Should fall as Jacob's hire."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

ēar (1), ***ere, s.** [A.S. *ēare*; cogn. with Dut. *oor*; Icel. *eyra*; Sw. *öra*; Dan. *øre*; M. H. Ger. *ore*; Ger. *öhr*; Lat. *auris*; Goth. *auso*; Gr. *oûs* (ous).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Breathe it in mine ear."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentle-*

men, iii. 1.

(2) That portion of the organ of hearing which stands prominent.

"His master shall bore his ear through with an aul."

—Knotter: *Diastorie of the Turkes*.

(3) The sense or power of hearing; the power or faculty of judging of and distinguishing sounds.

"You have a quick ear."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*,

iv. 2.

(4) Hearing.

"Ever he said that, close and near,

A lady's voice was in his ear."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 32.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Any prominence from a larger body; a small projection on an object, usually for support or attachment; as, (a) The ear of a bucket or cooking-pot to which the bail is attached. The ear or lug of a sugar or salt-boiling kettle by which it is supported on the walls of the furnace. The ear of a shell is imbedded in the metal, and serves for inserting the hooks by which the projectile is lifted. (b) The caudon of a bell, the part by which it is suspended.

"There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed if you take them by the ears."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

(2) The head; the person.

"Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their ears, and most of them wounded."—Knotter: *Diastorie of the Turkes*.

(3) The highest part or point of a man; the top.

(4) Favourable notice or attention; heed, regard.

"Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the ear Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause."

Comper: *To William Wilberforce, Esq.*

(5) A disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment, opinion, taste.

* (6) A window, a door.

"My house's ears, I mean my casements."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human Anat.* : The organ of hearing is divided into three parts, the external ear, the middle or tympanum, and the internal or labyrinth. The external consists of the pinna or funnel, which collects the vibrations of the air producing sound, and the meatus or tube which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum, in its lining-membrane are the ceruminous glands, which secrete the wax of the ear. The middle ear or tympanum is an irregular bony cavity within the petrous bone, having behind it the mastoid cells; it contains three small bones, the malleus or hammer, the incus or anvil, and the stapes or stirrup, covered by the membrana tympani extending from the meatus in three layers, an external, epidermal; middle, fibrous and muscular; internal, mucous. The ligaments are three in number, the muscles four, and the foramina or openings ten, five large and five small. The labyrinth or internal ear is very complex, and consists of a membranous and osseous part, the latter showing a series of cavities tunneled through the petrous bone, and divided into vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea, the first lying nearest the tympanum, the others beneath, the last about one and a-half inches in length, making two and a-half spiral turns round the modiolus or central axis, and divided into two passages by a thin porous bony plate: the zonula ossea lamina spiralis. The auditory nerve divides at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus into two, the vestibular and the cochlear; the arteries arise chiefly from the auditory branch of the superior cerebellar artery.

(2) *Comp. Anat.* : The simplest form of ear, as in some crustacea and fishes, is simply a cavity in the solid part of the head filled with liquid and lined by a membrane on which the auditory nerve is distributed, these live in water, but those crustacea chiefly living in air and most fishes have the vestibule open on its external side, covered in by a membrane. In this simple form, the force of the vibrations is increased by minute stony concretions,

otolithes, suspended in the fluid of the cavity. In all vertebrate animals above the inferior reptiles, we have the tympanum or drum with its membrane and chain of bones in addition to the internal ear, and in the mammalia, we have in addition the external ear, and also prolonged from the vestibule or first portion of the internal ear, we have the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. In birds the cochlea is nearly straight instead of spiral, though like that of man it is divided by a membranous partition, the organ which enables us to judge of the pitch of sounds. The cochlea is quite rudimentary in reptiles, and in fishes it does not exist at all.

2. Physiol. : [HEARING.]

2. Machinery:

(1) The loop or ring on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted.

(2) One of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together.

3. Music:

(1) In the metallic mouth-pipe of an organ. One of the pair of soft metal plates at each end of the slit or mouth of the pipe, which may be bent more or less over the opening, to qualify the tone.

(3) A nice or delicate perception of the differences of sounds, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm.

"She has a delicate ear, and her voice is music."—

Richardson.

4. Print. : A projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule.

† (1) *Artificial ear* : An auricle having the shape of the natural ear, and worn as an ear-trumpet, to collect the waves of sound and conduct them by a tube to the meatus auditorius. Usually made of gutta-percha coloured to resemble nature, and attached by clasps to the natural ear. [AURICLE.]

(2) *Up to the ears* : Completely, very greatly or deeply.

"A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady."—L'Estrange.

(3) *Over ears, or Over head and ears* : Completely, so as to be overwhelmed; as, He is over head and ears in debt.

(4) *All ear* : All attention, very attentive.

"I was all ear,

And took in strains that might create a soul

Under the ribs of death." Milton: *Comus*, 500-502.

(5) *To be by the ears, to fall (or go) together by the ears* : To be at loggerheads, to disagree, to fall out, to quarrel, to scuffle.

"Were half to half the world by the ears, and he

Upon my party, I'd revolt."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

(6) *To set by the ears* : To raise or cause strife between.

"She used to carry tales from one another, till she had set the neighbourhood together by the ears."

Arncliffe: *His of John Bull*.

(7) *At first ear* : At first hearing; immediately.

"A believing at first ear what is delivered by others."—Browne: *Fulgar Errours*, bk. I, ch. v.

ear-ache, s. [EARACHE.]

ear-bored, a. Having the ears bored, as a sign of servitude.

"And she, like to some servile ear-bored slave,

Must play and sing." Sp. Hall: *Satires*, vi. 1.

ear-brush, s. A toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. A bulb of sponge on a handle; an aurilave.

***ear-bussing, a.** Kissing, that is, told in, the ear.

"Ear-bussing arguments."

Shakespeare: *Lea*, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

ear-cap, s. A cover to protect the ears against cold.

***ear-confession, s.** Auricular confession.

"Pilgrimages, ear-confessions, and other Popish matters."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 87.

ear-cornet, s. A small auricle which is contained within the hollow of the outer ear, and has a short tube to keep open the meatus auditorius in cases of contraction or the presence of polypi; an ear-trumpet.

ear-deafening, a. So loud as to deafen the ears.

"The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,

Kin to Jove's thunder."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, III. 1.

lōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, thīs, sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; çion, çion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***ear-deep**, *a.* Reaching the ear only.

"So content with ear-deep melodies."

Southey: Triumph of Woman, 376.

***ear-dropper**, *s.* An eaves-dropper.

"It is possible an ear-dropper might hear such things talked at back-pits and dancing schools."—*Macaulay: Life of William, II. St. Davies.*

ear-drum, *s.*

Anat.: [TYMPANUM].

ear-erecting, *a.* Raising his ears; hence, lively, active, fresh.

"He chirruped brisk his ear-erecting steed."

Cowper: Task, III. 9.

***ear-finger**, ***care-finger**, *s.* The little finger.

***ear-kissing**, *a.* The same as **EAR-RUSSING**, for which it is the reading in the folios.

ear-like, *a.* Like an ear.

ear-muff, *s.* An adjustable covering for the ear to protect it against the cold.

ear of Dionysius, *s.* An acoustic instrument named after the sound-conducting orifice in the roof of the dungeons where the old Sicilian tyrant kept his prisoners. It has a large mouth-piece to collect the sound, which a flexible tube conducts to the ear of the person. It is especially adapted for enabling the very deaf to hear general conversation, lectures, sermons, &c.

ear-pick, *s.*

Surg.: A small scoop to extract hardened cerumen from the *meatus auditorius*, or foreign matters from the external ear.

ear-piercing, *a.* Shrill.

"The ear-piercing life." *Shakesp.: Othello*, III. 2.

***ear-reach**, *s.* Hearing distance, ear-shot.

"Within the ear-reach of his words."—*Fuller: Holy State*, v. 13.

***ear-rent**, *s.* Payment made by mutilation or loss of the ears.

"A hole to thrust your head in, for which you should pay ear-rent."—*Ben Jonson.*

ear-ring, *s.* A pendant or ornament worn hanging from the ears. This ornament has been worn by both sexes from the earliest times in Oriental countries, but among the Greeks and Romans its use was confined to females. It was usually constructed of gold, of various forms, very finely wrought, and set with pearls and precious stones. The ears in the statue of the Medicean Venus are pierced, and probably were at one time ornamented with ear-rings. (*Fairholt.*)

"With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious ear-rings which they wore."—*Sandys.*

ear-shell, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: The English name of the gastropodous genus *Heliotis*. It is so called from the ear-shaped character of its shell. About 75 recent species are known. [**HALIOTIS.**]

2. *Pl.*: The family *Heliotidæ*, of which *Heliotis* is the type.

ear-shot, *s.* Hearing distance.

"Gomez, stand you out of ear-shot."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, II. 3.

***ear-shrift**, *s.* Auricular confession.

"The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days ear-shrift."—*Cartwright: Admonition.*

***ear-sore**, *a.* & *s.*

A. As. adj.: Morose, peevish, quarrelsome; apt to take offence.

B. As. subst.: Anything which offends or displeases the ear as an eye-sore displeases or offends the eye.

"The perpetual jangling of the chimes . . . is so small ear-sore to us."—*T. Browne: Works*, I. 306.

ear-speculum, *s.*

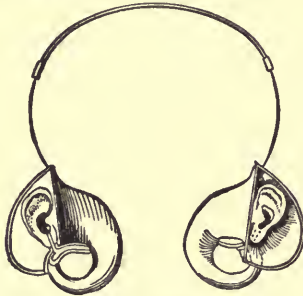
Surg.: An instrument for distending the exterior canal of the ear, in removing indurated wax, or other explorations and operations; an otoscope.

***ear sports**, *s. pl.* Entertainments of song or music. (*Holland: Plutarch.*)

ear-syringe, *s.* An instrument for injecting the ear with a liquid or medicated vapour. An ordinary syringe may answer the

usual purposes of cleanliness, softening indurated wax, &c., but this instrument has a further capacity. It consists of an india-rubber air-bag, a flexible tube, a bulb of hard-rubber, made in two pieces, which screw together, and contain a sponge to hold chloroform or other liquid; and a perforated bulb. It is particularly used in treating diseases of the middle ear. The sponge being previously moistened, the nozzle of the bulb is placed in one nostril, the other is closed by the finger of the surgeon, the mouth is also closed, and the patient, having previously taken a mouthful of water, is told to swallow, and just as he is doing this, the surgeon compresses the air-bag, and sends the iodized air into the faecal orifice of the eustachian tube, and, if the drum be perforated, into the cavity of the tympanum.

ear-trumpet, *s.* An instrument designed for the collection and conduction of sounds. By increasing the size of the auricle, a much larger volume of sound is gathered than by the natural ear without such aid. The ear-trumpet for the assistance of the partially deaf is believed to have been invented by Baptista Porta about 1600. Kircher describes the funnel and tube for conveying sound, the device which is now so common for conveying intelligence between apartments and shops, in dwellings, warehouses, and factories. Dr. Arnott, a physician, who became partially deaf from a cold contracted in travelling, first devised the pair of shells or artificial ears which extend the surface displayed



EAR-TRUMPET.

to gather the tremulous air. There are two qualities required in a speaking-tube: that it shall concentrate a large amount of sound in a small space; and, secondly, that it shall not stifle the sounds within the tube itself. Gutta-percha seems to answer the latter conditions better than any other material. Ear-trumpets are of several descriptions; their essential characteristic is that they have a narrow aperture at one end to be placed close to the ear, while the other opening is large and bell-shaped. The waves of sound collected from the wide expanse of the one extremity are concentrated as they flow towards the other, and in that state enter the ear. The ear-trumpet is a speaking trumpet reversed.

ear-wax, *s.* [**CERUMEN**, **EARWAX.**]

***ear-witness**, *s.* One who attests or can attest anything as heard with his own ears. [*Cf.* **EYE-WITNESS.**]

"All present were ear-witnesses, even of each particular branch of a common indictment."—*Hooker.*

***ear-worm**, *s.* A secret counsellor.

"There is nothing in the world to protect such an ear-worm."—*Shakesp.: Life of William, II. 132.*

ear-wort, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Hedyotis Auricularia*, a native of Ceylon, so called from its being supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness.

ear (2) ***er**, *s.* [*A.S.* *ear*; *Northumb. cher*; cogn. with *Dut. aar*; *Icel. Dan., & Sw. az* (= *ahs*); *Goth. ahs*; *O. H. Ger. ahir*; *M. H. Ger. cher*; *Ger. ähre. (Skeat.)*] A spike or head of corn; that part of cereals which contains the flower and seed.

"From several grains he had eighty stalks with very large ears, full of large corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***ear** (1), ***er-i-en**, ***er-on**, *v.t.* [*A.S.* *erian*, *erigan*; cogn. with *M. H. Ger. eren, ern*; *Icel.*

erja; *Fr. araim*; *Lat. aro*; *Gr. ἀρόω (arōō.)*] To plough, to till, to cultivate.

"Let them go

To ear the land, that hath some hope to grow
For I have none." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, II. 2.

***ear** (2), *v.t.* [*EAR* (1), *s.*] To listen to attentively; to drink in with the ears.

"I eard her language, I've'd in her eyes, coz."—*Shakesp. & Fleet.: Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 1.

***ear** (3), *v.i.* [*EAR* (2), *s.*] To shoot as in ears; to form ears as corn.

"It cannot ear well by means of heat."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 825.

***ear-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. ear* (1), *v.*; *-able.*] That can be ploughed or tilled; arable.

"So well for meadow, pasture, as earable, &c."—*Archæologia*, III. 316.

ear-âche, *s.* [*Eng. ear*, and *ache* (q.v.).] An ache or pain in the ear.

***ear-al**, *a.* [*Eng. ear*; *-al.*] Receiving with the ear; hearers only, and not doers.

"They are not true penitents that are merely earal, verbal, and worded men."—*Heyw.: Sermons* (1658), p. 34.

ear-ôcc-kle, *s.* [*Eng. ear*, and *cockle.*]

Bot. Pathol.: A disease of wheat, in most places called **Purples**. The grain becomes blackened and contracted, owing to the presence of a multitude of small worms belonging to the genus *Vibrio*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***ear**, ***ord**, *s.* [*EARTH.*]

***ear**-folc, ***erd**-folc, *s.* The people of any particular country.

ear, *v.t. & i.* [*A.S. eardian.*] [*EAR*, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To put in the earth; to inter; to put into a grave.

"Næledy ever ken'd where his uncle the prior earded him, or what he did w' his gold and silver."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

**B. Intrans.*: To live, to dwell.

"Ha ne mænen næwt somen earden in hevene."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 43.

***ear**d-îng, *s.* [*A.S. eardung.*] A dwelling-place, a habitation.

***ear**dng-stowe, ***er**dng-stowe, *s.* A dwelling-place.

***care**, *s.* [*EAR* (1), *s.*]

ëared (1), *a.* [*Eng. ear* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Furnished with ears or the organs of hearing.

2. Furnished with an ear or handle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: An epithet applied to animals borne in coat-armour, having the ears of a different tincture from that of the rest of the body. Such animals are said to be **ëared** of such a metal or colour.

2. *Bot.*: Auriculate; having two small rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *Salvia officinalis*. (*Lindley.*)

ëared (2), *a.* [*Eng. ear* (3), *s.*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Bearing corn.

"The covert of the thrice-ëared field
Saw steadily Ceres to her passion yield."

Pope: Homer's Ulysses, v. 159, 160.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Having developed into ear, having the inflorescence fully formed.

2. *Agric.*: A term applied at the stage when the leaf and ear differ in colour.

ëared, *pa. par. or a.* [*EAR* (1), *v.*]

***care-wick**, *s.* [*EARWIG.*] The old form of earwig.

"I'm afraid
Tis with one worm, one earwick overlaid."

Cartwright: Poems (1651).

***ear-îng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [*EAR* (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: [*A.S. ertung.*] A ploughing, tilling, or cultivating of land.

"Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest."—*Gen. xiv. 6.*

ëar-îng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [*EAR* (3), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of coming into ear as corn.

"There is a third required for the earing and hardening of the corn."—*Hammond: Works*, IV. 580.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, ôub, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

ĕar-ĭng, s. [EAR (1).]

Naut.: The rope which lashes the upper corner of a sail to its yard. The reef-earings are used to lash the ends of the reef-band to the yard.

*ĕar-ĭsh, a. [Eng. ear; -ish.] Auricular.

"His [Antichrist's] idiotous sitars, his earlish confession."—*Bacon*: *Works*, iii. 4.

ĕarl, ***erl**, ***erle**, s. [A.S. *eorl* = a warrior, a hero; cogn. with Icel. *jarl*, *earl* = a warrior; O.S. *erl* = a man. Remote etym. unknown.] An English title of nobility, the third in rank, being next below that of marquis, and next above that of viscount. It is the representative of the Norman title of count (q.v.), and originally the earls, like the counts, had jurisdiction over a certain district or shire, whence they were called also Shiremen. The title now is wholly unconnected with any territorial jurisdiction. The earl's coronet consists of a richly-chased circle of gold, having on the upper edge eight strawberry leaves, between each pair of which is a pearl on a spire rising above the leaves; the cap is similar to that of a duke. [DUKE.]



EARL'S CORONET.

"Thane" and kinsmen. Henceforth be earls, the good men of Scotland For such an honour named."—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

earl - **marshal**, * **erle** - **marshal**, * **earl** - **marshall**, s.

1. An English officer of state, ranking eighth in precedence. His office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable importance. He is the head of the college of arms, with whom resides the determination of all questions relating to arms and grants of armorial bearings. The office is now hereditary, being held by the Dukes of Norfolk.

* 2. One who has the chief care of military solemnities.

"The marching troops through Athens take their way, The great earl-marshal orders their array."—*Dryden*: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 530, 531.

ĕar-lāp, s. [Eng. ear, and lap.] The tip of the ear.

ĕarl-dōm, s. [Eng. earl; -dom.]

1. The seignory or jurisdiction of an earl. "The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils."—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

2. The rank, title, or position of an earl. "Mac Callum More, penniless and deprived of his earldom, might, at any moment, raise a serious civil war."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***earl-dor-man**, s. [ALDERMAN.]

ĕar-lĕss, a. [Eng. ear; -less.]

- Without or deprived of ears. "Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe."—*Pope*: *Dunciad*, ii. 147.
- Heedless, not inclined to listen. "A surd and earless generation of men."—*Brown*.
- Having no horns or plumicorns.

ĕar-lĕt, s. [Eng. ear; dimin. suff. -let.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*, &c.: A little ear.

2. (Pl.) Bot.: Peculiar indentations in the leaves of the *Foliosae Hepaticae*. (Thom.)

ĕar-lid, s. [Eng. ear, and lid.]

Zool.: An external cutaneous movable lid which closes the auditory opening. (Huxley: *Anat. Vert.*, p. 214.)

ĕar-lĭ-nĕss, s. [Eng. early; -ness.] The quality or state of being early, forward, or in advance.

"The goodness of the crop is a great gain, if the goodness answer the earliness of coming up."—*Bacon*.

***ĕarl-ĭsh**, a. [Eng. earl; -ish.] Like an earl.

***ĕarl-ĭsh-nĕss**, s. [Eng. earlish; -ness.] The qualities or characteristics of an earl.

"'Earlishness' I never heard of such a word." "If there is not such a word, there ought to be. Girl is represented by girlishness; why not earl by earlishness?"—*Mortimer Collins*: *Two Plagues for a Pearl*, vol. iii., p. 114.

***ĕar-lōck**, s. [Eng. ear, and lock.] A lock or curl of hair worn on the cheek near to the ear by men of fashion in the early part of the seventeenth century; a love-lock.

"These love-locks, or ear-locks, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory."—*Prynne*: *Unloveliness of Love-Locks*, p. 3.

ĕar-lŷ, ***ear-lich**, ***eer-ll**, ***ere-liche**, ***er-liche**, ***eare-ly**, ***ere-ly**, *adv.* & a. [A.S. *ērlīce* = early (adv.), from *ĕr* = sooner, and *lic* = like.]

A. As adverb:

1. In good time, soon, betimes. "By the cause that they sholden rise, Early amowre for to seen the sight."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 2, 490, 2, 491.

2. Towards, in or near the beginning. "Early in 1861 took place a general election."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Soon in life. "Samuel began his acquaintance with God early, and continued it late."—*Bp. Hall*: *Contemplations*; *Meeting of Saul and Samuel*.

4. Soon or betimes in the day. "Early when the date was light."—*Gower*, v.

B. As adjective:

1. Soon or in advance, as compared with something else: as, an early crop.

2. Coming before or in advance of the usual time. "As an early spring we see."—*Shakespeare*: *2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

3. First, towards, in or near the beginning. "But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment Seemed to assume once more the forms of its earlier manhood."—*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, ii. 5.

4. In good time, not advanced in the day. "At these early hours shake off The golden slumber of repose."—*Shakespeare*: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

early English, a & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Arch.: [Early English Architecture].

2. Philol.: An epithet most properly employed to designate the period between 1250 A.D. and 1350 A.D., but commonly used to express any period between 1250 A.D. and the close of the fifteenth century. [ENGLISH.]

B. As subst.: The language of England in the periods described in A. 2.

Early English Architecture: The first of the pointed or Gothic styles of architecture used in England. It immediately succeeded the Norman towards the end of the twelfth century, and gradually merged into the Decorated at the end of the thirteenth. The mouldings consist of alternate rounds and deeply-cut hollows, with small fillets, producing a strong effect of light and shadow. The arches are usually equilateral or lancet-shaped, though drop-arches are frequently met with, and sometimes pointed segmented arches; trefoil and cinquefoil arches are also often used in small openings and panellings. The doorways of

this style, in large buildings, are often divided into two, by a single shaft or small pin, with a quatrefoil or other ornament. The windows are almost universally of long and narrow proportions, and are used singly, or in combinations of two, three, five, and seven; when thus combined, the space between them some-

times but little exceeds the width of the mullions of the latter styles. Groined ceilings are very common in this style. The pillars usually consist of small shafts arranged round a larger circular pier, but others of a different kind are sometimes found. The capitals consist of plain mouldings, or are enriched with foliage and sculpture characteristic of the style.

earm, v.t. [YRM.] To whine, to complain.

ĕar-mark, s. [Eng. ear, and mark.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known and identified. "Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or earmark, on pain of forfeiture."—*Cox*: *Hist. of Ireland*.

* 2. Any distinguishing or distinctive mark or feature. "The very earmark of the age we live in."—*Stephens*: *Add. to Spelm. Hist. Sac.* (1698), p. 235.

II. Law: Any mark made upon anything for the purpose of identification.

***ĕar-mark**, v.t. [Eng. ear, and mark, v.]

1. Lit. To mark, as sheep, by cutting or slitting the ear. "For fear lest we like rogues should be reputed, And for earmarked beasts abroad be bruited."—*Spenser*: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 183.

2. Fig.: To set or place a distinguishing or distinctive mark upon. "No peculiarity of style earmarks the borrowed phrase."—*Spectator*, Oct. 1881, p. 1, 388.

***ĕar-marked**, *pa. par. or a.* [EARMARK, v.]

***ĕar-mark-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EARMARK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of marking with any private mark for purposes of identification.

ĕarn (1), ***er-ni-en**, ***earne** (1), *v.t. & i.*

[A.S. *earnian*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arnēn*, *arnōn*; Ger. *ernten* = to reap; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arin*, *aren*, *arn*; Ger. *ernte* = harvest.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gain as the reward or wage of labour or of any service or performance; to become entitled to as recompense for work done. "And then with threat Doth them compel to work to earn their meat."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, v. 1, 31.

2. To merit, deserve, or become entitled to as the result of any actions, or course of conduct, whether that which is earned is received or not. "Winning cheap the high repute, Which he through hazard huge must earn."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, ii. 472, 473.

B. Intrans.: To merit, deserve, or gain anything as recompense for work or labour done.

***ĕarn** (2), ***earne** (2), *v.i.* [YEARN.] To yearn, to desire greatly, to long.

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne To prove his puissance in battel here."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, i. 1, 3.

***ĕarn** (3), ***ern**, *v.i.* [A.S. *irnan*, *yrnan* = to run; Ger. *erinnen* = to curdle; *rinnen* = to run together.] [RUS, v.] To curdle as milk.

"Hang it up for three weeks together; in which time it will be earned by the bladder."—*Maxwell*: *Sci. Trans.*, p. 275.

ĕarn, s. [ERNE.] An eagle.

"They gleamed on many a dusky tarn, Haunted by the lonely earn."—*Scott*: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 29.

earn-bliter, **earn-bleater**, s. The snipe; *Scolopax gallinago*.

"The earn-bleater, or the xulifrow's crow, Was like to melt her very heart awa."—*Ross*: *Helenore*, p. 58.

ĕarned, *pa. par. or a.* [EARN (1), v.]

ĕar-nĕst, s. & a. [A.S. *earnest* = seriousness; cogn. with Dut. *ernst*; O. H. Ger. *ernst*; M. H. Ger. *ernest*; Ger. *ernst*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Seriousness; a serious reality, as distinguished from jesting or a feigned appearance; most frequently found in the phrase, in earnest. "Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to earnest."—*Sidney*.

2. A serious or earnest object or business. "But the main business and earnest of the world is money, dominion, and power."—*L'Estrange*.

EARLY ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

West Front of Salisbury Cathedral.



EARLY ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. West Front of Salisbury Cathedral.

this style, in large buildings, are often divided into two, by a single shaft or small pin, with a quatrefoil or other ornament. The windows are almost universally of long and narrow proportions, and are used singly, or in combinations of two, three, five, and seven; when thus combined, the space between them some-

B. As adjective:

1. Ardent, eager, or zealous in the performance of any act or the pursuit of any object; warm, importunate.

"He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more earnest to pray for the time which we bestow."—Hooker.

2. Intent, fixed, eager.

"On that prospect strange,
Their earnest eyes they fixed."

Admon.: P. L., l. 652, 653.

*3. Serious, important, grave.

"They whom earnest lets do often hinder from being makers of the whole, have yet this length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof."—Hooker.

4. Heartfelt, sincere; as, An earnest prayer.

"¶ For the difference between earnest and eager, see EAGER.

ĕar-nĕst, *ĕer-nĕs, *er-nĕs, s. [Wel. *ernes* = an earnest-penny; *ern* = a pledge; *erno* = to give a pledge; cogn. with Gael. *earlas* = an earnest; Prov. Eng. *arles*. (Skeat.)]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything which gives assurance; pledge, or promise of something to come.

"It is an earnest of a farther good
That I mean to thee."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, l. 6.

II. Law: Something given by a buyer to a seller as a token or pledge to bind the bargain; a part or portion of goods delivered into the possession of the buyer at the time of the sale as a pledge or security for the complete fulfilment of the contract; a handsel. In Scots Law the delivery and receipt of an earnest is considered as evidence of the completion of the contract, and the party who resiles may be compelled to carry out his obligation, in addition to forfeiting the earnest he has paid.

"But if any part of the price be paid down, if it be but a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered by way of earnest, the property of the goods is absolutely bound by it: and the vendee may recover the goods by action, as well as the vendor may the price of them. And such regard does the law pay to earnest as an evidence of a contract, that, by the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of £10 or more, shall be valid, unless the buyer actually receives part of the goods sold, by way of earnest on his part; or unless he gives part of the price to the vendor by way of earnest to bind the bargain, or in part of payment; or unless some note in writing of the bargain be made and signed by the party, or his agent, who is to be charged with the contract."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 38.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *earnest* and *pledge*: "In the proper sense, the *earnest* is given as a token of our being in *earnest* in the promise we have made; the *pledge* signifies a security by which we are engaged to indemnify for a loss. The *earnest* has regard to the confidence inspired; the *pledge* has regard to the bond or tie produced: when a contract is only verbally formed, it is usual to give *earnest*; whenever money is advanced, it is common to give a *pledge*. In the figurative application the terms bear the same analogy; a man of genius sometimes, though not always, gives an *earnest* in youth of his future greatness; children are the dearest *pledges* of affection between parents." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

earnest-money, s. The same as **EARN-NEST, s.**, II.

***ĕar-nĕst-fŭl, *er-nĕst-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *earnest*; -*fŭl*.] Full of or deserving earnestness, attention, or anxiety.

"Let us stint of earnestful matters."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9061.

ĕar-nĕst-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *earnest*; -*ly*.]

1. In an earnest manner; with earnestness, ardour, or zeal; warmly, eagerly.

"The king by his agents earnestly pressed them to grant him present supplies for the use of his army."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, l. 7.

2. With earnest or fixed gaze; intently.

"He looked upon it earnestly,
Without an accent of reply."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxi.

ĕar-nĕst-nĕss, s. [Eng. *earnest*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality of being earnest; eagerness, warmth, ardour, zeal, vehemence.

"Often with a solemn earnestness,
More than, indeed, belonged to such a trifle,
He begged of me to steal it."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2

2. Solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and earnestness, which had a slighter foundation to support it."—Atterbury.

3. Solitude, care, intensity of attention.

"With overstraining, and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—Dryden.

***ĕarn-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *earn* (2), v.; -*fŭl* (1).] Anxious, yearning; causing anxiety or yearning.

"Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and showed the *earnful* suair
Which eats my breast."

P. Fletcher: *Piscator's Ecloges*, s. 2

ĕarn-ŷng (1), *pr. par., a., & s. [EARN (1), v.]*

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive: [A.S. *earnung*.]

1. The act of gaining recompense for labour, services, or performance.

2. That which is earned, gained, or merited; wages, reward. (Generally used in the plural.)

"To the nearest town
He duly went with what small overplus
His *earnings* might supply."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

ĕarn-ŷng (2), *pr. par., a., & s. [EARN (3), v.]*

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Rennet, or that which curdles or coagulates milk.

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or *earning* to the milk."—Maxwell: *Sol. Trans.*, p. 276.

earning-grass, s.

Bot.: Common butterwort.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, steep-grass, *earning-grass*."—Lightfoot, p. 1131.

***ĕarse, s.** [ERSE.]

***earsh, s.** Prob. connected with *eddish* (q.v.).

1. A ploughed field.

"Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade."

May: *Yrghil*; *Georgic*, l.

2. Eddish.

***ĕarst, adv.** [ERST.] Once, formerly, at first.

"Which he through rage more strong than both were
erst."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 18.

***¶ At earst:** At length, in time.

"For from the golden age that first was named,
It's now at earst became a toonie one."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. (Intro.)

ĕarth, *erd, *erde, *eorth, *eorthē,

***erthe, s. & a.** [A.S. *eorthe*; cogn. with Icel. *jörð*; Dut. *aarde*; Dan. & Sw. *jord*; Goth. *airtha*; Ger. *erde*, and perhaps to Gr. *ēpa* (*era*) the earth, *ἔπος* (*arōs*) = to plough; cf. also Heb. *ἔרֶץ* (*erets*) = earth.] [EAR (1), v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Vegetable soil, either in itself or erroneously viewed as a simple element; one of four out of which it was supposed all things were made. [II. 5.]

(2) The globe, the planet on which we live. [II. 1, 2, 3, & 4.]

(3) Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

"This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it."—Locke.

(4) The ground, the visible surface of the globe.

"Glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

(5) Different modifications of terrene matter. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"The five genera of *earths* are: (1) hoies, (2) clays, (3) marls, (4) ochres, (5) tripollas."—Bull: *Mat. Med.*

(6) This world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.

"What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like 'th' inhabitants of 'th' earth,
And yet are on't?"—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, l. 3.

(7) A country, a district, a land.

"In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regained our earth,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbling tide."

Dryden: *King Arthur*, l. 1.

(8) Landed property.

"She is the hopeful lady of my earth."

Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1

2. Figuratively:

(1) The inhabitants of this globe.

"And the whole earth was of one language."—Gen. xi. 1.

(2) A term of reproach, expressive of grossness, dullness, or stupidity.

"Thou *earth*, thou, speak."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, l. 2.

(3) The act of ploughing or turning over the ground.

"Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.:** To the eye it appears as if this earth was in the centre of the universe, the sun and the stars revolving round it. The phenomena are much better accounted for by supposing the apparent revolution of the celestial vault to be produced by an actual rotation of the earth on its axis in about twenty-four hours, producing day and night. [DAY.] Similarly the succession of the seasons is best accounted for by assuming the sun to be stationary in one of the foci of an ellipse, and the earth moving round in that ellipse with the poles always slanted at a particular angle to the same point in the heavens. [SEASONS, YEAR.] In possessing a satellite (the moon) the earth resembles various other planets, except that they have more attendant bodies than one. In fact the earth is a planet, and, like other planets, its figure is not far from spherical, as is proved by its having been sailed round. Magellan (Fernando Magalhens) led the way, having circumnavigated a great part of the globe between A.D. 1519 and 1521, being killed in the Philippine Islands in the last-named year. Sebastian del Cano, one of his officers, completed the enterprise. Sir Francis Drake returned alive from a similar enterprise successfully carried out between A.D. 1577 and 1579 or 1580. Now so many people have gone round the world that to have done so confers no material increase of celebrity. The sight of the masts of a vessel appearing before the hull comes in sight is a proof that at least that portion of the world visible to us is a curve. Moreover, in an eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth obscuring the face of the luminary is found to be circular, and there are other arguments in the same direction. Only in a broad sense can the earth be described as spherical; it is really an oblate spheroid—i.e., the distance between the two poles is less than that between two extremities of a diameter drawn through the equator. This form may have been produced by the rotation of a partially fluid sphere. According to Bessel, the greater or equatorial diameter is 7,925,604 miles, the lesser or polar one 7,899,114 miles; the difference of diameter, or polar compression, is 26,471 miles, and the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter as 299.15 to 298.15. The dimensions given by Sir R. Airy slightly differ from these. The force of gravity at the poles is to that at the equator very nearly as 180 to 179. It is not of uniform density, the French mathematician Clairvault assuming it to consist of ellipsoidal strata, increasing in density as they approached the earth's centre, and, taking it for granted also that the attractive force might be calculated on the law of liquids, proved that the amount of gravity at the poles to that at the equator is as 180 to 179, and that the earth's polar axis was to its equatorial one as 299 to 300, which almost exactly agrees with the result of observation. Clairvault believed the mean density of the earth, taken as a whole, to be about twice that of the parts near the surface. Experiments conducted during last century having shown that the mountain Schehallion in Scotland deflected the pendulum 12" from the perpendicular, it was inferred by Dr. Maskelyne that the density of the mountain was $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the globe, and that the density of the earth was about five times that of water. Mr. Henry Cavendish, Dr. Reich, and Mr. Francis Baily, trying other experiments, considered the density of the earth to be 5.67, and Sir R. Airy believed it 5.655, that of water being 1. The number of cubic miles in the earth is about 259,800,000,000, each cubic mile containing 147,200,000,000 of cubic feet.

2. **Geog.:** The surface of the land is to that of the water on the earth in the proportion of one to three. The land is unequally distributed, most of it being in the northern hemisphere. A great circle, with Falmouth for a centre and its circumference enclosing exactly half the surface of the globe, would include more land than could be embraced within a similar circle described around any other centre.

3. **Geol.:** The universal opinion of geologists is that the earth is of immeasurable antiquity, and though some natural philosophers believe that there is not at what may be called the credit of geologists an unlimited fund of time on which to draw, yet they cheerfully accord them a few millions of years. The old view that our planet is but a few thousand years old now exists only among the uninformed

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

It is not yet proved that astronomical changes have ever taken place since the first establishment of the solar system seriously to modify the state of things existing on the earth; the present distribution of land and water has not been, geologically viewed, of remote origin; when differently proportioned, it must have produced different climates from those now existing. (For details see Lyell's *Principles of Geology*.)

4. *Magnetism*: The action of the earth on magnetic substances is like that of a magnet, and it has two poles different from the ordinary poles. [POLAR.]

5. Chemistry:

* (1) *Originally*: In the opinion of the ancient chemists, or alchemists, one of the four elements of which all material things in the world were held to be composed, the others being fire, air, and water. Not even one of the four is really a simple substance.

(2) *Later*: A name given to various substances, opaque, insipid to the taste, combustible, and, when dry, friable, i.e., easily separated into particles. Five divisions of them were recognised: (a) Boles, (b) Clays, (c) Marls, (d) Ochres, and (e) Tripolis. Under these categories were ranked the oxides of the metals, cerium, aluminium, beryllium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, thorium, &c. These oxides are insoluble in water, and are all very rare except aluminium. They are difficult to separate from each other, occurring together in rare minerals, and hence the number of metals belonging to this class is not known, several of those recently discovered having not yet been properly investigated, as holmium, scandium, thulium, &c.

¶ For the chemical constituents of vegetable soil, see SOIL.

6. *Sports*: The hole or retreat of a fox.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to, or in any way having to do with earth or with the earth.

¶ (1) *Crust of the Earth*: [CRUST.]

(2) *Earth to earth burial*: A burial designed to aid in resolving a corpse as soon as possible into its constituent elements, instead of taking measures to impede its rapid decay. In 1875 this system was advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden. Discarding leaden and even wooden coffins, he advocated that wicker-work should be the material used.

earth-apple, s.

1. A potato.
2. A cucumber.

earth-bag, s.

MIL.: A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

earth-balls, s. pl.

Botany:

1. Gen.: Balls which grow under the earth. (Prior.)
2. Spec.: *Tuber cibarium*. (Britten & Holland.)

earth-bank, s. A bank or mound of earth.

earth-bath, s.

Med.: A literal bath of earth is occasionally used on the Continent as a remedy.

earth-battery, s.

Elect.: A large plate of zinc and a plate of copper, or a quantity of coke, buried at a certain distance asunder in damp earth. The moisture of the earth acts as the exciting fluid on this voltaic couple, and a feeble but constant current is produced.

earth-bedded, a. Fixed in the earth as in a bed.

"Sole stay his foot may rest upon,
Is yon earth-bedded jetting stone."
Scott: *Rokeby*, ll. 18.

earth-borer, s. A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, where the strata are sufficiently soft and loose. The shaft has a screw-point and a cutting-face. The twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical case, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. The valve opens to admit the earth, and closes as the tool is lifted. [AUGER.]

earth-car, s. A car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. (American.) [DUMPING-CAR.]

earth-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Bunium fleussoum*. (Witmering, &c.)

earth-closet, s. A commode or night-stool in which a body of earth receives the fæces, or is dropped upon them to absorb the effluvia; the resultant is to be utilized as a fertilizer.

† earth-crab, s. A name sometimes given to the Mole-cricket.

earth-created, a. Formed or created of the dust of the earth.

"And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor earth-created man!"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 219, 220.

earth-despising, a. Despising this earth or earthly things.

"A self-forgetting tenderness of heart
And earth-despising dignity of soul."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

* earth-din, * erthe-dene, s. [EARTH-DIN.]

* earth-drake, s.

Anglo-Saxon Myth.: A mythical monster corresponding to the dragon of chivalry and romance. [DRAKE.]

"He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful earth-drake or dragon."—W. Spalding.

earth-embracing, a. Embracing or surrounding the earth as the seas do.

"Earth and air, and earth-embracing sea."
Wordsworth: *Poem from Black Comb*.

earth-engendered, a. Rising or springing from the earth.

"If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it alight, the hiss
Of earth-engendered winds."
Fanshawe: *Pastor Fido*. (Trancl.)

† earth-fall, s. A depression of a portion of the land during earthquake action.

earth-fast, s. Fast, fixed, or bedded in the earth.

"The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 23.

† earth-flax, s. [EARTHFLAX.]

earth-flea, s. [So named because it frequents the earth of gardens, &c., whence, however, it makes its way when it can into the human foot, usually under the toe-nails, where it lays its eggs. If neglected, it multiplies rapidly, and causes great suffering and sometimes death.] The Chigre or Chigoe, *Pulex penetrans*. [CHIGRE.]

† earth-fly, s. [Fly is probably a corruption for flea, the animal being wingless at every stage of its development.] A Chigre, *Pulex penetrans*. (Rossier.) [EARTH-FLEA.]

* earth-foam, s.

Min.: An old name for Aphrite (q.v.).

earth-fork, s.

Agric.: A pronged fork for turning up the earth.

earth-gall, s.

Botany:

1. Gen.: The Gentian tribe of plants, one characteristic of which is bitterness.

2. Specially:

(1) *Erythraea Centaurium*. (Britten & Holland.)

(2) The rendering of the name given by the Malays to a cinchonaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Munoo*. The taste resembles that of Gentian, but is more penetrating. (Lindley.)

earth-house, eird-house, erd-house, * earth-hus, s.

1. Lit.: A subterranean dwelling known in Scotland as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The description as given below corresponds with that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call *erd-houses*. These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterranean mansions are faced up with dry stones to the height of about five feet; they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy."—P. Strathdon: *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xlii. 132, N.

2. Fig.: The grave.

"Loathsome is that earth-house,
And grim within to dwell."
Longfellow: *Grave*.

earth-hunger, s.

1. An inordinate desire to become the possessor or tenant of a small holding: specif. the intense feeling evinced by the Irish in favour of a peasant proprietary.

2. The desire of a great Power to enrich itself at the expense of its neighbours, especially if they be smaller and weaker.

"Some may think they [the Government] have done enough in the way of annexation, remembering what they said about earth-hunger when out of office."
Echo, April 18, 1883.

earth-light, s.

Astron.: Light reflected from the earth upon the dark part of the moon, when the latter is either very young or has waned considerably. The perfectly illuminated portion of the moon derives its enlightenment from the sun, whilst the light reflected from the earth makes the circle faintly complete. As the moon gains age it offers a less portion of the bright side, and the phenomenon dies away to reappear again when the luminary has considerably waned. It is called also Earth-shine (q.v.). (Herschel: *Astronomy*, § 417, &c.)

earth-metals, s. pl. [EARTH, s. II., 5 (2).]

¶ *Reactions of the Earth metals*: They are precipitated from solutions of their salts by ammonium sulphide, as hydrates and not as sulphides. The hydrates of aluminium and beryllium are soluble in caustic soda; the other earth-metals—zirconium, thorium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and yttrium—are insoluble; zirconium and thorium are precipitated as thiosulphates, by boiling the solution with sodium thiosulphate, the other metals remaining in solution.

earth-moss, s.

Bot.: The genus *Phascum*. (Prior, Britten & Holland.)

earth-oil, s. The same as ROCK-OIL or PETROLEUM (q.v.).

earth-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus amphicarpos*. (Loudon.)

earth-pillars, earth-pyramids, s. pl.

Geog. & Geol.: Pillars or pyramids of earth in Switzerland, &c., from twenty to one hundred feet high, occurring in the Canton of Valais, near Botzen, in the Tyrol, &c. Sometimes they are capped by a single stone. They have been separated by rain from the terrace, of which they once formed a part. (Lyell: *Prin. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xv.)

earth-plate, s.

Telegr.: A plate buried in the earth, or a system of gas or water-pipes utilized for the purpose, connected with the terminal or return wire at a station, so as to utilize the earth itself as a part of the circuit, instead of using two wires, as was the practice previous to 1837.

earth-puff, s.

Bot.: A species of *Lycopodium*. (Nomenclator, 1583, in Nares.)

earth-pyramids, s. pl. [EARTH-PILLARS.]

earth-quadrant, s. A quadrant, a fourth part, or 90° of the earth's circumference.

"A velocity of one earth-quadrant per second."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units* (1876), ch. xl, p. 78.

earth-quave, s. An earthquake.

earth-shine, s.

Astron.: The same as Earth-light (q.v.).

* earth-shock, s. An earthquake.

"All the living things that heard
That deadly earth-shock disappeared."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxxiii.

earth-smoke, s.

Bot.: The *Fumitory*, *Fumaria officinalis*. It is called, especially in the northern counties of England, Smoke of the earth or Fume of the earth.

* earth-stars, s. pl.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Stars made by the scattering of burning fragments during an explosion on earth.

"Into countless meteors driven,
Its earth-stars melted into heaven."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, vi.

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel del

2. Bot.: Various species of Geaster. They are so called from their star shape when burst and lying on the ground. (*Prior*.)

earth-stopper, s. A man engaged to stop up the earths or holes of foxes to prevent them from taking refuge in them when hunted.

earth-table, s.

Arch.: The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth.

***earth-tiller, *eorthe-tille, *erthe-tilier, s.** A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

"Theos riche ancren that both eorthe-tillen."—*Ancren Ricle*, p. 416.

***earth-tilth, *erthe-tilthe, s.** Cultivation of the ground. (*Wycliffe*.)

earth-tongue, s.

Bot.: A popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, of which word it is a literal translation. They are found on lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-wire, s.

Elect.: A wire used for joining conductors with the earth; as, for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth.

earth-wolf, s.

Zool.: The same as AARD-WOLF (q.v.).

earth's crust, s. [*CRUST*.]

earth, v. i. & t. [*EARTH, s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with earth. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those anriculus which the frost may have uncovered."—*Evelyn's Calendar*.

***2.** To hide or place under the earth; to inter, to bury.

"This [lord] Who shall be of as little memory When he is earthed."

Shakespeare: Tempest, II. 1.

***3.** To fix in the earth.

"My root is earthed."—*Masinger: Fatal Dowry*, II. 1.

***B. Intrans.**: To retire underground; to hide in the earth.

"Hence foxes earthed, and wolves abhorred the day, And hungry churls entered the nighty prey."

Tickett: Poem on Hunting.

earth-board, s. [*ENG. earth, and board.*]

Agric.: The mould-board of a plough, which turns over the earth.

"The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clay, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, so as to turn up a great furrow."—*Mortimer*.

earth-born, a. [*ENG. earth, and born.*]

I. Lit.: Born of the earth; terrigenous, earth-sprung.

"The wounds I make but sow new enemies; Which from the blood like earthborn brethren rise."

Dryden: Indian Emperor, v. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Relating to or arising from earthly things or objects.

"All earth-born cares are wrong."

Goldsmith: Vision of Wakefield, ch. viii.

2. Human, mortal, belonging to this world.

"Into our room of bliss thus high advanced Creatures of other mould, earthborn perhaps, Not spirits."

Milton: P. L., IV. 809-61.

3. Of mean birth, low-born.

"Earthborn Lyon shall ascend the throne."

Smith.

earth-bound, a. [*ENG. earth, and bound.*]

1. Lit.: Fixed or fastened in the earth.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree Unfix his earthbound root?"

Shakespeare: Macbeth, IV. 1.

2. Fig.: Fixed on earthly objects and cares.

***earth-brēd, a.** [*ENG. earth, and bred.*] Of mean or low birth; low-born, abject, grovelling, despicable.

"Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence, And make you tremble when the flon roars; Yea, earthbred worms."

Breuer: Lingua, I. 6.

***earth-din, *erthe-dyn, *erthe-dene, s.** [*ENG. earth, and din.*] An earthquake.

"The neghead day gret erthe-dyn sal be."

Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,790.

earthed, pa. par. or a. [*EARTH, v.*]

earth-en, *earth-en, *erth-en, a. [*ENG. earth; suff. -en.*] Made of earth, clay or similar substance.

"They took it up, and put it into an earthen pot."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

earthen-pipe, s. The Romans used earthen pipes where economy was an object. They preferred lead. The earthen pipes had a thickness of at least two inches, and the ends were respectively contracted and enlarged to fit into and to receive the adjacent pipes. The joints of the pipes were luted with quicklime and oil. The thickness was increased at the bottom of a bend, as in crossing a valley or hollow, or the pipe at this part was "secured by ligatures or a weight of ballast." Earthen pipes are found in the walls of the baths and the Coliseum, of various diameters, none less than two inches diameter. (*Knight*.)

earthen-ware, s. A general expression which covers all ceramic work, such as stoneware, delft, porcelain, &c. [*POTTERY*.] The term, as far as it may have a less general meaning, includes merely the commoner classes of clay-ware, otherwise known as crockery. The clay, having been properly tempered, is formed on the wheel and dried under cover until it has acquired considerable solidity. The glaze, of the consistence of cream, is then put on as evenly as possible by means of a brush. Small articles are glazed by pouring in the glaze and then pouring it out again, sufficient adhering for the purpose. The glaze consists of galena ground to powder and mixed with "slip;" that is, a thin solution of clay. This is a clear glaze, and is made black and opaque by the addition of manganese: 1 part of manganese to every 9 of galena. The glaze having dried, the ware is piled in the kiln. A low heat, applied for twenty-four hours, drives off the moisture; an increased heat for another twenty-hours, as high as can be born without fusion, bakes the clay, drives off the sulphur from the galena, and causes the lead to form a glass with the clay to which it adheres. With increase of heat this glass spreads over the surface of the ware. After the furnace is cooled, the ware is removed. The glaze, consisting of oxide of lead, is soluble in acids, such as vinegar and those of fruit, and is destroyed, rendering injurious the food with which it combines. A more refractory clay admits the use of a less fusible glaze of a harmless character. Earthen-ware is found among almost all nations and tribes, though all have not the art of glazing, nor have all the art of baking. Drying is not baking, and it requires great heat to make a good ringing article. The Egyptians and Etruscans had pottery at a date before the historic period. We know more of the former than of the latter at early periods. The resemblance of the Greek and Etrurian ceramic works is remarkable. Glazing came from China. Wedgwood obtained his patents about A.D. 1762.

"In the midst of stones and moss, And wreck of particoloured earthen-ware."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

***earth-fēd, a.** [*ENG. earth, and fed.*] Feeding or living upon earthly things; carnal, low, grovelling.

"Such earth-fed minds."

Ben Jonson: Volpone, III. 6.

†earth-flāx, s. [*ENG. earth, and flax.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A popular name sometimes given to Amiantus, from its long flaxen fibres.

2. A fibrous kind of tale.

"Of English tale, the corner sort is called plaster or parget; the finer, earthflax, or salamander's hair."

Woodward.

earth-i-nēss, s. [*ENG. earthy; -ness.*]

1. Lit.: The quality of being earthy; the state of consisting of or containing earth or earthy matter.

"He freed rainwater . . . from its accidental, and as it were, feulent earthiness."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 108.

2. Fig.: Grossness, meanness, coarseness.

"So long as they have only light enough to hate light, they may upon the first glimpse retire into their earthiness."—*Byron: Enthusiasm* (introd.).

earth-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [*EARTH, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of covering up with earth or mould.

earth-li-nēss, s. [*ENG. earthy; -ness.*]

†1. The quality of being earthly, or of the earth.

***2.** Worldliness, strong attachment to worldly things.

***3.** Perishableness; want of durability, frailty.

***earth-ling, s.** [*ENG. earth; -ling.*]

1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature.

"To earthlings, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent."—*Drummond*.

2. One who is attached to things of this earth; an earthly-minded person.

earth-lŷ, *earth-ly, *erthe-li, *erth-ly, *erth-lych, *erth-y-ly, a. [*ENG. earth; -ly.*]

1. Made or consisting of earth; earthy.

"A sceptre or an earthly sepulchre."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., I. 4.

***2.** Resembling earth or clay; lifeless.

"Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, II. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to this world; mortal, human, as opposed to immortal.

"The earthly author of my blood."

Shakespeare: Richard III., I. 2.

4. Pertaining to this life or our present state, worldly, carnal, as opposed to spiritual.

"It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from earthy towards divine objects."—*Atterbury*.

5. Pertaining to this life, as opposed to a future life.

"Joyed an earthly throne."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., IV. 2.

6. Corporeal, not mental.

"Great grace that old man to him given had, For God he often saw from heaven light, All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 47.

7. Living or existing on the earth.

"[He] shal come att laste, And culls all erthly creatures."

Langland: P. Plowman, p. 128.

8. Among things conceivable as possible in this world; possible, conceivable

"Who would learn one earthly thing of use?"

Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 22.

earthly-minded, a. Having a mind fixed on this earth; unspiritual, destitute of spirituality.

"The earthly-minded antichrists and hypocrites."—*Bale: On the Revell*, pt. II., k. II.

earthly-mindedness, s. The quality of being earthly-minded, unspirituality, grossness, sensuality, devotion to earthly or worldly objects.

"The earthly-mindedness came from this animated earth, the body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to perish."—*More: Conf. Cabb.*, p. 75.

earth-nŷts, s. pl. [*ENG. earth, and nuts.*]

Botany:

1. Generally:

(1) Plants which, when their flowers are succeeded by fruit, bury the latter under the ground. Example: *Arachis hypogaea*.

(2) Subterranean tubercles of fleshly-rooted plants. Example: *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

2. Specially:

(1) *Arachis hypogaea*. (*Loudon*.) [1 (2).] One of the underground tubers of *Carum bulbocastanum*. It is called also Pig-nut (q.v.). (*Bentham*.)

(2) The globular tuber of the Tuberous Bunium, *Bunium flexuosum*. (*Bentham*.)

(3) The genus *Conopodium*. (*Sir Joseph D. Hooker*.) His *Conopodium denudatum* is what is more generally known as *Bunium flexuosum*.

[2 (2).]

(4) *Eranthe pimpinelloides*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

earth-quāke, s. & a. [*ENG. earth, and quake.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

2. Fig.: Any convulsion in the political world.

II. Geol. & Hist.: A quaking, vibratory, undulating, or other movement of a portion of the earth's crust produced by forces acting from beneath. Certain premonitory symptoms are believed to herald the approach of a great earthquake. These are: irregularities in the seasons, sudden gusts of wind interrupted by dead calms; violent rains at unusual seasons, or in countries where they rarely occur; a reddening of the sun's disc and a heaviness in the air continuing, it may be, for months; an evolution from the soil of electric matter, inflammable gas, with sulphurous and mephitic vapours; subterranean

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, ɔ = ē; eɣ = ā. qu = kw.

noises like those of carriage wheels, artillery, or thunder; cries of distress emitted by animals; and drowsiness with a feeling of sea-sickness in men.

When the fatal moment arrives, the ground at some spot is heaved up, and becomes the centre of vibration or undulations, reminding us of those produced by the ripple wave propagated in a continually enlarging circle around the spot where a pebble has been cast into a pond. The earth swells and heaves like a rolling sea; cracks and rents are produced in all directions, like those on a window pane. Great funnel-like holes yawn open. New lakes are formed. The houses and other erections may, with their inhabitants, be destroyed over the greater part of a city in a few moments, though it is a suggestive fact that this destruction is often limited to those built on one geological stratum. Precipitous cliffs fall into adjacent seas or rivers, in the latter case more or less damping them up and producing floods. Landslides take place with similar consequences. Cattle feeding on cliffs fall into the sea and are drowned. The sea becomes agitated, and after first receding from the land, then rolls in upon it with a wave of enormous height. This is more especially the case if the focus of agitation be beneath the sea. The sensation on board ship when an earthquake occurs is as if the vessel had struck a rock.

There are certain regions to which both the points of volcanic eruption and the movements of great earthquakes are confined. [VOLCANIC REGION.] The two, therefore, have probably a common origin, steam, molten matter, &c., which have forced exit to the external atmosphere, generating a volcano, and similar explosive material still seeking for vent, producing an earthquake. Connected with the latter, as with the former, are such phenomena as the ejection from the ground of torrents of water discolored by mud, and emitting mephitic vapors which, if intense, are fatal to human and to animal life. Not uncommonly an old volcano goes into eruption, or, more rarely, its upper part and crater fall in and a new one is generated in the midst of an earthquake. Great upheavals of land are its normal effects, though in exceptional cases there are subsidences instead of elevation.

It is supposed that, on a very moderate estimate, an earthquake occurs somewhere every day. What runs up the number of such occurrences is that there is generally a series of shocks at a place instead of a single one. Most of these are on a small scale; but others affect a wide area, and are most destructive. That which happened at Lisbon on Nov. 1, 1755, shook a portion of the earth's surface four times greater than the whole area of Europe. It is said to have destroyed 60,000 people in Lisbon in the space of six minutes, nor is Lisbon the only city where multitudes have perished from a similar cause. As late as 1863 10,000 persons are said to have perished in the island of Manila in an earthquake, and 25,000 in Peru and Ecuador in 1868.

* **B.** As *adj.*: Shaking the earth.

"The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

earthquake—alarm. *s.* An alarm founded on the discovery or supposition that a few seconds previous to the occurrence of an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. To an armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and, striking a bell, gives the alarm.

* **earth—quak—ing.** *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *quaking*.] Subject or liable to earthquakes.

"That rainless, yet moist, unhealthy, *earthquaking* spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital [Lima]."
Athenaeum, Aug. 27, 1881, p. 239.

* **earth—shak—ing.** * **erthe—shak—ynge.** *a. & s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *shaking*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power to shake the earth; raising or causing earthquakes.

"Beside him stalks to battle
The huge *earthquaking* beast."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Cypre, xxi.

B. As *subst.*: An earthquake.

"And lo! ther was maad a great *earth-shakynge*."
Wycliffe: Matthew xxviii.

earth—ward. *adv.* [Eng. *earth*; *ward*.] Toward the earth.

earth—work. *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *work*.]

Engin. & Fort.: Mounds of earth raised as a defence, or to form the banks of canals, or the embankments for railways.

"The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of *earthworks* prepared for guns."
W. H. Russell: Crimean War, ch. xxi.

earth—worm. *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *worm*.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) A well-known annelid (*Lumbricus terrestris*). Its elongate form, naked skin, and fleshy or bluish coloring, and viscous trail are familiar to all. It consists of many narrow rings in contact with each other. Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments is a thickened portion called the clitellum, an organ of reproduction. There are no tentacles, no eyes, and no teeth, but the mouth has a short proboscis. When the decaying parts of animals and vegetables are swallowed, there is taken with them into the ground a quantity of vegetable soil which is subsequently ejected in small heaps called worm casts. The attention of Mr. Charles Darwin having been called to the habits of this despised animal, that great naturalist read a paper before the Geological Society on the "Formation of Mould" (which was published in the second series of the *Transactions*, p. 505), showing that vegetable soil in its present aspect and distribution was largely produced by the earthworms. Darwin resorted to the subject in his old age, and his last great work was on Worms.

(2) (PL): The English name of the Terricolæ, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochaeta.

2. **Fig.**: A mean, sordid, worldly-minded person.

"Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly."
Norria.

earthworm—oil. *s.*

Phar.: A green oil obtained from the common species of earthworm. It is used medicinally as a remedy for earache.

earth—y. *a.* [Eng. *earth*; *-y*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Consisting or composed of earth; terrene.
"All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthly* matter."
Woodward.

(2) Pertaining or relating to the earth; mortal, human.

"Flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthly* charge."
Milton: P. L., ix. 157.

(3) Inhabiting this earth; terrestrial.
"Those *earthly* spirits black and envious are:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

(4) Relating to earth.
"Mine is the shipwreck in a watery sign;
And in an *earthly* the dark dungeon mine."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 401, 402.

(5) Resembling earth, or any of its properties: as, an *earthly* taste or smell.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Resembling earth; cold and lifeless as earth; turned to clay.

"To survey his dead and *earthly* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., iii. 2.

(2) Gross, carnal, worldly, not refined.
"Lay open to my *earthly* gross conceit,
Smothered in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words' deceit."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

II. **Min.**: Dull, dead, without lustre.

earthly calamine. *s.*

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q.v.).

earthly cobalt. *s.*

Min.: The same as WAD (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catalogue*.) The same as ASBOLITE, a variety of WAD. (*Dana*.)

Earthly cobalt bloom.: A variety of Erythrite (q.v.).

earthly fracture. *s.*

Min.: Fracture exhibiting a rough surface, with minute elevations and depressions.

earthly manganese. *s.*

Min.: The same as BOG MANGANESE (q.v.).

earthly minerals. *s.*

Min.: In the arrangement of Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., F.G.S., the first great class of minerals, those consisting largely of such "earths" as siliceous or siliceous, aluminous or aluminous,

lime, magnesia, &c. These are followed by the Alkaline-earth minerals in which potash, soda, &c., appear; and next by the Acidiferous-earth minerals which have in their composition sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, &c., to which follow the Acidiferous alkaline-earth minerals, such as alum and its allies. The arrangement of Dana is different.

ear—wax. *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *wax*.] Cerumen, a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

"Therefore hath nature loricated or plastered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle insects."
Ray: On the Creation.

ear—wig. * **ear—wick.** * **ear—wick.** *s.* [A.S. *eor-wiga*, *ear-wiga*, so-called from a belief that it crept into the ear; A.S. *ear* = an ear, and *wiga* = an earwig, a horse. Skeat thinks it means a wriggler, a carrier; cf. *wag*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. **Lit.**: The same as II. 1.

* 2. **Fig.**: A whisperer; a prying, insinuating informer or talebearer.

"Harken not to Rehebeam's *earwigs*."
Hacket: Life of Williams, i. 50.

II. *Technically*:

Entomology:

1. **Sing.**: *Forficula auricularia*. A well-known insect, somewhat like a Staphylinus, but having a forceps at its tail; this in the males is considerably curved, and has a tooth-like process. The earwig is found under the bark of trees, under stones, &c., and in damp situations generally; it also frequents flowers, devouring the petals and the ordinary leaves of the several plants. The female sits on her eggs like a hen, and is a patient and affectionate mother. The earwig will go into the ear as into any other cavity, but it has no special love for that hiding-place more than others, and when it enters it, does so without evil intent. [FORFICULA.]

"*Earwigs* and snails seldom infect timber."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

2. **Pl.**: The family Forficulidæ (q.v.). These were considered to be orthopterous insects, belonging to the sub-order Cursoria. Now they are placed under the order Dermaptera or Euplexoptera (q.v.).

† (1) **Common Earwig**: *Forficula auricularia*. [EARWIG.]

(2) **Great Earwig**: *Labidura gigantea*.

(3) **Little Earwig**: *Labia minor*.

† **ear—wig.** *v.t.* [EARWIG, *s.*] To gain over or influence by whispered or covert insinuations; to raise a bias or prejudice in by insinuations.
"He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private."
Murray: Smartleygon.

ease. * **esc.** * **else.** * **eyse.** *s.* [O. Fr. & Fr. *aise*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *adhais* = leisure, ease.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A state of rest or quietness; an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the body or mind.

(1) *Of the body*: Freedom from disturbance, annoyance, pain, or labor; repose, rest.

"Here dwells kind *Ease* and unrepining Joy."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 2.

(2) *Of the mind*: Tranquillity, freedom from anxiety, concern, or solicitude.

"His soul shall dwell at *ease*."
Psalms xiv. 13.

2. Rest or repose after labor; intermission of labor.

"Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting."
Swift.

* 3. That which produces or tends towards quiet, repose, or freedom from anxiety or solicitude.

"It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life."
Temple.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Freedom from constraint, formality, or close attention to form.

2. Freedom from harshness, stiffness, or artificiality of style.

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those more easiest who have learned to dance."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 362, 363.

3. Facility, readiness; a freedom or absence of difficulty.

"The willing metal will obey thy hand
Following with *ease*, if favoured by thy fate."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid vi. 220, 221.

4. Use, avail, utility, advantage. (*Scotch*.)
"I'en gie him tell-bail, for there's nae *ease* in dealing wi' quarrelsome folk."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *At ease*: In a state free from any thing likely to disturb, annoy, or cause anxiety.

(2) *To stand at ease*:

Mil.: To stand in the ranks in a certain posture which gives ease or rest.

(3) *Ill at ease*: In a state of mental or bodily discomfort or disturbance.

¶ (1) Crabbs thus discriminates between *ease*, *quiet*, and *repose*: "The idea of a motionless state is common to all these terms: *ease* and *quiet* respect action on the body; *rest* and *repose* respect the action of the body: we are *easy* or *quiet* when freed from any external agency that is painful; we have *rest* or *repose* when the body is no longer in motion. *Repose* is a circumstance of necessity; the weary seek *repose*; there is no human being to whom it is not sometimes indispensable. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we can *repose* only in a lying position: the dove which Noah first sent out could not find *rest* for the sole of its foot; soldiers who are hotly pursued by an enemy, have no time or opportunity to take *repose*: the night is the time for *rest*; the pillow is the place for *repose*. *Ease* denotes an exemption from any painful agency in general; *quiet* denotes an exemption from that in particular which noise, disturbance, or the violence of others may cause; we are *easy*, or *at ease*, when the body is in a posture agreeable to itself, or when no circumjacent object presses unequally upon it; we are *quiet* when there is an agreeable stillness around; our *ease* may be disturbed either by internal or external causes; our *quiet* is most commonly disturbed by external objects: we may have *ease* from pain, bodily or mental; we have *quiet* at the will of those around us; a sick person is often far from enjoying *ease*, although he may have the good fortune to enjoy perfect *quiet*: a man's mind is often *uneasy* from its own faulty composition; it suffers frequent disquietudes from the vexatious tempers of others."

(2) He thus discriminates between *ease*, *easiness*, *facility*, and *lightness*: "*Ease* denotes either the abstract state of a person or quality of a thing: *easiness*, from *easy* signifying having *ease*, denotes simply an abstract quality which serves to characterize the thing; a person enjoys *ease*, or he has an *easiness* of disposition: *ease* is said of that which is borne, or that which is done; *easiness* and *facility*, from the Latin *facilis*, *easy*, most commonly of that which is done; the former in application to the things as before, the latter either to the person or the thing: we speak of the *easiness* of the task, but of a person's *facility* in doing it: we judge of the *easiness* of a thing by comparing it with others more difficult; we judge of a person's *facility* by comparing him with others, who are less skilful. *Ease* and *lightness* are both said of what is to be borne; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. Whatever presses in any form is not *easy*: that which presses by excess of weight is not *light*: a coat may be *easy* from its make: it can be *light* only from its texture. The same distinction exists between their derivatives, to *ease*, to *facilitate*, and to *lighten*. To *ease* is to make *easy* or free from pain, as to *ease* a person of his labour: to *facilitate* is to render a thing more practicable or less difficult, as to *facilitate* a person's progress; to *lighten* is to take off an excessive weight, as to *lighten* a person's burdens." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēase, *ese, v.t. & i. [EASE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from pain or anything which disquiets, disturbs, or annoys the body; to relieve, to give relief or rest to.

"We'll walk about awhile and ease our legs." — *Shakespeare*: 1 *Henry IV.*, li. 2.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or solicitude; to relieve.

"I will ease my heart." — *Shakespeare*: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

3. To relieve or free from a burden; to lighten of.

"Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load." — *Dryden*: *Virgil*: *Ec.* li. 91.

4. To lighten; to make easier or lighter.

"Now therefore ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude." — *2 Chron.* x. 4.

5. To assuage, to mitigate, to alleviate, to llay.

"He speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and ease pain." — *Abramelin*.

6. To render less difficult or more practicable; to facilitate.

7. To relieve or release from pressure or restraint; to make looser, to move or shift slightly; as, To *ease* a nut or a bar in machinery.

8. To relieve or dismiss from an office or post.

"He is sure
To be eased of his office."

Massinger: *Unnatural Combat*, iii. 2.

9. To rob; as, To *ease* a person of his purse. (Slang.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To give relief or ease.

"To weep with them that weep doth ease some deal." — *Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. To relax one's efforts or exertions.

"They also rowed right through to Italy without easing." — *Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1882.

¶ (1) *Ease her*: The command given to reduce the speed of the engines of a steamer, generally preparatory to the order to "stop her."

(2) *To ease away* or off:

Naut.: To slacken [a rope] gradually.

(3) *To ease a ship*:

Naut.: To put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

ēased, pa. par. or a. [EASE, v.]

***ēase-e-fūl, a.** [Eng. *ease*, and *ful*(l).] Full of ease, quiet, or repose; quiet, peaceful.

"I spy a black, auspicious, threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easy* western bed." — *Shakespeare*: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

***ēase-e-fūl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *easyful*, -*ly*.] With ease or quiet; quietly, peacefully.

***ēase-e-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *easyful*, -*ness*.] The quality or state of being full of ease, quiet, or repose; peacefulness.

ēas-el, s. [Dut. *ezel*; Ger. *esel* = (1), a little ass, an ass; (2) an easel.]

Painting: A wooden frame for supporting a picture during its execution.

"He runs to his *easel* at sunrise, and sits before it, caressing his picture, all day till nightfall." — *Thackeray*: *Newcomes*, li. 117.

¶ *Painter's easel*: [EASEL-ANIMALCULE.]

easel-animalcule, s.

Zool.: What was once believed to be a genuine genus of animals, and was called *Pluteus*, but is now proved to be only the larval form of some echinoderms. It is called also in English Painter's easel.

easel-picture, s. A term employed to designate a picture of small dimensions, such as to render it portable. (*Fairholt*.)

ēas-el, *cas-sel, adv. [A.S. *east dæl* = the eastern portion or side.] Eastward, toward the east.

"Oh, man, ye should have haddn *easel* to Kippel-tringan." — *Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

***ēase-e-less, a.** [Eng. *ease*; -*less*.] Wanting or destitute of ease or quiet; uneasy.

"Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easy* thoughts may sleep and rest." — *Doune*: *Poems*, p. 264.

ēase-e-mēt, s. [Eng. *ease*; -*ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of easing, relieving, or making lighter; alleviation, mitigation.

"A hopeful confidence in God for the removal or easement of our afflictions." — *Burrow*: *Sermon*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. An advantage, convenience, or assistance; a relief, an accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements." — *Sieff*.

II. Law: A liberty, advantage, or privilege, without profit, which one proprietor has in or through the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil; as, a right of way, a water-course, &c.

ēas-ēr, s. [Eng. *easy*(s); -*er*.] One who or that which gives ease, quiet, or relief. (*Trench*: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 18.)

ēas-i-lŷ, *eas-e-ly, *es-i-ly, *es-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *easy*; -*ly*.]

1. Without pain, trouble, annoyance, or anxiety; quietly, tranquilly; in ease or quiet.

"Instead of passing your life as well and *easy*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can." — *Temple*.

2. Smoothly, quietly, gently; without discord or disturbance.

3. Smoothly, evenly; without jolting or shaking; as, A carriage runs *easy*.

"He will bear you *easy*, and reins well." — *Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

4. With ease or facility; without difficulty.

"Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easy* stopped." — *Bacon*: *Natural History*.

5. Without great exertion or sacrifice of labour or expense.

"From that point they took matters more *easy*." — *Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1883.

6. With readiness or willingness; readily, without reluctance.

"I can *easy* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family." — *Dryden*: *State of Innocence* (Dedic.).

7. Commodiously, comfortably; as, A coat fits *easy*.

ēas-i-nēss, *es-y-nesse, s. [Eng. *easy*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being at ease; rest, tranquillity, comfort, ease; freedom from pain, annoyance, or anxiety.

"I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep." — *Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. The state or quality of imparting or affording ease or comfort.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality.

"Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*."

Boocannon: *Art of Poetry*.

4. Freedom from difficulty; ease, facility.

"*Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms." — *Tillotson*.

5. The quality of being free from anything which might cause difficulty; freedom from hardness or severity.

"The very *easiness* of his terms will be one of the blackest aggravations of our baseness and inexcusable guilt." — *Sharp*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

6. Willingness, readiness; a freedom from reluctance or indisposition.

"Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own." — *South*.

¶ For the difference between *easiness* and *ease*, see EASE, s.

ēas-īng (1), *cas-in, s. [A corruption of A.S. *efese* = eaves (q.v.).]

1. The eaves or projecting lower edge of a roof.

2. The part of a stack where it begins to taper.

easing-gang, s. A course of sheaves in a stack, projecting at the easin to keep the rain from getting in.

ēas-īng (2), *es-yng, pr. par., a., & s. [EASE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making easy, lightening, or slackening; easement.

ēas-sēl, eas-sil, adv. [EASEL, adv.]

ēast, *eest, *est, a., s., & adv. [A.S. *ēast* = in the east; cogn. with Icel. *austr*; Dan. *øst*; Dut. *oost*; Sw. *östan*; Ger. *östen* = the east; Lat. *aurora* = dawn, the east; Gr. *ἥώς* (*ēōs*) = dawn; Sansc. *uśas*, from the same root as Lat. *uro* = to burn; Fr. *est*; Sp. *este*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Towards the rising sun, or towards that point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial.

"From the west border unto the east border." — *Ezodus* xiv. 7.

2. Coming from the east.

"The Lord brought an east wind upon the land." — *Ezodus* x. 18.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The portion of the horizon at or towards the point in the heavens described under II.

2. Asia, with the adjacent parts of Europe. The name, which is a vague one, is continually applied to India, China, Arabia, Persia, &c., whilst in the expression "the Eastern Question," Turkey, a portion of which is in Europe, is especially meant.

II. Astron.: One of the four cardinal points: a point towards the sunrise, midway

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

between the North and South poles of the heavens, and in which the sun appears to rise at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

C. As adv.: In an easterly direction; towards the east; eastwards.

¶ **Empire of the East:** The empire founded in A.D. 395 by the Emperor Theodosius, who divided the whole of the Roman Empire into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The capital of the Empire of the East was Constantinople, that of the Empire of the West Rome.

East India, s. & a.

Geog.: A term rarely used except in compounds. (See those which follow.)

East India Company:

Hist.: In its original form "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies;" so the Company is described in its charter, dated December 31, 1600. Afterwards, on July 22, 1702, "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." (See a subsequent part of the article.)

The discovery by Vasco de Gama of the Cape of Good Hope, on Nov. 19, 1497, and that of the Indian coast at Calicut, on May 20, 1498, opened for the Portuguese nation a splendid career in the East for about a century. Their success directed the stream of traffic to the Cape from the route by the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea, which it had followed for many hundred years. All the maritime nations of Europe desired to share the new oriental gains, but the Portuguese claimed the exclusive use of the Cape route. The English tried to discover a north-west passage to India, and a north-east one, but the ice-bound seas they encountered effectually barred their way. There was no help for it, therefore, but to disregard the Portuguese pretensions. Before their enterprise had been successful, Captain (afterwards Sir Francis) Drake sailed to Ternate, one of the Moluccas, and to Java, &c., from Spanish America by the route of the Pacific Ocean. A similar adventure, by Thomas Cavendish, followed between 1586 and 1588. In 1599 an English association was formed, £30,133 fs. 8d. being subscribed in 101 shares. On Dec. 31 of the next year it received its charter for fifteen years, which forbade all others, unless they possessed the Company's licence, to trade with the East. On May 2, 1601, the first fleet sailed from Torbay. In 1604 their charter had been violated by a licence granted to a rival association, but in 1609 this wrong was redressed, and the charter made unlimited in time, the power, however, being retained to extinguish it with three years' notice, if it were found prejudicial to the nation. The fleets traded first with Sumatra, Java, Bombay, and in the Eastern seas. In 1612, however, they attempted to land on the Indian continent, and, after a series of successful naval actions with the Portuguese, obtained from the native authorities permission to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Goga. In 1612 they became a Joint-Stock, instead of a Regulated Company, and the sum of £429,000 was subscribed on the new footing. In 1617-18 the Company's second joint-stock, amounting to £1,600,000, was raised among 954 proprietors. They had thirty-six ships, ranging from 100 to 1,000 tons burthen. Their efforts to push their trade among the Eastern Islands led, in 1623, to a collision with the Dutch, and finally to the massacre at Amboyna. In 1624 the Company obtained from the king the power of life and death in their settlements abroad. In 1628 a factory which they had succeeded in establishing at Masulipatam, on the Bay of Bengal, was transferred to Arne-gann, near Nellore, and in 1634-5 a treaty was concluded with the Portuguese. At home a third joint-stock, amounting to £420,700 was formed in 1631-2, but in 1635 a rival company, called the Merchant Adventurers, obtained a license to trade with the East, and took steps to send out ships. This made the fourth joint-stock, in 1642 and 1643 a comparative failure. On March 1, 1639, the agents of the first Company obtained a tract of land from Sri. Ranga Raya, raja of Chandragheri, and built upon it, against the will of the directors, Fort St. George, which was created into a presidency in 1638-54. It ultimately became the nucleus of the now called Madras. In 1651-2 Mr. Gabriel Boughton gained for

his countrymen some important commercial privileges in Bengal. In 1657 the two rival companies effected a coalition, and in that and the following year raised a new joint-stock of £780,000. In April, 1661, a charter was granted to the amalgamated body, giving them authority to make peace or war with any non-Christian prince or people. In 1668 they obtained Bombay, which had a few years previously been nominally ceded to them as part of the Infanta Catherine's dowry. Early in 1664 their servants at the Surat factory beat off Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta power. The same year Colbert, the French Minister of Finance, planned another East India Company, and, in 1671-2, sent out ships to Surat. In 1685-6 a military and naval expedition dispatched to Bengal failed, and the English withdrew from Hooghly, which they had occupied, to Chutanuttee, afterwards Calcutta. Not, however, till 1707 did it become the head of a separate presidency. In 1687 Aurungzebe, irritated by some of their proceedings, attacked most of their settlements and brought them to the brink of ruin. It was found needful to appease him at last by an abject apology. In 1689, instructions were boldly sent out, advising, if not even enjoining, the Company's servants to seek political power rather than profit of trade. This advice was quite in keeping with the views of their agents in the East. On Jan. 16, 1690, a committee of the House of Commons recommended the establishment, by Act of Parliament, of a new company. One accordingly came into being, the privileges of the original one being treated with contempt. After a time of rivalry, the companies united, in Sept., 1708, on the terms of award of the Earl of Godolphin, who had been chosen arbitrator. The new name was "The United Company of Merchants trading in the East Indies." The government of the corporation was vested in a Court of Proprietors, owning £500 of Company's Stock, and committees, called afterwards the Court of Directors, consisting of twenty-four individuals. The proprietors met four times a year, electing the directors annually.

On September 14, 1748, Labourdonnais commenced operations against Madras, which five days later surrendered to him. It was subsequently restored to this country, and France expelled from most of her Indian possessions. In 1749 the Company plunged into the native wars of the Carnatic, and commenced a career of conquest which placed nearly the whole of India either directly or indirectly under the British rule. The victory of Clive, at Plassy (June 23, 1757), over Suraja Dowla, laid the foundations of the Anglo-Indian empire.

The rise of such power excited in the Home Government a desire to reduce it under their control; and when as early as 1769 the Company wished the loan of two ships of the line and some frigates, the ministry in granting their request intimated their intention of vesting in the Admiralty powers to treat independently on all maritime affairs. In 1773 the Home Government claimed that the territorial acquisitions of the Company should be transferred after six years' grace to the Crown, and change made in the constitution of the Company, a Supreme Court of Judicature being also appointed in India. Pitt's Act (1784) established a Board of Control over the directors, which completely destroyed the independence of the latter body. [CONTROL.] The Company's charter was renewed with a few changes in 1793; subsequently at intervals of twenty years. In 1813 they lost the monopoly of the Indian trade, retaining that of China. This last was taken away in 1833. The next renewal, that of 1853, was the last that took place. The Indian mutinies of 1857, 1858, having discredited the Company's administration, its political government was brought to an end on August 13, 1858.

On November 1, 1858, a proclamation made at Calcutta announced that Queen Victoria herself assumed the government of India. Finally the East India Stock Redemption Act, passed on May 13, 1873, but not operative till June 1, 1874, at the latter date, dissolved the Company itself, and the association which had had such a brilliant but chequered career ceased to exist.

East India fly:

Pharm.: An East Indian species of Cantharis or blister beetle, larger and more powerful in its action than the ordinary Spanish fly (q.v.)

East Indies, s. pl.

Geog.: India, the Eastern Peninsula and the islands of the adjacent archipelago stopping in the one direction short of the Philippine Islands, and in the other before reaching New Guinea.

East-Insular, a.

Geog.: Pertaining or relating to the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago.

east wind, s. A wind from the East. In the Atlantic States of the American Union it is a most unpleasant wind, often bringing rain, or snow, in winter. To New England and the Middle States it brings their most depressing weather. In Britain it is cold, dry, unpleasant to the sensations, and in extreme cases detrimental to vegetation; these characteristics depend on the geographical situation of the island. It often comes from the steppes of Russia, hence it is cold and dry. In Egypt it had also a low reputation; thus we read of "seven thin ears" of corn "blasted with the east wind." (Gen. xli. 6.) The reason was that it came dry and fiery to the valley of the Nile from the deserts of Arabia. A projecting portion of Arabia between Palestine and Mesopotamia made the east wind detrimental also to the former country; hence it is said in Ezek. xix. 12, "the east wind drieth up her fruit."

"Unto Babylon gave the East Wind,
Gave the South to Shavondasee."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, li.

east, v.i. [East, a.] To move towards the east; to veer from the north or south towards the east; to orientate

east-ter, *ees-ter, *es-ter, *es-tere, *ies-tre, *æs-tro, s. [A.S. *easter, eastran*, *æstron* = the paschal feast, *Easter*; Dut. *ooster*; M. H. Ger. *ostern*; O. H. Ger. *ostra, ostaro*. From A.S. *Eastre*; O. H. Ger. *Ostard* = a goddess worshipped by the Teutonic family of mankind. She was patroness of light and spring.]

A. As substantive:

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The appellation given, with some small variation in the several languages and dialects, by the nations of Teutonic descent, to the festival kept in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. [FESTIVAL.] The Latin nations called the same feast by words derived from Lat. *Pascha*; Gr. *πάσχα* (*Pascha*); and remotely from the Hebrew *פֶּסַח* (*Pesachh*), meaning the Passover, whence the French *Pâque* (O. Fr. *Pask* and *Pasque*); in Spanish, *Pascua*; in Port. *Pascos*; and in Italian *Pasqua*. From the same source, also, the word *Pascha* has been introduced into Anglo-Saxon. Thus no distinctively Christian name exists for the Resurrection festival, one of the two being of ethnic, and the other of Jewish origin.

The infinite importance attached to the rising of Jesus from the dead appears in this respect, that the day—the first day of the week—appointed to commemorate it superseded the keeping of another one—Saturday—designed to call to mind the Creator's "rest" after he had brought the world into existence. Every first day of the week was thus from the first what may be called a Resurrection Festival; the actual anniversary of the resurrection must have been peculiarly sacred, though the year A.D. 68, or thereabouts, has been named as the time of the formal institution of Easter.

In the second century a dispute as to the time of the observance arose between the Christians of Asia Minor and those of the West. The Asiatics, who said that they followed the example of John and Philip, held their paschal feast on the same day as the Jews—viz., the 14th day or full moon of the month Nisan, or Abib. The third day thereafter they kept the Resurrection festival. The Christians of the West, with most others, alleging that they followed Peter and Paul, kept the Paschal feast on Saturday, and Easter the Sunday following. Those who adhered to the Eastern practice were excommunicated for it by Victor, Bishop of Rome, and finally the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, established uniformity by making the Western method the rule for all Christendom. The old British, i.e., Celtic, church went with the East in this controversy, as if the first missionaries had come from that quarter, and did not accept the Western view till about A.D. 664.

The Jewish months being lunar, and the

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

months of our own calendar—neither lunar nor in any way astronomical—Easter is a movable festival. "It is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after." The foregoing directions for calculating Easter were copied into the Prayer-book from the Act of Parliament providing for the change from old to new style. They are faulty in two respects. They substitute the full moon for the 14th day of the Jewish month Abib, and the moon of the heaven for the calendar moon. Easter may be as early as March 22, and as late as April 25. For the method of calculating it for any individual year, see the Prayer-book. Easter regulates all the other movable feasts of the ecclesiastical year.

B. As adj.: Occurring at Easter; appropriate to Easter or in any other way pertaining, or relating to, or connected with, that festival.

Easter-dues, s. pl. Offerings to the clergy at Easter-tide, formerly exacted from their parishioners. These dues were a commutation of the tithe for personal labour. Now they cannot be legally enforced, but have become voluntary, and have acquired the name of Easter offerings (q.v.).

Easter-eggs, s. pl.

Archæol.: Eggs boiled hard, stained red or some other colour, and in some cases even gilded, to symbolize the Saviour's resurrection. In some parts of England they are called Paste (evidently meant for Pasque, i.e. Passover or Easter-eggs). The custom of presenting Easter-eggs has been brought to the New World, and exists in parts of the United States, though without religious significance. In France, and, to a less extent, in England, Easter-eggs (or rather egg-shaped structures either of card or sugar) are used as a means of sending presents to one's friends. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic countries, and wherever the Greek Church exists, the custom still survives. The practice seems to be of pre-Christian origin, and to have been originally connected with the New Year when that was reckoned from the vernal equinox.

* **Easter-gambols, s. pl.** Gambols practised at Easter as being deemed appropriate to that joyous time.

"How there the Easter-gambols pass,
And of Dan Joseph's lengthen'd mas,"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, III. 28.

Easter-giant, s. [EASTER-MAGIANT.]

Easter-gift, s. A gift presented at Easter; Easter-due.

* **Easter-laughter, s.**

Ecclesiæ & Ch. Hist.: Laughter evoked by ludicrous allusions in Easter sermons (q.v.).

Easter-magiant, Easter-mangiant,

**Easter-may-giant, Easter-mun-
jiant, Easter-ment-gion, s.** [According to Mr. Atkinson Easter-ment-gion is = a sprout of the Easter-mountain.]

Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Easter Monday, s.

Calendar: The day after Easter Sunday. It has long been the first great popular festival of the year, and 34 Vict. c. 17 made it a Bank holiday.

Easter-offerings, s. pl. Easter dues transmitted into voluntary gifts. [EASTER DUES.]

* **Easter-sermons, s. pl.** Sermons supposed to be suitable for delivery at Easter. Strange to tell, in the sixteenth century, these were replete with ludicrous stories and jests, designed to provoke "Easter laughter."

Easter-term, s.

Law: A term in the Law Courts, which formerly was movable but now is fixed, extending from April 15 to May 8, in each year.

Easter-tide, s. The season of Easter.

* **Eas-tër-lîng, s. & a.** [Eng. east; -er; -ling.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.:* A name given to a native of any country lying to the east of another; a neighbour on the east. (*Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 65.*)

2. *Spec.:* A trader or native of Norway, Denmark, and other countries about the Baltic.

"Certain merchants of Norwale, Deumarke, and of other those parties, called Ostemanul, or (as in our vulgar language we learne them) Easterlings."—*Polin. shed: Hist. of Ireland (an. 430).*

3. A piece of money coined in the reign of Richard II. [STERLING.]

4. A local name for the widgeon or smew.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the money of the Easterlings, or North German traders.

eas-tër-lý, a. & adv. [Eng. east; -er; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Situated or lying towards or in the direction of the east.

"These give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and western parts of England."—*Grant: Bills of Mortality.*

2. Moving or directed towards the east: as, An easterly current, to move in an easterly direction.

3. Looking towards the east.

"Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an easterly exposition."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Coming from the east, or parts lying towards the east.

"When the easterly winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the valleys, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceedingly unhealthful."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. As adverb:

1. Towards or in the direction of the east.

2. Coming from the east; in the east.

"The winter winds still easterly do keep,"

Drayton: On his Lady not coming to London.

eas-tër-n, * eas-terne, a. [A.S. *edsterne.*]

1. Situated or lying in the east; oriental.

2. Lying or being towards the east; easterly.

"The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices."—*Addison.*

3. Going eastward or in the direction of the east.

"A ship takes has no certain method in either her eastern or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailings from the coasts, to know her longitude."—*Addison.*

4. Looking towards the east.

"Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' eastern gate
Led them direct."—*Milton: P. L., XII. 637-39.*

5. Pertaining to the east or the empire of the east.

"The eastern churches first did Christ embrace."
Stirling: Domesday, Ninth Hour.

Eastern church, s.

Ecclesiæ & Ch. Hist.: The Greek Church which formerly had its chief seat at Constantinople, and for its chief ruler the Patriarch of that capital, as distinguished from the Western Church which had its metropolis at Rome and was ruled by the Papacy.

Eastern Empire, s.

Hist.: The Empire which had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western one which had its capital at Rome. The name did not begin with the building of Constantinople; it arose when, in A.D. 394, Valentinian, himself ruling at the capital just mentioned, made his brother Valens Emperor of the West. It came still more into use when the final separation between the East and the West took place in A.D. 395. The Eastern Empire is held to have continued till A.D. 1453, when its chief city was captured by the Turks and became the Turkish capital. It is sometimes called the Lower Empire, implying that it was later in time than its more celebrated predecessor, to which, however, the name higher is not applied.

Eastern hemisphere, s. The Old World (q.v.).

Eastern question, s.

Politics & Hist.: The question as to the distribution of political power in Eastern Europe and the Asiatic continent. The vast relative extent of the Russian empire on the map of Europe, or of the World, and the knowledge that for some generations back it has steadily increased, raise the question whether the liberties of Europe and mankind are endangered by the preponderance of the power just mentioned, with its semi-barbarous hordes. The majority of minds, at least in England, in France, and in Italy, answer that some danger does exist, and with them the "Eastern Question" is simply this: How is the further progress of Russia towards Southern and Western Europe, in one direc-

tion, and towards India in the other, to be most effectively resisted? Of old, the stereotyped answer to the enquiry was, By maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In support of this view the Crimean war was carried on from 1854 to 1856, both the great parties in England concurring as to its necessity, the only dissentients being a small minority of the community, led, however, by Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, and others.

By the time the next Russo-Turkish war, that of 1877-78, took place, many of the Liberal party had begun to entertain serious doubt whether the Crimean war had been just, and whether it had gained any lasting advantage. Their sympathies, alienated from Turkey by what were called the "Bulgarian atrocities" [ATROCITY], were given to the old Christian nationalities, Servians, Greeks, and others, held down by Turkey, and, within certain limits, to Russia as advancing to their deliverance. But their desire is that the emancipated Christians shall shake off Russian influence, and, prize their personal independence, maintain it, if need be, against the great Northern power, and so conduct themselves as to encourage the Great Powers to transfer Constantinople to their keeping if the domination of the Turks in the latter capital should come to an end. The Conservative party, on the contrary, estimate the long oppressed Christians of the Ottoman Empire less, and the Turks more highly than their political rivals, and are prepared to defend, and, if need be, repeat the policy of the Crimean war. Acute crises in the Eastern Question tend to recur in nearly periodical cycles. The interval of peace between the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 and that of 1853-55, was twenty-four years; that between 1856 and the war of 1877-78 was twenty-one.

* **eas-tilt, adv.** [EASEL, adv.] Towards the east, eastwards.

eas't-îng, s. [Eng. east; -ing.]

Naut. & Surv.: The distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship to the eastward.

* **eas't-lând, a. & s.** [Eng. east, and land.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the east country.

"Whiles our bread would be too long a-coming,
which made some of the eastland soldiers half-mutiny."
Baillie: Letters, I. 176.

B. As subst.: The eastern part or countries of Europe.

"Mr. Normand Galloway was brunt because he was in the eastland, and can home and married a wayff, contrair the forme of the Pope's institution; but if he had had an thousand whores he had never beine quarrelled."—*Pittscolle: Chronicle, p. 327.*

* **eas't-lând-îsh, a.** [Eng. eastland; -ish.] Belonging to, or coming from, an eastern country or district.

"They had among them three languages, but I should rather think that they only differed as the high Dutch, low Dutch, and eastlandish Dutch."—*Versteegan: Rest. of Dec. Intell., ch. vii.*

* **eas'-tle, adv.** [EASEL, adv.] To the eastward of.

eas't-lîng, * east-lin, a. [A.S. *east-lang* = along the coast.] Easterly.

"This shields the other true the eastlin blast."
Kamsey: Poems, II. 64.

eas't-lîng, adv. [EASTLING.] Towards the east; eastward.

"To the gait she got;
Ay hading eastlin, as the ground did fa'."
Ross: Helenore, p. 58.

eas't-wârd, * east-ward, adv. & a. [A.S. *east-ward.*]

A. As adv.: Towards or in the direction of the east; in an easterly direction.

"Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,
Some eastward, and some westward, and all wrong."
Copeley: Hope, 280, 281.

B. As adj.: Directed or extended towards the east; eastern.

"The eastward extension of this vast tract was unknown."—*Marsden (Ogilvie).*

eas't-wârd, adv. [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; eastward, easterly.

"Such were the accounts from the remotest parts eastwards."—*Marsden (Ogilvie).*

eas'-y, * eas-ie, * es-y, a. & adv. [Eng. ease; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Quiet, at ease, at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance.

Eäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, öüb, öüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Not causing pain; not attended with pain.

"All deaths are too few, the sharpest too easy."
Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

3. Free from anxiety or solicitude; at ease, tranquil.

"And you believe, then, that his mind was easy?"
Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

4. Free from anything which would cause pain, disturbance, or discomfort.

5. In comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

"They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them easy."—Swift.

6. Sufficient to relieve from anxiety or solicitude; freeing from labour or care.

7. Yielding or complying easily or with little resistance; credulous.

"Injuries were no longer so easy of belief as during the panic which had followed the murder of Godfrey."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

8. Ready; not unwilling; not strict.

"He was an easy man to give penance."
Chaucer: *C. T.* (Frol.), 223.

9. Free from constraint, stiffness, or formality; not stiff or formal.

"His manners so gracious and easy, that it was impossible not to love him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

10. Smooth, flowing, fluent; free from stiffness or harshness.

"Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 360, 361.

11. Free from difficulty; not difficult; not requiring great labour, exertion, or effort.

"How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is easy for every one to try."—Locke.

12. Not causing difficulty or trouble.

"The whole island was probably cut into several easy ascents, and planted with variety of palaces."
Addison: *On Italy*.

* 13. Easily procured; hence indifferent, poor.

"Wine that was but *easy* and so-so."—Vidal: *Apoph.* of Erasmus, p. 248.

14. Gentle, moderate.

15. Well-fitting.

II. Comm.: Not straitened or restricted as regards money; plentifully supplied; opposed to tight.

B. As adverb:

1. In an easy manner; without exertion, labour, or trouble.

2. Without troubling oneself; without anxiety or solicitude: as, He took things very easy.

C. As substantive:

Rowing: A relaxation of effort; a diminution of speed.

"[He] started for Baitabite, which was reached with the accustomed *easies*."—Daily Telegraph, March 2, 1882.

Crabb thus discriminates between *easy* and *ready*: "*Easy* marks the freedom of being done; *ready* the disposition or willingness to do: the former refers mostly to the thing or the manner, the latter to the person; the thing is *easy* to be done, the person is *ready* to do it: it is *easy* to make protestations of friendship in the ardour of the moment; but every one is not *ready* to act up to them, when it interferes with his convenience or interest. As epithets both are opposed to *difficult*, but agreeably to the above explanation of the terms, the former denotes a freedom from such difficulties or obstacles as lie in the nature of the thing itself, the latter an exemption from such as lie in the temper and character of the person: hence we say a person is *easy* of access whose situation, rank, employments, or circumstances do not prevent him from admitting others to his presence: he is *ready* to hear when he himself throws no obstacles in the way, when he lends a willing ear to what is said. So likewise a task is said to be *easy*: a person's wit, or a person's reply, to be *ready*: a young man who has birth and fortune, wit and accomplishments, will find an *easy* admittance into any circle: the very name of a favourite author will be a *ready* passport for the works to which it may be affixed. When used adverbially, they bear the same relation to each other. A man is said to comprehend *easily* who, from whatever cause, finds the thing *easy* to be comprehended: he pardons *readily* who has a temper *ready* to pardon." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* *easy-borrowed*, a. Assumed with ease; counterfeited with the appearance of naturalness.

"This is a slave, whose *easy-borrowed* pride Dwells in the fickle grace of her fellows."
Shaksp.: *Leahr*, ii. 4.

easy-chair, s. An arm-chair stuffed and padded for resting or reclining in.

"Laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*."
Pope: *Dunciad*, l. 22.

easy-going, a. Taking things in an easy manner.

easy-hearted, a. Of an easy, quiet disposition.

"Thou *easy-hearted* thing, with thy wild race Of weeds and flowers." Wordsworth: *Farwell*.

easy-minded, a. Having an easy, willing mind or disposition.

"He, on his part, Generous and *easy-minded*, was not free." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

easy-y, v.t. & i. [EASY, a.]

A. Trans.: To cause to relax one's efforts or exertions. (Especially in rowing.)

"They . . . were not *eased* until reaching Illey Lasher."—Daily Telegraph, March 2, 1882.

B. Intrans.: To relax one's efforts or exertions.

eat, **ate*, **ete*, **eten*, v.t. & i. [A.S. *etan*; cogn. with Dut. *eten*; Iscl. *da*; Sw. *äta*; Dan. *æde*; Goth. *itan*; O. H. Ger. *ezzan*, *ezan*; M. H. Ger. *ezzen*; Ger. *essen*; Ir. & Gael. *th*; Lat. *edo*; Gr. *ēdo* (*edō*), all = to eat.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew in the month and swallow as food.

"Hors and houndes thei *ete*, vnnethis skaped non."
Robert de Brunne, p. 75.

2. To devour, to destroy.

"Locusts shall eat the residue of that which is escaped from the hail."—Exod. x. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. To corrode, to consume away; as, Rust *eats* away iron, A cancer *eats* away the flesh.

"There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

2. To consume, to waste.

"Princes overbold have *eat* our substance."
Tennyson: *Lotus Eaters*, 120.

* 3. To devour or consume the property of.

"What a number of men eat Timon!"
Shaksp.: *Timon of Athens*, l. 2.

* 4. To swallow up.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list, *Eats* not the flats with more impetuous haste."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

* 5. To outlast.

"Your sorrow hath *eaten* up my sufferance."—Shaksp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 6. To put an end to, to destroy.

"Time's office is to *eat* up errors."
Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 387.

7. To wear away, as with care or anxiety.

"But thou, most fine, most honoured, most renowned, Hast *eat* thy bearer up."
Shaksp.: *3 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

* 8. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

"If ye be willing and obedient ye shall *eat* the good of the land."—Isaiah l. 19.

9. To take back, to retract.

"They cannot hold, but burst on those words which afterwards they are forced to *eat*."—Bakewell: *On Providence*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To chew and swallow as food.

2. To take food; to eat a meal; to feed.

"He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him . . . will have little else to do but sit still and perish."—Locke.

3. To go to meals, to take meals.

"How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners?"—Mark ii. 16.

* 4. To partake of as food.

"Have we *eaten* on the insane root That takes the reason prisoner?"
Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, l. 2.

5. To taste, to relish.

"It *eats* drily."—Shaksp.: *All's Well*, l. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make way by corrosion; to corrode; to gnaw or wear away; as, Rust *eats* into iron.

"Their word will *eat* as doth a canker."—1 Tim. ii. 17.

2. To cause consumption or waste.

"A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state."—Addison: *On Italy*.

3. To enter into, as though by corrosion.

"The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials."—South.

eat, s. [A.S. *et*] The act of eating; thus a thing is said to be "gude to the *eat*" when it is grateful to the palate. (Scotch.) [EAT, v.]

eat-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *eat*; -able.]

A. As adj.: That may or can be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food, edible.

"What fish can any shore or British sea-town show That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow Abundantly thereon?" Drayton: *Poly-Oblon*, s. 24.

B. As subst.: Anything that may or can be eaten; anything fit or proper for food.

"If you all sorts of persons would engage, Suit well your *eatables* to every age."
King: *Art of Cookery*, 214, 215.

† *Eatable birds* nest:

1. Lit.: The nests of the esculent swallow, *Collocalia esculenta*.

2. Gelidium, a genus of Algae.

eat-age, s. [A corr. of *eddis* (q.v.), as if from Eng. *eat*; -age.] Food for horses and cattle from after the aftermath. [Edbish.]

"Lammeland—that is, grass land the right of mowing the meadows of which belongs to one person and the *eatage* to another."—Notes & Queries, Dec. 30, 1880, p. 545.

* *eatchee*, s. [ADZE.] An adze or addice.

"Only man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me have a whample at him wi' mine *eatchee*—that's s."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

eat-en, pa. par. or a. [EAT, v.]

eat-er, s. [Eng. *eat*; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who eats.

"A knave, a rascal, an *ester* of broken meats."—Shaksp.: *Leahr*, ii. 2.

2. One who partakes of food; as, He is a poor *eater*.

* II. Figuratively:

1. A corrosive.

2. A devourer, a destroyer.

"An *eater* of youth." Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 971.

3. A footman, a lackey.

"Bar the door! where are all my *eaters*!"—Ben Jonson: *Epicene*, iii. 2.

* *éath*, **ethe*, a. & adv. [A.S. *eath*.]

A. As adj.: Easy, not difficult.

"Where *ease* abounds y^ts *eath* to doe amia."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 46.

B. As adv.: Easily, readily.

"Who hath the world not tried,
From the right way full *éath* may wander wide."
Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 404.

eat-ing, **eat-inge*, **eat-ung*, **et-ing*, **etyng*, pr. par., a., & s. [EAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of partaking of food.

"Every man according to his *eating* shall make you count for the lamb."—Exodus, xii. 4.

eating-house, s. A house where food is sold ready dressed.

"A hungry traveller slept into an *eating-house* for a dinner."—L'Estrange.

eating-room, s. A dining-room.

eau (pron. ô), s. [Fr. from Lat. *aqua*=water.]

Water; used in composition to designate various spirituous waters, and especially perfumes.

eau-créole, s. A liqueur distilled in Martinique from the flowers of the Mammee apple, *Mammea americana*, with spirits of wine. It is very highly esteemed.

eau-de-Cologne, s.

Phar.: A scent consisting of a solution of volatile oils in alcohol. The composition of the mixture of the oils varies, but they consist chiefly of those extracted from the rind and the flowers of species of Citrus. The alcohol must be free from fusel oil, and the volatile oils pure and free from resin. The solution must not be too strong, and the scents so blended that no individual oil can be detected.

eau-de-javelle, s.

Phar.: A solution of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

eau-de-luce, s.

Phar.: *Aqua Lucida*, a milky mixture of rectified oil of amber, with alcohol and ammonia. It is used in India as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

eau-de-vie, s. Brandy; specif. the less perfectly purified varieties, the best being called Cognac (q.v.).

beil, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -gion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

eave, *s.* [EAVES, *v.*] The eaves; commonly used in America.

eave-board, *s.* [EAVES-BOARD.]

eave-drop, *s.* [EAVES-DROP.]

eave-lead, *s.* [EAVES-LEAD.]

eave-moulding, *s.* [EAVES-MOULDING.]

***eave**, *v.t.* [EAVES.] To shelter as under eaves.

"To eave from rain the staring ruff."

Ward: *England's Reformation*, c. 1, p. 102.

eaves, ***evese**, *s.* [A.S. *efese*; cogn. with Icel. *ups*; Sw. dial. *uffs* = eaves; Goth. *ubizwa* = a porch; A.S. *efesian* = to clip, shear, shave.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: The lower edge of a roof which projects beyond the wall, and serves to throw off the water which falls on the roof.

"The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering eaves."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 65.

2. *Fig.*: The eyelids, the eyelashes.

"Closing eaves of wearied eyes."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, lvi.

¶ The word is a singular substantive, but the final *s* is often mistaken for the sign of the plural: whence we find a fictitious singular form, *eave*.

eaves-board, **eave-board**, *s.*

Arch.: A feather-edge board, nailed above and across the lower ends of the rafters, to tilt up the lower edge of the lowest course of slates so that the next course may lie flatly upon them.

eaves-catch, *s.*

Arch.: The same as EAVES-BOARD (q.v.).

eaves-drip, *s.*

Old Law: An ancient custom or law that no proprietor was allowed to build within a certain distance of the boundary of his land, so as to throw the eaves-drop or drip on to his neighbour's land.

eaves-drop, *s.* The drip or water which drops from the eaves of a house.

eaves-drop, *v.i.*

1. To listen under the eaves of a house, in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Telling of some politicians who were wont to eaves-drop in disguises."—Milton: *A Satire for Sincerity*.

2. To watch for an opportunity of listening to or overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropper, *s.*

1. One who listens under the eaves of a house, in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. One who watches for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

3. *Law*: Eaves-dropping is considered as a common nuisance, and punishable by fine.

eaves-dropping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EAVES-DROP, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or practice of watching for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-lead, *s.*

Build.: A leaden gutter inside a parapet.

eaves-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: The moulding immediately below the eaves, as a cornice.

eaves-trough, *s.* A trough, usually of tinned iron, suspended beneath the eaves to catch the drip. It is held by a strap or hanger, which may have means for the vertical adjustment of the trough, so as to give it the required fall in the length of the eaves.

***ē-bāp-tī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *baptis(e)*; *-ation*.] A cutting-off from the benefits of baptism.

"Trying the metal and temper of its censures by ebaptizations."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 19.

ēbb, ***ebbe**, *s.* [A.S. *ebba* = *ebb*, *ebban* = to ebb; cogn. with Dut. *ebb*, *ebbe* = *ebb*, *ebben* = to ebb; Dan. *ebbe*; Sw. *ebb* = *ebb*, *ebba* = to ebb. From the same root as EVEN (q.v.).] (*Sketd.*)

1. *Literally*:

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of the tide-water towards the sea.

"After an ebbe of the fode euerilken the found."

Robert de Brunne, p. 104.

2. The ebbing tide; the ebb-tide.

"Cambridge will have a short spin on the ebb today."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1888.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A flowing or falling back; decline, failure, decay.

"The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest ebb, and perhaps sculpture was also declining."—Dryden: *Du-Reynoy*.

2. Slow course.

"I hate to learn the ebb of time From you dull steeples drowsy chime."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 24.

ēbb, *v.i.* [EBB, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To flow back towards the sea; to return to the sea. (Said of the tide.)

"The sea now ebbehth and now it floweth."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

2. *Fig.*: To decline, to decay, to recede.

"Low" that tide has ebbed with me."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 2

¶ To *eb* & *flow*: To rise and fall, to increase and decrease.

"Merclless" description ebbs and flows." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***ēbb**, ***ebbe**, *z.* [EBB, *s.*]

1. Low, not deep, shallow.

"The water there is otherwise verie low and ebb."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

2. Not deep in the ground, close to the surface.

"The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and cypresses lie very ebb."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxi.

***ēbb-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *ebb*; *-ness*.] Shallowness.

Their ebbness would never take up his depth."—Rutherford: *Letters*, pt. 1, ep. 137.

ēbb-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EBB, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The reflux or ebb of the tide.

"It was here also much discoursed, how the river to some had here its flowings, and what ebbings it has had while others have gone over."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: A decaying, declining, or wasting away.

ēbb-tide, *s.* [Eng. *ebb*, and *tide*.] The retiring tide; the reflux of the tide.

ē-bēl'-ī-ang, *s. pl.* [Named after Ebel, a Prussian archdeacon, one of the founders.]

Ch. Hist.: A revivalist sect which arose in Königsberg, in Prussia, about A.D. 1836, the Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel being its leaders. They believed in spiritual marriage. In 1839 sentence was passed against their leaders, who were charged with unsound doctrine and impure lives, but it was removed in 1842. Their enemies called the sect Muckers, i.e., in German, hypocrites. (Hepworth Dixon, &c.)

***ēb'-ēn**, ***ēb'-ēne**, *s.* [EBONY.]

ēb'-ēn-ā-gē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. *ἔβερος* (*ebenos*) = the ebony tree (*Diospyros ebenum*), ebony, and Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: Ebenads. An order of plants, alliance Gentianales. It consists of trees or shrubs without milk and with heavy wood. The leaves, which are entire and coriaceous, are alternate; stipules 0; inflorescence axillary; flowers with the sexes separate or occasionally hermaphrodite; calyx in three to seven divisions; persistent corolla, monopetalous, hypogynous, deciduous, its limb with three to seven divisions; stamens twice or sometimes four times as many, rarely the same number as the segments of the corolla; stigma simple, sessile, radiating; ovary sessile, with several cells, each having one or two pendulous ovules; fruit round, fleshy, sometimes by abortion few seeded. The species come from India and the other parts of the tropics; a few occur as far north as Switzerland. In 1845 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at 160. They are known by the hardness of their timber, called ebony and ironwood (q.v.). The unripe fruit is very sour. There is no genus Ebenum, the typical genus of the order is *Diospyros* (q.v.).

ē-bē-nāds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *eben(us)*, and Eng., &c. pl. *suff. -ads*.] [EBENACEÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ebenaceæ (q.v.).

***ēb'-ēn'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ebenus* = ebony.] Of or pertaining to ebony; of the colour of ebony.

ē-bi'-ōn-ism, *s.* [EBIONITES.] The doctrines or practices of the Ebionites (q.v.).

ē-bi'-ōn-ites, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some derive it from a person called Ebion, supposed to have been a founder or the founder of the sect, others consider it to be the Heb. עֲבִיּוֹנִים (*ebionim*) = poor people. Why they were so called is not known.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect consisting of those Jewish converts who considered the Mosaic law as still binding. In the first century they were in communion with their fellow Christians, whether these were more liberal-minded Jews or converts from some Gentile faith. In the second century they withdrew from communion with the rest of the church and formed a sect called Nazarenes or Ebionites. Then the Nazarenes and the Ebionites became distinct sects, the latter being the more extreme of the two, they believing Jesus to have been a mere man. They admitted, however, that he was an ambassador from God, and himself possessed of Divine power. They not merely observed the Mosaic law, but superadded all the traditions of the Pharisees. They limited the number of the apostles to twelve, to leave no room for St. Paul, to whom they felt antipathy for having refused to impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual upon the Gentile churches. (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii.)

ēb'-lā-nine, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A volatile crystalline spirit, obtained from crude pyroxylic spirit. [PYROXANTHINE.]

ēb'-līs, **ib'-lēes**, *s.* [Arab. *iblis*, *ablis*. (*Ecclesiastes*.)] The Mussulmans regard it as meaning properly a being who despairs of God's mercy.]

Muhammedan Theol.: The Prince of Darkness, the Devil or Satan of the Mussulmans.

"And from his torments 'scape alone."

To wander round lost Ebb's throne."

Byron: *Giaour*.

ē'-bōe, *s. & a.* [A West Indian word.]

A. As substantive:

Ethiol.: The name given in the West Indies by planters and others, to the slaves brought from the Bight of Benin, who were a sickly, despondent race.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the Eboes or their country.

eboc-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Dipterix ebocis*, a large tree with heavy timber growing in the Mosquito country in Central America. The natives use the oil for anointing their hair.

ē-bōl'-ī-tion, *s.* [Probably a corrupt. of *evolution*.] A particular method of smoking. Gifford says: "I regret my inability to furnish any information on this term, which is almost peculiar to Johnson. From the expression itself we may conjecture that it meant a forcible and rapid ejection of the smoke."

"The rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebollition."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

***ēb'-ōn**, *a. & s.* [EBONY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of ebony; made of ebony.

2. Of the colour of ebony; ebony-coloured, black.

"Ebony locks"

As glossy as a heron's wing."

Moore: *Five Worshipers*.

B. As subst.: Ebony.

"To write those plagues that then were coming on"

Doth ask a pen of ebony and the night."

Drayton: *Barons Wars*, bk. iv.

***ēb'-ōn-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *ebony*; *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ēb'-ōn-ite, *s.* [Eng. *ebony*; *-ite*.] Mr. Good-year's name for what is generally known as hard rubber. It is a vulcanite with a larger proportion of sulphur and certain added ingredients. The proportion of sulphur is from thirty to sixty per cent., and to this may be added certain amounts of shellac, gutta-percha, sulphates of zinc, antimony, or copper. It is used of many colours, as may be gathered from the above list of ingredients, and of hardness and consequent facility for taking

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrlan. æ, ce = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

polish. The compound, despite its name, may resemble horn, ivory, bone, wood, &c. It is also called Vulcauite (q.v.).

***ēb'-ōn-ize**, v.t. [Eng. *ebony* (y) ; -ize.] To make of the colour of ebony; to make black.

***ēb'-ōn-ized**, pa. par. or a. [EBONIZE.]

ēb'-ōn-ŷ, ***ēb'-ōn-le**, ***ebon**, ***ebene**, s. & a. [Fr. *ébène*; Prov. *eba*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ebano*; Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. *ēbēnos* (*ebēnos*); Pers., Arab., & Hind. *abnoos*, *abnus*, all from Heb. עֲבֹנִי (*habhenim*), עֲבֹנִי (*habni*) = stony; עֶבֶן (*eben*) = a stone, with reference to the hardness of the wood.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.: The wood of various species of Diospyros, especially *Diospyros Ebenus*, *D. Ebenaster*, *D. melanoxylon*, *D. Malabo*, *D. tomentosa*, & *D. Roylei*. (Lindley.) Ebony is noted for its solidity and for its black colour. It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is exceedingly durable. It is used chiefly for mosaic work and inlayings.

2. Scrip.: The rendering of the Hebrew word עֲבֹנִי (*habhenim*). The translation is probably correct. [Etym.]

"The men of Dedan were thy merchants . . . they brought thee for presents horns of ivory and ebony."—*Ezek.* xxvii. 15.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of or in any way pertaining to the wood called ebony.

2. Pertaining to any one of the trees which furnish it.

¶ *American Ebony*: *Brya (Amerimnum) Ebenus*, by Paxton called *Wheeleria Ebenus*.

ebony-tree, s.

Bot.: *Diospyros Ebenus*. It is a large tree growing in Madagascar, the Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. [DIOSPYROS.]

ē-boule-mént, s. [Fr. from *ébouler* = to fall down.]

1. Fort.: The falling down or crumbling away of the walls of a fortress.

2. Geol.: A sudden fall or slip of rock in a mountainous district.

ē-brāc'-tē-āte, **ē-brāc'-tē-āt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *e = ex* = out, away, and Eng. *bracteate*, *bracteated*.]

Bot.: Deprived of bracts.

"Giving rise to the ebracteated inflorescences of Cruciferae and some Boraginaceae."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 345.

ē-brāc'-tē-ō-lāte, a. [Lat. *e = without*, and *bractea* = a thin leaf of gold.]

Bot.: Destitute of bracteoles, not having small or secondary bracts.

***ē-brā'-ike**, **e-brayk**, a. [Lat. *ebraicus*.] Hebrew.

"That kept the pebul *Ebrayk* for her drenching."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,992.

ē-bri-ēt-ŷ, s. [Fr. *ébrété*, from Lat. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius* = drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong spirituous liquors.

"'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous ebriety, that prompts
His every action, and inebriates the man."
—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 459-461.

ēbrillade (as **ē-brē'-yad**), s. [Fr.]

Manège: A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

***ē-bri-ōs'-i-ty**, s. [Lat. *ebriositas*, from *ebrius* = sottish, drunk.] Habitual drunkenness; an addictedness to strong drink; sottishness.

"That religion which excuseth Noah in surpriſal, will neither acquit ebriosity nor ebriety in their intended perversion."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxx.

***ē-bri-ōus**, a. [Lat. *ebrius*.]

1. Drunk, intoxicated.

"They found at the door an ebrius Irish lad."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. xl.

2. Given or addicted to strong drink; sottish.

3. Intoxicating.

"'Twas no ebrius fluid."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

***ē-būl'-li-āte**, v.i. [Lat. *ebullio* = to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] To boil or bubble up; to burst out, to overflow.

"Whence this play-opugning argument will ebullite."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-mastix*, vi., 3.

***ē-būl'-li-ēnce**, ***ē-būl'-li-ēn-çŷ**, s. [Lat. *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio* = to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] A boiling over; a bursting up or forth; an overflow.

"The natural and enthusiastic fervour of men's spirits, and the ebullition of their fancy."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 33.

***ē-būl'-li-ēnt**, a. [Lat. *ebulliens*, pr. par. of *ebullio*.] Boiling over; bursting forth or up; overflowing.

"They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 1,330.

ē-būl'-li-ō-scope, s. [Lat. *ebullio* = to bubble up, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument for determining the strength of a liquid by ascertaining its boiling-point.

ē-būl'-li-tion, s. [Fr. *ebullition*; Lat. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio* = to bubble up; *e = ex* = out, and *bullio* = to boil, to bubble; *bulia* = a bubble; Sp. *ebulition*; Ital. *ebullizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of boiling; the condition into which a liquid is thrown by the application of heat, which causes an agitation or bubbling, arising from the escape of portions of the liquid in an aeriform state.

(2) Effervescence arising from the mingling together of an alkali and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion or agitation of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the opposition of particles of different properties; fermentation.

"If sal ammoniac, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an ebullition, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Fig.: A sudden bursting forth or display of feeling, &c.

"Overwhelmed with the ebullition of my thoughts."—*Locke: Second Reply to Bishop of Worcester*.

II. Nat. Phil.: The rapid production of elastic bubbles of vapour in the mass of a liquid itself. The following are the laws as determined experimentally: (1) The temperature of ebullition, i.e., the boiling point, increases with the pressure. (2) For a given pressure ebullition commences at a certain temperature, which varies in different liquids, but which for equal pressures is always the same in the same liquid. (3) Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, as soon as ebullition commences, the temperature of the liquid remains stationary. (Ganot.)

¶ Crabbs thus discriminates between *ebullition*, *effervescence*, and *fermentation*: "These technical terms have a strong resemblance in their signification, but they are not strictly synonymous; they have strong characteristic differences. *Ebullition* . . . marks the movement of a liquid acted upon by fire, and in chemistry it is said of two substances, which by penetrating each other occasion bubbles to rise up. *Effervescence* . . . marks the movement which is excited in liquors by a combination of substances; such as of acids, which are mixed and commonly produce heat. *Fermentation* . . . marks the internal movement which is excited in a liquid of itself, by which its components undergo such a change or decomposition, as to form a new body. *Ebullition* is a more violent action than *effervescence*; *fermentation* is more gradual and permanent than either. Water is exposed to *ebullition* when acted upon by any powerful degree of external heat; iron in aqua fortis occasions an *effervescence*; beer and wine undergo a *fermentation* before they reach a state of perfection. These words are all employed in a figurative sense, which is drawn from their physical application. The passions are exposed to *ebullitions*, in which they break forth with all the violence that is observable in water agitated by excessive heat; the heart and affections are exposed to *effervescence* when powerfully awakened by particular objects; minds are said to be in a *ferment* which are agitated by conflicting feelings: the *ebullition* and *effervescence* is applicable only to individuals; *fermentation* to one or many." (Crabbs: *Eng. Synon.*)

ē-būr'-na, s. [Lat. *eburneus*, *eburnus* = of ivory, from *ebur* = ivory.]

Zool.: Ivory Shell, a genus of Molluscs, family Buccinidae. The shell when young is unilobed; when adult the inner lip is callous, spreading, and covering the umbilicus; the operculum is pointed. Nine species

are known from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ē-būr-nā'-tion, s. [Fr. *éburation*, from Lat. *eburneus* = of ivory, and Eng., &c. suff. -ation.]

Path.: An excessive deposition of compact osseous matter, sometimes found in a diseased state of the bones, and especially of the joints.

***ē-būr-nē-an**, a. [Lat. *eburneus*, from *ebur* = ivory.] Of or pertaining to ivory; made of ivory.

***ē-būr-nī-fī-cā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *eburneus* = pertaining to ivory; *ficio* = to make, and Eng. suff. -ation.] The act of converting substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory.

ē-būr-nine, a. [Lat. *eburneus* = of ivory, and Eng., &c. suff. -ine.] Of or belonging to ivory.

"She lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 12.

ē-cāl-car-āte, a. [Lat. *e = ex* = without; *calcar* = a spur, and Eng. adj. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Without a calcar or spur.

ē-cār-i-nāte, a. [Lat. *e = ex* = without, and *carina* = a keel.]

Bot.: Without a carina or keel.

ē-car-tē, s. [Fr., lit. = discarded.]

Cards: A game of cards played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of each suit being discarded from the pack. The cards rank in the following order: king (the highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, &c. The parties cut for deal, and the dealer deals out five cards each, turning up the eleventh for trump. The non-dealer may claim, before a trick is played, to discard any of the cards from his hand, and to replace them with others from the pack, but it is in the option of the dealer to allow or disallow the claim. The players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five count two; and five points make the game. If the dealer turns up the king, he counts on for it, and if either player has a king in his hand, he may score one for it if he claim it before the first trick.

ē-cau-dāte, a. [Lat. *e = without*, and *cauda* = a tail.]

1. Zool.: Without a tail.

2. Botany:

(1) Spikeless. (Paxton.)

(2) Without a stem. (Paxton.)

ēc-bāl'-i-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἐκβάλλω* (*ekballō*) = to throw out, with reference to the fact that the seeds when ripe are expelled from the fruit with considerable force.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceae. *Ecbalium agreste*, sometimes called *Momordica Elaterium*, is the Squirting Cucumber (q.v.). [ELATERIUM.]

ecballi fructus, s.

Phar.: The fruit of *Ecbalium officinarum*, or *Momordica elaterium*, a small elliptical pear about one and a half inches long, covered with soft prickles containing the seed, surrounded by a juicy tissue. When ripe, the seeds are expelled forcibly, hence the English name of the plant. The juice of *Ecbalium* is used in medicine as *Elaterium* (q.v.).

ēc-bā-sis, s. [Gr. *e = a going out*, a result, from *ἐκβαίνω* (*ekbainō*) = to go out; *ēk* (*ek*) = out, and *baivō* (*baivō*) = to go.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the speaker treats of things according to their events and consequences.

ēc-bāt'-ic, a. [As if from a Gr. *ἐκβατικός* (*ekbatikos*), from *ἐκβασις* (*ekbas*) = a going out, an issue, result.]

Gram.: Relating to a result, issue, or consequence. It is opposed to *telic* (q.v.) which denotes purpose or intention.

ēc-blās-tō-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐκβάσσω* (*ekblas-*
ēs), from *ἐκβάλλω* (*ekballō*) = to shoot or sprout out.]

Bot.: The production of buds within flowers, or on inflorescences, in consequence of monstrous development.

ēc-bō-lē, s. [Gr. *ἐκβολή* (*ekbolē*) = a throwing out, a digestion; *ἐκβάλλω* (*ekballō*) = to

bōl, **bōy**: **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cel**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chln**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thln**, **jōis**; **sin**, **as**: **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **cl**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**: **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

throw out; *ék* (ek) = out, and *βάλλω* (ballō) = to throw.]

1. *Rhet.*: A digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

2. *Music*: The sharpening of sounds to adapt them to a change of key-note.

ἐκ-βόλ-ις, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐκβολή* (ekbolē) = a throwing out; *ἐκβάλλω* (ekballō) = a medicine for causing abortion; *ék* (ek) = out, and *βάλλω* (ballō) = to throw.]

A. *As adj.*: A term applied to any medicine which excites uterine contractions, and promotes the expulsion of the fetus.

B. *As subst. (Pl.)*: Medicines which cause contraction of the uterus, and promote the expulsion of the fetus, as ergot, digitalis, safin, borax, &c.

ἐκ-βό-λινε, *s.* [Eng. *ecbol(ic)*; suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q.v.)]

Chem.: A principle said to occur in Ergot, probably the same as Ergotine (q.v.).

ἐκ-καλ-ῶ-ῖ-ο-βι-ῶν, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκαλέω* (ekkalēō) = to call out; *ék* (ek) = out; *καλέω* (kalēō) = to call, and *βίος* (bíos) = life.] A chamber for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [INCUBATOR.]

ἐκ-γέ-δέν-τέ (ç as çh), *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceeding, augmented; a term applied to intervals.

ἐκ-γέ-ῖ-ο-μῶ, *s.* [Lat. = Behold the man.]

Art: A name given to paintings representing our Lord crowned with thorns and bearing the reed. (John xix. 5.)

ἐκ-γέ-ν-τρί-ς, ***ἐκ-γέ-ν-τρί-αλ-ῖ**, ***ἐκ-γέ-ν-τρί-κ**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *eccentricus*; Fr. *eccentrique*, from Low Lat. *eccentricus*: *ec* = ex = out, away from, and *centrum* = the centre, from Gr. *ἐκκεντρος* (ekkentros).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Deviating from the centre.

"Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels Resembles nearest, mazes intricate, Eccentric." *Milton: P. L., v. 620-22.*

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Whence is it that planets move all the same way in orbs concentric, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentric?"—*Newton: Optics.*

(3) Pertaining to eccentricity or an eccentric.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) Not directed towards or terminating in the same point or end; divergent.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(2) Departing from the usual practice, or established forms or laws; not following the ordinary course; peculiar or odd in manner or character.

(a) *Of persons*:

"The passion of this brave and *eccentric* young man for maritime adventure was unconquerable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

(b) *Of manners, conduct, &c.*:

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an *eccentric* vanity which resembled madness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

II. Geom.: Not having the same centre; a term applied to circles and spheres, which have different centres. It is opposed to Concentric (q.v.).

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Thither his course he burls Through the calm firmament, (but up or down, By centre or eccentric, hard to tell)." *Milton: P. L., iii. 573-75.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which deviates from the usual or common occurrence.

"Let the lot decide the main of the controversy, and reserving somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricity*."—*Hammond: Works, iv. 551.*

(2) A person of eccentric, odd, or peculiar habits; an oddity.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*:

* (1) A circle, the centre of which does not correspond with that of the earth.

(2) In the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre.

(3) A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.

2. *Mech.*: A term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion; they consist of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces are distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The term is more especially applicable to the latter form, the others being only particular varieties of cam; it consists of a circular disc attached to the shaft, but having its centre at a small distance from that of the axis of the shaft. The distance between these points is called the eccentricity, and corresponds to the radius of the circle described by the disc in its revolution or half the length of the path described by the end eccentric rod. Practically there is no difference between the crank and the eccentric; the latter may be considered as a crank in which the radius of the crank-pin is greater than that of the crank-arm. The motion of the eccentric is communicated to the rod by a hoop or strap closely fitted round the circumference of the disc which revolves within it. Eccentrics are used for moving heavy shears in iron forges, and the feed-pumps, and occasionally the air-pumps in steam-engines. For the latter purpose they are often of great size, as, for example, in the paddle-engines of the Great Eastern steamship. The most general application, however, is for moving the slide valves in steam-engines, for which purpose they are employed either singly, the tail of the rod being in direct communication with the valve lever, or, what is more common, in pairs, the motion being conveyed by some form of link. [LINK-MOTION.] (*Weale.*)

eccentric-catch, *s.* [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-chuck, *s.* A chuck attached to the mandrel of a lathe, and having a sliding piece which carries the centre. This piece is adjustable in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion by means of a set screw, and carries the centre to one side of the axis of motion. By its means circular lines of varying size and eccentricity may be produced. No oval or ellipse is produced thereby, but circles on the face of the work with their centres at such distance from the axis of the mandrel as may be desired. (*Knicht.*)

eccentric-cutter, *s.* A cutting-tool placed upon the slide-rest, and having a rotation by means of a wheel and shaft, the cutter being attached to the end of the latter. The rotation is obtained by an overhead motion, and the eccentricity by fixing the cutter at different distances from the centre by means of the groove and screw. The action of the eccentric-cutter differs from that of the eccentric-chuck in this: in the latter the work is rotated and the tool is stationary; in the former the work is stationary and the tool revolves. When the motions are used in conjunction, the patterns are capable of almost unlimited variation. (*Knicht.*)

eccentric-engraving, *s.* An arrangement of diamond tracers, operated by elaborate machinery, acting upon a varnished roller designed for calico-printing. The effect is analogous to that produced by the rose-engine lathe. (*Knicht.*)

eccentric-fan, *s.* A fan-wheel with radial arms and vanes, and having an axis which is eccentric with the case in which it revolves. The case has a scroll form, and the effect is to make the discharge of air more perfect, and avoid carrying a body of air around between the vanes. (*Knicht.*)

eccentric-gab, *s.* [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-gear, **eccentric-gearing**, *s.*

Cog-wheels set on eccentric axes give a variable circular motion, as in the case of the eccentric contrate-wheel and pinion, and the eccentric spur-wheel and intermediate shifting pinion. Links connect the axis of the pinion with those of the driver and driven wheels, and preserve the pinion at proper meshing distance, so as to engage with the motor, and communicate the motion to the next wheel in series. (*Knicht.*)

eccentric-hook, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hook used to connect the eccentric-rod with the wrist on the lever of the rock-shaft which actuates the valve; otherwise called a Gab.

eccentric-hoop, *s.* The strap on the eccentric of an engine.

eccentric-pump, *s.* A hollow cylinder in which is a revolving hub and axis eccentrically arranged. On the hub are flaps which act as pistons in the space between the hub and the case to expel the water, which enters at one opening and flows out by another. The same construction is seen in rotary steam-engines, with this difference, that in one case the shaft revolves to force water, and in the other the steam passes through to drive the shaft.

eccentric-rod, *s.* The rod connecting the eccentric strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

eccentric-strap, *s.*

Mach.: The ring enclosing an eccentric sheave and connecting by a rod to the object to be reciprocated, as the slide-valve of a steam-engine. [ECCENTRIC-HOOP.]

eccentric-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A cam consisting of a circular disc attached eccentrically to a shaft. It is used for communicating a reciprocal motion to the valve of a steam-engine. Its axis of revolution is out of the centre of its figure, and the rectilinear motion imparted is called the throw. The ring round the eccentric is the eccentric-strap. The rod connecting the strap to the part to be actuated is the eccentric rod. The hook at the end of the rod, by which it is connected to the rock-shaft of the valve motion, is the eccentric hook or gab. The whole apparatus is the eccentric-gear. [ECCENTRIC.]

ἐκ-γέ-ν-τρί-αλ-ῖ, *adv.* [Eng. *eccentrically*; *-ly*.] In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

"Swift, Rab'lais, and that favourite child, Who, less *eccentrically* wild Inverts the misanthropic plan, And, having vices, hates not man."

Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle.

ἐκ-γέ-ν-τρί-ῖ-τύ, *s.* [Low Lat. *eccentricitas*, from *eccentricus* = eccentric; Fr. *eccentricité*.]

I. Literally:

1. Deviation from a centre. [ECCENTRIC, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Some say the *eccentricity* of the sunne is come nearer the earth."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy, p. 248.*

2. The state of having a different centre from that of another circle.

"By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally."—*Holder: On Time.*

II. Figuratively:

*1. An excursion or departure from the proper orb or sphere.

"The duke, at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news."—*Wotton.*

2. A departure from what is usual, regular, or established; eccentric or whimsical conduct or character; oddity, peculiarity.

"Who'd make a riot or a poem, From *eccentricity* of thought Not always do the thing he ought."

Lloyd: Genius, Envy, & Time.

† *Eccentricity of the earth*: The distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptic orbit. (Harris.)

ἐκ-γέ-σῖ-γ-νῦμ, *phr.* [Lat.] Behold the sign, proof, or badge.

ἐκ-χῖ-μῶ-σῆ-δ, *a.* [Eng. &c., *ecchymosis* (is); *-ed*.] Of the nature of ecchymosis; produced by extravasated blood.

ἐκ-χῖ-μῶ-σῖ-ς, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκχύμις* (ekchumi) = to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin; *ék* (ek) = out, and *χέω* (chéō) = to pour.]

Med.: A livid spot or blotch in the skin, produced by extravasated blood.

"*Ecchymosis* may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole."—*Wiseman.*

ἐκ-κλῆ-γρᾶ-ς, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Butterwort or sheepwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

* *P. vulgaris*, or common butterwort in Orkney is known by the name of *Eccegrass*.—*Neill: Tour, p. 191.*

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ. ce-ê: ey = â. qu = kw.

ἐκ-κλή-σι-α, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*) = an assembly of the citizens summoned by the crier, the legislative assembly, from ἐκκλητος (*ekkletos*) = summoned.]

1. Greek Archæol.: (See the etym.).
2. English Law:
 - (1) A church.
 - (2) A religious assembly.
 - (3) A paragon. (*Wharton*.)

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-αν**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*); and Eng. suff. *-an*.] One who asserts the supremacy of the Church over the State.

* **ἐκ-κλή-σι-αρχ**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*), and ἀρχος (*archos*) = a leader, a chief.] A ruler of the church.

* **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στής**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής (*ekklesiastēs*).] [EKKLESIASTES.]

1. One who sat or spoke in the Athenian Assembly. (*Liddell & Scott*.)
2. An Ecclesiastic. (*Chaucer*.)
3. The Book of Ecclesiastes. (*Chaucer*.)

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στής**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής (*ekklesiastēs*) = one who sits or speaks in an assembly of the citizens, from ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*).] [ECCLESIA.]

Scripture Canon: The name given by the Septuagint translators to the Old Testament book called in Hebrew קהלת (Qoheleth, pronounced Koheleth). This seems to come from קהל (*qahal*) = a congregation, an assembly, a word occurring in Gen. xxv. 11, Numb. xvi. 3, &c., from the root קהל (*qahal*) = to call together. The designation "preacher," given in the authorised English version, has essentially the same meaning. In the Hebrew Bible it figures as one of the כְּתוּבִים (*Kethubim* or *Hagiographa*), its place being between Lamentations and Esther. It was almost universally received by the members of the Jewish Church and by the Christian fathers; nor has its title to a place in the Canon been seriously disputed in modern times. Its authorship and date have been matters of controversy. At first sight the matter seems decided to all who accept the inspiration of Scripture by the preacher's own statement (i. 1, 12), which can apply only to Solomon. Some, however, are of opinion that a later writer might without any intention of fraud have thrown his narrative into the form of an imagined autobiography of Solomon. The Hebrew is mixed with Aramean, and there seem other indications of a late date. What that date has been variously stated, the extremes differing by about 300 years. Intellectually considered, the "Koheleth" was a man of powerfully philosophical mind, keen in observing nature and society, and reasoning upon what he saw (i. 9, 10). Morally and spiritually viewed, he was suffering the penalty of having early and too deeply drained the cup of pleasure, and was now satiated with the world and weary of it. The book records his experience and the phases of his faith, the conclusion of the whole matter being that to fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-τις**, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός (*ekklesiastikos*) = belonging to the ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*) = (1) in civil life, an assembly of the citizens for legislative purposes; (2) in ecclesiastical life, the church; ἐκκλητος (*ekkletos*) = called out; ἐκκαλέω (*ekkaléo*) = to call out.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the Church or to sacred things, as distinguished from the world and things secular.

B. *As subst.*: A person in holy orders, a clergyman; one who discharges sacred functions in connection with a church or chapel of ease.

† **C.** Crabb thus discriminates between *ecclesiastic*, *divine*, and *theologian*: "An *ecclesiastic* derives his title from the office which he bears in the *ecclesia* or church; a *divine* and *theologian* from their pursuit after, or engagement in, *divine* or *theological* matters. An *ecclesiastic* is connected with an episcopacy; a *divine* or *theologian* is unconnected with any form of church government. An *ecclesiastic* need not in his own person perform any office, although he fills a station; a *divine* not only fills a station, but actually performs the office of teaching; a *theologian* neither fills any particular station, nor discharges any specific

duty, but merely follows the pursuit of studying *theology*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-αλ**, *a.* [Eng. & c. *ecclesiastic*; *-al*.] The same as ECCLESIASTIC, *a.* (q.v.).

ecclesiastical commissioners, *s. pl.* On February 4, 1835, a Royal Commission was issued which appointed Commissioners "to consider the state of the Established Church, and to devise the best method of providing for the cure of souls." They were invited to express their opinion as to what measures it would be expedient to adopt on the several matters which they had to investigate. In that and the following year they furnished four reports, and 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77 (1836), permanently established them under the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The Commissioners are the two Archbishops, the Bishops, the Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's, and Westminster, and various high judicial and political functionaries, who are required to subscribe a declaration that they are members of the Established Church. They have exercised large powers, but without trenching on vested interests. They have modified the boundaries of episcopal sees, and even united dioceses; have suppressed sinecures, and with the money thus obtained have augmented the poorer benefices, especially in populous places. Before their decisions can be carried out, they require to be ratified by Orders in Council.

ecclesiastical corporations, *s. pl.* Corporations consisting exclusively of spiritual persons, for the maintenance of the rights of the Church and the furtherance of religion. They are of two kinds: (1) Corporations sole—viz., bishops, some deans, parsons, and vicars; and (2) corporations aggregate—viz., deans and chapters.

ecclesiastical courts, *s. pl.* Courts for administering ecclesiastical law with the view of maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. They are the Archdeacon's Court, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, the Prerogative Courts of the two Archbishops, the Faculty Court, and, as the highest court of appeal, the Privy Council. (*Wharton*.)

ecclesiastical law, *s.* The law administered in the ecclesiastical courts. It is derived from the civil and canon law.

ecclesiastical modes, *s. pl.*
Mus.: [PLAIN SONG.]

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-αλ-λῆ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ecclesiastical*; *-ly*.] As is done in ecclesiastical affairs; according to ecclesiastical rules; after the manner of an ecclesiastic or of an ecclesiastical corporation or assembly.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμι**, *s.* [Eng. *ecclesiastic*; *-ism*.] Strong attachment to ecclesiastical privileges and views.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Lat. *Ecclesiasticus*, *s.*, *ecclesiasticus*, *s. & a.*; Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός (*ekklesiastikos*) = (1) pertaining to the assembly of citizens; (2) pertaining to the Church.]

Apocrypha: The name given in the Latin version to a work called in Greek Σοφία Ἰησοῦ υἱοῦ Σιράχ (*Sophia Iēsou huiou Sirach*) = the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. The Latin name implies that it was a book used in the worship of the Church. It was penned in Palestine, and "in Hebrew," by which probably is meant Aramean; but this first composition is lost. The grandson of the original writer translated it into Greek in the reign of Energetes. There were two kings of this name in Egypt, Ptolemy III., B.C. 247–222, and Ptolemy VII. (Physcon), B.C. 170–117. Probably it was to the first of these that he referred, and the Son of Sirach may have composed Ecclesiasticus some time between 290 and 280 B.C. The work resembles the book of Proverbs. Its theme is the praise of wisdom, and its execution deserves high commendation. To distinguish it from Ecclesiastes quoted under the abbreviation Eccles., it is cited as Ecclus.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-λογ-αλ**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ecclesiology.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-στικός**, *s.* [Eng. *ecclesiology*; *-ist*.] One who studies ecclesiology.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία (*ekklesia*) [ECCLESIA], and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.]

1. Gen.: The science which treats of all matters connected with churches.
2. Spec.: The department of human knowledge which treats of church architecture and decoration.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκοπή (*ekkopē*) = a cutting out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The act of cutting out; specif., a petting division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *ecceprocticus*, as if from a Gr. ἐκκοπτικός (*ekkopētikos*), from ἐκκόπρωσις (*ekkopēsis*) = a cleaning from dung: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung; Fr. *ecceproctique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the property or power of promoting alvine discharges; laxative, loosening.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine which has the property or quality of promoting alvine discharges; a purgative, a cathartic.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκρεμής (*ekkre-mēs*) = hanging from or upon, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Eccecremarpus scaber*, a native of Chili, is often cultivated here as an ornamental creeper. It has fine orange-coloured flowers.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκρίνω (*ekkrinō*) = to pick out, to secrete, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Physiol.: A treatise on the secretions of the body.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκρίσις (*ekkrisis*), from ἐκκρίνω (*ekkrinō*) = to pick out, to select, to secrete; ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to select.]

Med.: The excretion of excrementitious or morbid matter.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκύνω (*ekkynō*) = to be pregnant.]

Obstet.: Extra-uterine foetation; imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in the abdomen or in one of the ovaria.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and δέρος (*deros*) = the skin.]

Anat.: The epidermal or outer layer of the integument of the skin; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκδύσις (*ekdusis*) = a getting out; ἐκδύω (*ekdūō*) = to strip off.]

Physiol.: The casting of the skin; moulting. [ENDYSIS.]

† **Ecdysis** is simple moulting, metamorphosis is transformation. Messrs. Swainson and Shuckard drew this distinction between the two: the first is a simple casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form, these latter being always the consequence of metamorphosis or transformation.

† **ἐκ-κλή-σι-στί-σμός**, *s.* [Gr. ἐκγονος (*ekgonos*) = an offshoot, and Eng., & c. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₆H₁₅NO₃. A base obtained by heating cocaine with hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°. Ecgonine is soluble in water; it melts at 198°.

† **ἐ-χάν-κρή**, *s.* [Fr.]

Anat.: A term used to designate depressions and notches on the surface or edges of bones.

* **èche**, * **ech**, * **eech**, * **eck**, *v. l.* [EKE.] To add to, to increase, to protract.

"To echelt and to draw it out in length"

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* **èche**, *a. & pron.* [EACH.]

* **ἐχ-έ-α**, *s.* [Gr. ἔχω (*echo*) = to sound.]

Arch.: The name given to the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or earth, used by the constructors of ancient theatres to give greater power to the voices of the actors.

† **ἐχ-έ-λων**, *s.* [Fr., from *échelle* = a ladder.]

1. *Mil.*: The position or arrangement of troops as in the form of steps, i.e., with one division more advanced than another.

2. *Naval*: A fleet is said to be in echelon when it presents a wedge-like form to the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = z -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually protect each other.

echelon-lens, s.

Optical Instruments: A large lens, constructed in several pieces, to be put together afterwards. It consists of a plano-convex lens, surrounded by a series of angular and concentric segments, each of which has a plane face on the same side as the plane face of the central lens, while the faces on the other side have such a curvature that the foci of the different segments coincide in the same point. Echelon lenses are used in lighthouses, for which it is difficult to construct lenses each of a single piece. (*Ganot*, § 520.)

ĕch-ĕ-nĕ-is, s. [Lat. *echeneis* = the remora; Gr. *ἑχένη* (*echēnē*) = 1 (as adj.) holding ships back, 2 (as subst.) the remora: *ἑχὼ* (*echō*) to have, to hold, and *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Fishes belonging to the family Gobiidae. They have on the upper part of the head a disc or sucker by which they can attach themselves to rocks, ships, or to other fishes. *Echeneis remora* is the Remora or Sucking-fish. [REMOREA.]

***ech-er**, ***ick-or**, s. [A.S. *æcer*; Ger. *ahr*.] An ear of corn.

"How fell *echers* of corn thick growing,
With the new sunnys thee hissilitt dois hyng
On Hermy feildis in the someris tye."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 234, 24.

ĕch-ĕ-vĕr-ĭ-a, s. [Named after M. Echeverri, who made the drawings in the *Flora Mexicana*.]

Bot. : A genus of Crassulaceae, tribe Crassuleae. It has a five parted calyx, petals united, stamens ten, and five carpels. The species are succulent plants with showy flowers, from Mexico. Many are cultivated in British green-houses.

ĕch-ĭ-al, a. & s. [Lat. *echi(um)*; Eng., & s. suff. -al.]

A. As adjective :

Bot. : Pertaining, relating, or akin to the alliance Echiales, or to the genus Echiium. (*Lindley*: *Veget. Kingdom* (3rd ed.), p. 649.)

B. As subst. (Pl.): The Echiial Alliance. (*Ibid.*, p. 649.)

ĕch-ĭ-ā-lĕs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

Bot. : An alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical or unsymmetrical flowers, nucamentaceous fruit, consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen. It contains the following orders—(1) Jasmineaceae, (2) Salvadoraceae, (3) Ehretiaceae, (4) Nolanaceae, (5) Boraginaceae, (6) Brunoniaceae, (7) Lamiaceae, (8) Verbenaceae, (9) Myoporaceae, and (10) Selaginaceae. (*Lindley*.) [ECHIUM.]

ĕchĭd-nā, s. [Gr. *ἐχίδνα* (*echidna*) = an adder, a viper.]

1. **Zool.** : A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Echidnidae. Four species are known. The most common are, *Echidna hystrix*, from New South Wales, and *E. setosus*, from that region also, but more frequently from Tasmania. The remaining two are from New Guinea. They are burrowing animals, from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and feed on ants and termites. [ECHIDNIDÆ.]

2. **Palæont.** : A gigantic Echidna occurs in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.

ĕchĭd-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐχίδνα* (*echidna*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. : Porcupine Ant-eaters. A family of mammals belonging to the very aberrant order Monotremata (q.v.). The snout is long and cylindrical, the jaws toothless, the tongue long and extensible, and the skin of the body clothed with bristly hairs.

ĕch-ĭ-mŷs, †**ĕ-chĭ-nō-mŷs**, s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

1. **Zool.** : Spiny Rat: a genus of Mammals, family Octodontidae. Incisors $\frac{2}{1}$, canines $\frac{0}{0}$, cheek teeth $\frac{4+1}{4+1}$ = 20. Back covered with shortish spines or bristles. The species inhabit South America.

2. **Palæont.** : Remains of an Echimus have been found in the bone caves of Brazil.

ĕch-ĭ-nāte, **ĕch-ĭ-nāt-ĕd**, a. [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus* (q.v.).]

1. **Zool.** : Furnished with prickles or spines.

2. **Bot.** : Furnished with numerous rigid hairs or straight prickles, as the fruit of *Custanea vesca*. (*Lindley*.) The same as BRISTLY (q.v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nīd, s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool. : A member of the family Echinidae.

ĕ-chĭ-nī-dā, **ĕ-chĭ-nīd-ĕ-a**, s. pl. [ECHINOIDEA.]

ĕ-chĭn-ĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *echin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoology:

1. The same as ECHINIDA. (*Owen*: *Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 117.)

2. A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is usually globular or hemispherical; the ambulacral areas wide, the spines short and awl-shaped.

ĕ-chĭ-nī-dan, s. [Eng., & c. *echinid(u)* (q.v.); suff. -an.] A member of the order Echinida (q.v.).

†**ĕ-chĭ-nī-tal**, a. [Eng., & c. *echinit(e)* (q.v.); suff. -al.]

Palæont. : Pertaining to an echinite.

†**ĕ-chĭ-nī-te**, **ĕ-chĭ-nī-tēs**, s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog . . . a sea urchin, and -ite, -ites (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont. : A fossil Echinoderm, especially if closely akin to or identical with the typical genus Echinus.

"Echinites or fossil Echinoderms."—*Mantell*: *Fossils of the British Museum*, ch. vi., p. 465.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-bris-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinobrisissus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. : A family of Irregular Echinoids, ranging from the Oolitic period till now.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-bris-sūs, s. [Lat. *echinus* = Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*); and Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q.v.).]

Zool. : A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinobrisidae (q.v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nō-căc-tĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *echinocact(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot. : A family of Cactaceae (q.v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nō-căc-tūs, s. [Lat. *echinus* = Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and Lat. *cactus*, Gr. *κάκτος* (*kaktos*) = a prickly plant, apparently the Spanish Artichoke or Cardoon, *Cynara Cardunculus*. This is not the modern Cactus gentls.]

Bot. : A genus of Cactaceae, the typical one of the family Echinocactidae (q.v.). The stem is an ovate or spheroidal form with many ribs, each having at intervals spiny stars. These are the rudiments of leaves, and from the midst of them come the flowers. Above thirty species are known, chiefly from the West Indies and Mexico. They are called Hedgehog Thistles. They have often beautiful flowers.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-cĕr-ĕ-ŭs, s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and Mod. Lat. *cereus* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A genus of Cactaceae, akin to Cereus, but with short instead of very long flowers. About thirty species are known; they are from Mexico and Texas.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-chlō-a, s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *χλωά* (*chloa*), or *χλόη* (*chloē*) = the first light-green shoot of a plant, especially of a grass in spring.]

Bot. : A sub-genus of Panicum, or, according to Sir Joseph Hooker, of Digitaria, having the spikelets in racemes or panicles, and the flowering glumes, awned, or pointed. *Panicum* (*Echinochloa*) *Cruz-galli* is naturalised in fields and waste places in the South of England. (It is distributed over all temperate and tropical regions. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

ĕ-chĭ-nō-cōc-cūs (pl. **ĕ-chĭ-nō-cōc-ĕi**) s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = the urchin, the hedgehog, and *κόκκος* (*kokkos*) = a kernel, a berry. So named from the coronet or cylinder of spines which surrounds their mouth.]

Zool. : A pseudo genus of Entozoa (Intestinal worms), now ascertained to have been founded not on mature animals, but on scolices

of those only partially developed. As limited by Professor Owen, the name *echinococcus* was given to a cyst resembling the accephalocyst, when, in addition to the sero-albuminous fluid, it contained a number of microscopic organized beings floating or freely swimming in it, or adhering by special prehensile organs to its internal surface. The *echinococcus* is the head of a *taenia* appended to a small cyst. The *Echinococcus hominis* (now called *E. veterinorum*), described by Prof. Müller, was found in the urinary bladder, and another by Mr. Curling in the liver of human beings, they are the scolex state of *Taenia echinococcus*, one of the tapeworms in the mature state infesting the dog. They are commonly called hydatids. Hence Prof. Huxley defines the *echinococcus* as technically being "the wandered scolex of *Taenia echinococcus* in its hydatid form, with deutero-scolices, or daughter-cysts, formed by gemmation." The cysts of *echinococci*, from which the latter have disappeared, or in which they have never been properly developed, are termed accephalocysts. [ACEPHALOCYST.]

ĕ-chĭ-nō-cō-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin; *κόνος* (*kōnos*) = a cone, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont. : A family of Regular Echinoids, found in the Oolitic and Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-cōr-ĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, *κόρος* (*koros*) = a boy, a scion, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; (?) or from Lat. *echinus*, and *cor* = heart, with Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, from the cordate form of the test.]

Palæont. : Wright's name for the Anarchy-tide, a family of Irregular Echinoids, occurring chiefly in the Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-dĕrm, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

A. As adj.: Having a prickly skin; pertaining to the Echinodermata (q.v.).

"These *echinoderm* larvae."—*Huxley*: *Classif. of Animals* (1859), p. 44.

B. As substantive :

1. **Sing.** : A member of the zoological class Echinodermata (q.v.).

"The adult *Echinoderm* presents a calcareous framework."—*Huxley*: *Classif. of Animals* (1859), p. 45.

2. **Pl.** : The English name for the Echinodermata (q.v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nō-dĕr-mā, s. pl. [ECHINODERM.]

Zool. : The name given by Prof. Owen to what are now generally called the Echinodermata (q.v.).

ĕ-chĭ-nō-dĕr-mal, a. [Eng. *echinoderm* (q.v.); -al.]

Zool. : Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

"The harder, spine-clad, or *echinoderm* species."—*Owen*: *Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 114.

ĕ-chĭ-nō-dĕr-ma-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *δέρμα* (*derma*), pl. *δέρματα* (*dermata*) = the skin.]

1. **Zool.** : Echinoderms, a class of animals established by Cuvier, and placed as the highest of his sub-kingdom Radiata. Prof. Huxley places them along with Scoleleida, temporarily as a primary sub-kingdom intermediate between the Annulosa and the Infusoria. They are more or less radiated, though not so much as the Medusae. Whilst in the larva state there is a tendency to bilateral symmetry, as in insects. Some mature animals, as the Sphaerogaster, have it also. They have a strange metamorphosis, commencing life as free swimming animals, from which after a time the mature form buds forth. They have a leathery integument, often covered with calcareous plates, often taking the form of spines, hence the name Echinoderms. Their skin is perforated with many minute holes, whence hollow tubes or tentacles are protruded for purposes of locomotion. The class Echinodermata is divided into seven orders: Echinidea, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea, and Holothuroidea (q.v.).

2. **Palæont.** : The Echinodermata commenced, as far as is at present known, when the Upper Cambrian rocks were being deposited, and have never since become extinct.

ĕ-chĭ-nōl-dĕ-a, †**ĕ-chĭ-nī-dĕ-a**, **ĕ-chĭ-nī-dā**, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea-urchin, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

ĕte, **fāt**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; pine, **pīt**, sire, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **were**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; müte, **cüb**, of re, **quite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Zool.*: An order of Echinodermata. The body, which is of subglobose or discoidal shape, is enclosed in a test or shell, composed of calcareous plates. There is a distinct anus. The sexes are distinct, and the larvae are pluteiform. The order contains the Sea-urchins. They are divided into the following families:

(1) Endocyclida (Regular Echinoids). Families: Cidaridæ, Hemidictyridæ, Diademidæ, Echinidæ, and Salioladæ.

(2) Exocyclida (Irregular Echinoids). Families: Echinococcidæ, Collyritidæ, Echinoidæ, Echinobrissidæ, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridæ, Ananchytidæ, and Spatangidæ.

(3) Aberrant or Transition Echinoids. Families: Echinoturridæ and Perischochinidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: For the geological distribution of the Echinoids, see the several families. (Nicholson.)

ē-chī-nō-lām-pa-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinolampas*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Irregular Echinoids.

2. *Palæont.*: The family ranges from Oolitic times till now.

ē-chī-nō-lām-pās, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and *λαμπάς* (*lampas*) = a torch.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinolampadæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Range, from Tertiary times till now.

ē-chī-nō-nē-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and *νέος* (*neos*) = . . . new.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids.

ē-chī-nōn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinon(eus)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, the only fossil genus of which (*Pyrina*) is of Cretaceous age.

ē-chī-nō-pē-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and *παιδεία* (*paideia*) = the rearing of a child.]

Zool. & Physiol.: The larva and early larval stage of the Echinodermata.

ē-chī-nōph-ōr-a, *s.* [Lat. *echinophora*; Gr. *ἐχινόφορα* (*echinophora*) = a kind of shell, from *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) [ECHINUS], and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Prickly Samphire, a genus of Umbelliferae, family *Smynioidæ*. The fruit is ovate, lodged in a prickly receptacle, with a prickly involucre. *Echinophora spinosa*, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, or Sea-parsnip, was formerly found on sandy sea-shores in Lancashire and Kent, but is now extinct in both localities.

ē-chī-nōps, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, . . . a sea-urchin, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*), or *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-order Cynareæ (q.v.). They have single-flowered heads, arranged in dense round clusters at the ends of the branches, so as to look like one great composite flower. They occur in Asia Minor, the South of Europe, India, &c.

ē-chī-nōps-īd-ē-sæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinops* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A subtribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

ē-chī-nō-rhŷā-chūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *ρύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout, a muzzle.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa which contains the most noxious of the intestinal parasites, but happily none of them infest man. The largest species (*Echinorhynchus gigas*) is found in the intestines of the hog. Many others, not a few of them microscopic, are found in the intestinal canal of fishes.

ē-chī-nō-spēr-mŷm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglossæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the calyx is equally divided, terete; the nuts triquetrous; th-lr margins nerved. *Echinosperrum Lappula* and *E. deflexum* have been found in England, but they were brought from the Continent in ballast.

ē-chī-nō-thŷr-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = . . . a sea-urchin, and *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family *Echinoturridæ*.

ē-chī-nō-thŷr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinotur(i)a*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Echinoids, with regular tests, but with the plates so overlapping each other as to render the whole structure flexible.

2. *Palæont.*: Its range is from Cretaceous times till now.

ē-chī-nō-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, a sea-urchin, and *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the sub-kingdom of animals, called by Prof. Huxley Annuloida.

ē-chīn-u-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. *echinatus* = set with prickles, prickly.]

Zool.: Possessing small spines.

ē-chī-nŷs, *s.* [In Fr. (arch.) *échine*; Lat. *echinus*, from Gr. *ἐχίνος* (*echinos*) = (1) a hedgehog, or urchin, (2) a sea-urchin. In arch. see below.]

I. Ordinary Language:

† 1. A hedgehog.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Regular Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinidæ (q.v.). They are shaped something like an orange, with two opposite orifices, connected by rows of little holes or bands approximated by pairs, and resembling the meridians of longitude on a terrestrial globe. They are covered with spines and tubercles. The mouth, which is not the superior, but the inferior orifice, has five teeth. The genus comprises the sea-urchins. [SEA-URCHIN.]

2. *Bot.*: The prickly head-cover of the seed or of any plant. (Johnson.)

3. *Arch.*: A member of the Doric capital; so called from its resemblance to the echinus or large vase, in which drinking-cups were washed.

ēch-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐχίον* (*echion*) = a plant, the *Echium rubrum*, from *ἐχis* (*echis*) = the viper, the adder, because it was supposed to cure the bite of that venomous reptile. This explanation has, however, been disputed.]

Bot.: *Vipers' bugloss*, a genus of Boraginaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Echideæ. The corolla is irregular, with a dilated throat which is open and naked, the filaments are long and unequal; the style is bifid, the achenes wrinkled. *Echium vulgare* is the Vipers' bugloss or common Echium. [BUGLOSS.] *E. violaceum* or *plantagineum*, the Purple-flowered Bugloss or Purple Echium. Both are natives of Britain.

ēch-ō, ***ec-co**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *ἤχῳ* (*ēchō*), from *ἤχῳ*, *ἤχος* (*ēchē*, *echos*) = a ringing in the ears; *ἤχῳ* (*ēchō*) = to sound; allied to Lat. *vox* = a voice.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1. . . . "This miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greeks have a prettish name for, and call it *echo*."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxvii, ch. xv.

(2) The sound returned.

"Babbling *echo* mocks the bounds."—Shaksp.: *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A faint reproduction, copy, or imitation; close imitation in words or sentiment.

(2) A mental answer or reply.

"Hark! to the hurried question of Despair: 'Where is my child?'—And *echo* answers—'Where?'—Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, II. 27.

II. Technically:

1. *Acoustics*: The repetition of a sound in the air, caused by its being reflected from some obstacle. A very sharp, quick sound can produce an echo when the reflecting surface is 55 feet distant. At 112½ feet off monosyllables can be reflected; at twice that distance disyllables; at three times as far off trisyllables, and so on for greater distances. (Ganot.)

2. *Arch.*: A vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

3. *Music*:

(1) In old organ music the use of this term signified that a passage so marked was to be played upon the echo-organ, a set of pipes enclosed in a box, by which a soft and distant effect was produced, incapable, however, of so great expression as that obtained by the use of the swell, which is an improvement upon the echo-organ.

(2) The echo-stop upon a harpsichord was a contrivance for obtaining a soft and distant effect. (Stainer & Barrett.)

4. *Class. Myth.*: A nymph, daughter of Aër and Tellus. She was one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity having displeased Jupiter, of whose amours she had become cognisant, she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer questions. She fell in love with Narcissus, and her love being slighted, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

5. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 62nd found. It was discovered by Ferguson, on Sept. 15, 1860.

† *Multiple echo*:

Acoustics: An echo which repeats the sound many times. This can be done when there are two parallel walls in succession. In favourable circumstances the sound is repeated twenty or thirty times, (Ganot.)

ēch-ō, *v.t. & t.* [ECHO, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To resound; to give a repercussion of a sound.

2. To be sounded back.

"Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice."—Blackmore.

3. To produce or give out a sound which reverberates, to resound.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To return or send back a voice or sound.

"One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The echoed woes from distant rocks resound."
Prior: *Solomon*, II.

2. *Fig.*: To repeat with assent; to imitate closely in words or sentiments.

"Our separatists do but *echo* the same note."—More: *Decay of Pity*.

ēch-ōed, *pa. par. or a.* [ECHO, *v.*]

***ēch-ō-ic-al**, ***ēch-ō-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. *echo*; *-ical*.] Having the nature of an echo.

"An *echoical* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one: as in an *echo*."—Nonnensator. (Nares.)

ēch-ō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *echo*; *-er*.] One who or that which gives back an echo.

"Those servile *echoers* of aught but truth."
Muthias: *Pursuits of Literature*.

ēch-ō-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ECHO, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The repercussion or sending back of a sound; an echo.

"And hark! again—again it rings;
Near and more near its *echoings*."
More: *Pire Worshippers*.

ēch-ō-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *echo*; *-less*.] Without any echo or response.

"And then is jealous lest the sky
Should have a listener, nor will sigh
Until its voice is *echoless*."
Byron: *Prometheus*.

ē-chōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *ἤχῳ* (*ēchō*) = a sound, an echo, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: A scale or rule marked with lines which serve to indicate the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios.

ē-chōm'-ē-trŷ, *s.* [Eng. *echometer*; *-y*.]

1. *Arch.*: The art or science of constructing vaults so as to produce echos.

2. *Music*: The art, science, or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

***ē-clāir'-çise**, *v.t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair* = clear.] To make clear or plain; to explain, to demonstrate, to clear up.

***ē-clāir'-çised**, *pa. par. or a.* [ECLAIRCISE.]

ē-clāir'-çisse-ment (*ment* as *man*), *s.* [Fr.] An explanation or clearing up of anything not before understood.

"The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the inferior."—Clarendon.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, this; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel

ē-clāmp'-sŷ, ē-clāmp'-sŷ-a, s. [Fr. *éclampsie*, from Gr. *ἐκλαμψίς* (*eklampsis*) = a shining out or forth; *ἐκλάμπω* (*eklampō*) = to shine out or forth; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *λάμπω* (*lampō*) = to shine.]

Med.: A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

ē-clat (t silent), *s.* [Fr. *éclat* = a splinter, a noise, . . . splendour, magnificence, from *éclater* = to burst forth; O. Fr. *esclater* = to shine; *es* = Lat. *ex* = out, and a form (*skeleton*?) of O. H. Ger. *schleitan*, *slizan* = to slit, to split, whence Ger. *schleissen*. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A bursting forth, as of applause or acclamation; hence, acclamation, applause.

2. Brilliance of success; lustre, splendour of effect.

"Caesar . . . by the *éclat* of his victories seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*.

3. Renown, glory, lustre.

"The *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont."—*Prescott*.

ē-lēc'-tīc, *ē-lēc'-tīck, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐκλεκτός* (*eklektikos*) = selecting; *ἐκλέγω* (*eklegō*) = to select, to pick out; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *λέγω* (*legō*) = to select; Fr. *éclétique*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Selecting, choosing, picking out at will from the doctrines, teachings, &c. of others; not following or adopting the leading of others.

2. Containing or consisting of selections from the works of others; as, an *eclectic* magazine.

II. Phil.: A term applied to a sect of philosophers who professed that truth was the one object of their enquiries, and who, therefore, did not attach themselves to any particular sect or leader, but extracted and adopted for themselves from the teachings and principles of various sects that which they considered best. They sprung up about the close of the second century.

"Cicero was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

B. As substantive:

1. An eclectic philosopher; a supporter of eclectic philosophy.

"Sometimes a Stoick, sometimes an *Eclectick*, as his present humour leads him."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire*.

2. A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato concerning God, the human soul, &c., conformable to the spirit and genius of the Gospel. One of the principal patrons of this system was Ammonius Saccas, who laid the foundation of that sect afterwards distinguished by the name of the New Platonists, in the Alexandrine School.

***ē-lēc'-tī-cal, a.** [Eng. *eclectic*; -*al*.] The same as *ELECTIC* (q.v.).

ē-lēc'-tī-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *eclectical*; -*ly*.] After the manner of eclectic philosophers; by way of selection and choosing.

ē-lēc'-tī-clism, s. [Eng. *eclectic*; -*ism*.] The system, doctrine, or practice of the eclectic philosophers.

***ē-lēc'-tīsm, s.** [Fr. *eclectisme*.] The same as *ELECTICISM* (q.v.).

***ē-clēgm' (g silent), s.** [Lat. *eclegma*, from Gr. *ἐκλεγμα* (*eklegma*) = an electuary; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *λέγω* (*legō*) = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine made up by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ē-clīp'-sār-ē-ōn, s. [ECLIPSE, s.] An apparatus for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ē-clīp'-se, s. [Fr., from Lat. *eclipse*, from Gr. *ἐκλειψις* (*ekleipsis*) = a failure, from *ἐκλείω* (*ekleīō*) = to fail, to be eclipsed; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *λείω* (*leīō*) = to leave.] [CLIPS, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *II*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Darkness, obscuration.

(2) A temporary failure or obscuration.

"All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual eclipse of spiritual life."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

II. Astron.:

1. *Astron.*: The obscuration, total or partial, and not simply by clouds, of the light coming to us from a heavenly body. If that body shines by its own light, the only astronomical cause which can interfere with its lustre is the passage of another body between it and the observer's eye. If only by reflected light, it can be obscured also by the intervention of a body between it and the source of the light which it reflects.

(1) *Of the Sun*: The passage of the moon, or even the transit of an inferior planet, Venus or Mars, over the sun's disc between the luminary and the observer's eye. [TRANSIT.] An eclipse of the sun can occur only at new moon. The reason is obvious. To produce it the sun, the moon, and the earth must be in a straight line, the moon being in the centre. They are so nearly in line every time the moon is now, that on each of those occasions we come almost to the brink of a solar eclipse. An eclipse of the sun may be partial or total. In the latter case the whole disc of the sun may be for a brief period obscured by the passage over it of the moon. Or, it may be annular, i.e., the moon, the centre of which at the time is exactly over that of the sun, while her circumference is smaller, leaves nothing visible of the greater luminary except a narrow ring of light around the dark shadow of the intervening body. [ANNULAR.]

(2) *Of the Moon*: An obscuration of the moon's light produced by the passage of the earth's shadow over the surface of its satellite. This can occur only at full moon, for to constitute it the sun, the earth, and the moon must be in a straight line, which they so nearly are every time the moon is full as to bring us on all such occasions to the brink of a lunar eclipse.

(3) The very partial eclipse of a planet by some one of its moons passing over the disk of the greater body.

(4) The eclipse of a star by the moon or by a planet is called an *Occultation* (q.v.).

(5) Eclipses of the sun or moon can be calculated backward for any number of centuries, and they therefore constitute a method of verifying ancient dates.

eclipse-speeder, s.

Cotton, &c.: A form of spinning-machine.

ē-clīp'-se, v.t. & i. [ECLIPSE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause an eclipse or temporary obscuration of a heavenly body; to darken or hide.

"The moon sometimes was eclipsed twice in five months."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. II., ep. ix.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To hide, to darken, to cover, to veil.

"He descended from his Father, and eclipsed the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh."—*Calmel: Sermons*.

* 2. To obscure, to throw into obscurity or into the shade.

"The straw, the manger, and the mouldering wall, Eclipse its lustre."—*Cooper: Nativity*.

* 3. To disgrace, to degrade, to throw into the background.

"She told the king that her husband was eclipsed in Ireland, by the in-comparison his majesty had showed towards him."—*Clarendon*.

* 4. To extinguish.

"Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son, Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, IV., 5.

* 5. To surpass or excel so as to throw into the background.

* **B. Intrans.**: To suffer an eclipse; to be eclipsed.

"The labouring moon

Eclipses at their charms."—*Milton: P. L.*, II., 665, 666.

* **Crabb** thus discriminates between *eclipse* and *to obscure*: "In the natural as well as the moral application *eclipse* is taken in a particular and relative signification; *obscure* is used in a general sense. Heavenly bodies are eclipsed by the intervention of other bodies between them and the beholder; things are in general *obscured* which are in any way rendered less striking or visible. *To eclipse* is therefore a species of *obscuring*: that is always *obscured* which is *eclipsed*; but everything is not *eclipsed* which is *obscured*. So figuratively *not eclipsed* which is *obscured*. It is often *obscured* by an ungracious exterior in the possessor, or by the unfortunate circumstances of his life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-clīp'-sed, pa. par. or a. [ECLIPSE, v.]

ē-clīps'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ECLIPSE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of darkening by an eclipse; the state of becoming or being eclipsed.

2. *Fig.*: The act of overshadowing, obscuring, or throwing into the shade or background.

ē-clīp'-ta, s. [Gr. *ἐκλείτω* (*ekleipō*) = to leave out, because the seed crown and ovary are wanting.]

Bot.: A genus of *Asteraceæ*, sub-tribe *Eclipteæ*, of which latter it is the type. They occur in various parts of the tropics. The Brazilian women stain their hair black by means of *Eclipta erecta*.

ē-clīp'-tō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eclipt(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe *Asterioideæ*.

ē-clīp'-tīc, *ē-clīp'-tīck, a. & s. [Sw. *ekliptikan*; Dan. *ekliptiken*; Ger. *ekliptik*; Fr. *écliptique*; Prov. *écliptic*; Sp. *ecliptica*; Port. *ecliptica*, *ecliptica*, a.; Ital. *ecliptica*; Lat. *ecliptica* (*linea*), all from Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* (*ekleiptikos*) = of or caused by an eclipse. [ECLIPSE.] So named because the moon must be in or near the ecliptic when an eclipse takes place.]

A. As adj.: Constituting the sun's path.

"Annual along the bright *ecliptic* road,
In world-rejoicing state it moves sublime."
—*Thomson: Summer*, III., 114.

B. As substantive:

Astron.: The apparent path of the sun through the sky. As his bright rays prevent the stars from being visible in the daytime, an observer cannot, with the naked eye, see the sun actually passing over certain constellations. But astronomers have noted the exact time before or after the sun that each star comes to the meridian, and at what altitude. Thus the exact path of the sun can be traced relatively to the fixed stars. It constitutes a great circle of the heavens, inclined to the equator, supposed to be produced to the sky at an angle of about 23° 28', but continually varying within narrow limits. As the ecliptic does not coincide with the celestial equator, one half of it must be north and the other south of it. The spots at which the two great circles intersect are the first point of Aries and the first point of Libra, the former at the vernal and the latter at the autumnal equinox. [EQUINOX.] Were there an observer in the sun he would see the earth traverse the same constellations which the sun seems to us to do. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve parts, each constituting a "sign of the Zodiac." [ZODIAC.]

"Down from the *ecliptic* sped with hoped success."

—*Milton: P. L.*, III., 740.

ē-clōgue, *æg'-lōgue, s. [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. *ἐκλογή* (*eklogē*) = a selection; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *λέγω* (*legō*) = to select; Fr. *églogue*.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as those of Theocritus or Virgil; an idyl; a bucolic.

"An *eclogue* or a lampoon written by a Highland chief was a literary portent."—*Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

ē-clŷ-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐκλυσίς* (*eklusis*) = (1) a release, (2) a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones.]

Music: The flattening of sounds to adapt them to a change of keynote.

ē-ō-nōm'-ī-cal, ē'-ō-nōm'-ī-cal, ēc-ō-nōm'-ic, *ec-ō-nōm'-ique, *ec-ō-nōm'-ic, *ec-ō-nōm'-ī-cal, a. & s. [Lat. *oconomia*, from Gr. *οικονομία* (*oikonomia*), from *οικονομία* (*oikonomia*) = economy (q.v.); Fr. *économique*.]

A. As adj. (Of all forms):

1. Relating or pertaining to the management of a house or household.

"In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it."—*Watts*.

* 2. Regulative.

"Part of the power given unto Christ as man being purely *economical*."—*Green: Cosmologia Sacra*, 162.

* 3. Family, domestic.

"In this *economical* misfortune."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Managing household or domestic matters with care and frugality; frugal, careful; not wasteful or extravagant.

"Too economical in taste
Their sorrow and their joy to waste."
Lloyd: *The Poet*.

5. Managed or handled with care and frugality; as, an *economical* use of money or time.

6. Relating to the science of economics, or to the resources of a country.

B. As subst. (Pl.): [ECONOMICS].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *economical*, *saving*, *sparing*, *thrifty*, *penurious*, and *niggardly*: "Saving is keeping and laying by with care; *sparing* is keeping out of that which ought to be spent; *thrifty* or *thriving* is accumulating by means of *saving*; *penurious* is suffering as from *penury* by means of *saving*; *niggardly*, after the manner of a niggard, nigh, or close person, is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities. To be *economical* is a virtue in those who have but narrow means; all the other epithets however are employed in a sense more or less unfavourable; he who is *saving* when young, will be covetous when old; he who is *sparing* will generally be *sparing* out of the comforts of others; he who is *thrifty* commonly adds the desire of getting with that of *saving*; he who is *penurious* wants nothing to make him a complete miser; he who is *niggardly* in his dealings will be mostly avaricious in his character." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Economical method of disputation*:

Ancient Logic: A method of disputation which trusted to artifice and careful management rather than to the truth of the arguments adduced.

economic-quantities, s. pl.

Polit. Econ.: A technical term for the different orders or kinds of wealth, as money, labour, credit, and the various objects which fall under either of those heads or types. Thus, Money is taken as a type of all the material things which constitute wealth; as, money, properly so called, land, houses, animals, corn, fruit, timber, metals, &c. Labour is the type of services of every kind, as those of the artisan, ploughman, lawyer, physician, &c. Credit, which is of itself merely a right of action, is the type of rights of all sorts, as the right to annuities, dividends, rents, copyrights, patent-rights, reversions, advowsons, &c. All these things are wealth, because they are exchangeable quantities; in other words, because they can be bought and sold. (Bithell.)

ēc-ō-nōm'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *economical*; -ly.] In an economical manner; with economy or frugality.

ēc-ō-nōm'-ics, * ec-o-nom-icks, * ec-o-nom-icks, s. [ECONOMIC, a.]

1. The science of the management of a household or domestic concerns.

"The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their politics than in their *economics*."
-Hutton: *Of Education*.

2. That branch of political economy which treats of exchangeable things, and of the laws which regulate their exchange.

ēc-cōn-ō-mist, * ec-con-o-mist, s. [Fr. *économiste*.]

1. One who manages household or other affairs with economy; one who exercises economy.

"One that will prove a great husband and a good *economist*."—Hosel: *Letters*, bk. I., ser. II., lett. 17.

2. One who is skilled in the science of economics or political economy.

"David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political *economists* of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*** ec-cōn-ō-miz-ā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *economiz(e)-ation*.] The act, practice, or habit of economizing; economy, frugality, saving.

ēc-cōn-ō-mize, ec-cōn-ō-mize, v. i. & t. [Fr. *économiser*.]

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To manage affairs; to arrange.

"[Men] under tyranny and servitude are wanting that power which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose and *economize* in the land which God has given them."—Milton: *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, p. 41.

2. To act or manage domestic or pecuniary affairs with economy; to be economical, frugal, or prudent.

"He does not know how to *economize*."—Smart.

B. Trans.: To use, administer, or expend with economy or frugality.

"To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium."—Walsch.

ēc-cōn-ō-mized, pa. par. or a. [ECONOMIZE.]

ēc-cōn-ō-miz-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ECONOMIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act, practice, or habit of managing affairs with economy.

ēc-cōn-ō-mý, * ec-con-o-my, s. [O. Fr. *economia*, from Lat. *oeconomia*, from Gr. *oikonomia* (*oikonomia*) = the management of a household: *oikos* (*oikos*) = a house, and *nomos* (*nomos*) = a law or rule; *némo* (*némo*) = to deal out.]

1. The management, regulation, and government of a household or household affairs.

"By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

2. A frugal and judicious use or expenditure of money; frugality, discretion, and care in expenditure.

"The Scriptures, in a thousand places, praise *economy*."—Goldsmith: *Bee*, No. 5.

3. A careful and judicious use of anything; as, of time.

4. The disposition, arrangement, or plan of any work.

"If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul... can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?"—Dryden: *Æneid* (Dedic.).

5. The operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system under which the functions of living animals and plants are performed.

6. The regulation, administration, or system of government of the internal affairs of a state, nation, or department.

7. A system of matter; a distribution of everything, active or passive, to its proper place.

"These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain."

Blackmore: *Creation*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *economy*, *frugality*, and *parsimony*: "Economy implies management; *frugality* implies temperance; *parsimony* implies simply forbearance to spend, which is, in fact, the common idea included in these terms: but the *economical* man spares expense according to circumstances; he adapts his expenditure to his means, and renders it by contrivance as effectual to his purpose as possible: the *frugal* man spares expense on himself or on his indulgences; he may however be liberal to others whilst he is *frugal* towards himself; the *parsimonious* man saves from himself as well as others; he has no other object than saving. By *economy*, a man may make a limited income turn to the best account for himself and his family; by *frugality* he may with a limited income be enabled to do much good to others; by *parsimony* he may be enabled to accumulate great sums out of a narrow income: hence it is that we recommend a plan for being *economical*; we recommend a diet for being *frugal*; we condemn a habit or character for being *parsimonious*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *economy*, and *management*: "Economy has a more comprehensive meaning than *management*; for it includes the system of science and of legislation as well as that of domestic arrangements; as the *economy* of agriculture; the internal *economy* of a government; political, civil, or religious *economy*; or the *economy* of one's household. *Management*, on the contrary, is an action that is seldom abstracted from its agent, and is always taken in a partial sense, namely, as a part of *economy*. The internal *economy* of a family depends principally on the prudent *management* of the female: the *economy* of every well-regulated community requires that all the members should keep their station, and preserve a strict subordination; the *management* of particular branches of this *economy* should belong to particular individuals." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Domestic Economy*: [DOMESTIC].

(2) *Political Economy*: [POLITICAL].

ēc-cōn-vēr'-sō, phr. [Lat.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

ēc-cor'-chêe, s. [Fr.]

Art.: An anatomical figure; the subject, man or animal, flayed, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purpose of study. The word *skeleton* is limited in its application to the bony structure.

ēc-cōs'-saise, s. [Fr.]

Music: Dance music in the Scotch style.

ēc-cōs'-tate, a. [Lat. *e = ex = out*, without, and *costa = a rib*.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

ēc-cō-ute, s. [Fr. = a place for listening; *écouter* = to hear.]

Fort.: A gallery built in front of the glacis of a fortification, as a lodgment for troops to intercept the miners of an attacking force.

ēc'-phā-sis, s. [Gr.]

Rhet.: A direct or distinct declaration.

ēc'-phly'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐκφύσις* (*ekphusis*) = to bubble up.]

Path.: Vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ēc-phō-nē'-ma, s. [Gr. = a thing called out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = the voice.]

Rhet.: A breaking-out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

*** ec'-phō-nēme, s.** [ECPHONEMA.]

Gram.: A mark (!) used to express wonder, surprise, admiration, &c.

ēc-phō-nē'-sis, s. [Gr. = pronunciation, exclamation.]

Rhet.: An animated or passionate exclamation.

ēc-phō-ra, s. [Gr. = a carrying out, a projection; *ἐκφέρω* (*ekpherō*) = to carry out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to carry.]

Arch.: The projection of any member or moulding before the face of the member or moulding next below it.

*** ec-phrāsē'-tic, * ec-phrao-tick, a. & s.** [Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός* (*ekphraktikos*) = capable of removing obstructions; *ἐκφράσσω* (*ekphrassō*) = to remove obstructions.]

A. As adj.: Capable or having the quality or power of removing obstructions; deobstruent; serving to dissolve or attenuate.

"Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractic* medicines."—Harvey.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A medicine which has the quality or power of attenuating tough or viscid humours so as to promote their discharge.

ēc-phly'-ma, s. [Gr. = an eruption of pimples; *ἐκφύω* (*ekphūō*) = to grow out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *φύω* (*phūō*) = to grow.]

Path.: A cutaneous excrescence, as a carbuncle and the like.

ēc-phlyg'-ē-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐκφύσις* (*ekphusis*) = a breathing out; *ἐκφύω* (*ekphusō*) = to breathe out.]

Med.: Rapid breathing.

ēc-py'-ē'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐκπίσις* (*ekpisis*) = suppuration; *ἐκπύω* (*ekpūō*) = to bring to suppurate.]

Path.: Impetigo, a humid scale.

ēc-cra'-șeur, s. [Fr., from *écraser* = to crush to pieces.]

Surg.: A steel chain tightened by a screw, and used for removing piles, polypi, malignant growths, &c. Used also in obstetrical practice.

ēc-rhyth'-mūs, s. [Gr. *ἐκρύθμος* (*ekruthmos*) = out of tune: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *ῥυθμός* (*ruthmos*) = tune.]

Med.: An irregular or disordered beating of the pulse.

ēc's-ta-sied, a. [Eng. *ecstasy*; -ed.] Filled with ecstasy or enthusiasm; ravished, entranced.

"These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth."—Norris.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, qell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xēnophon, exist, ph = f, -cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***ēos-tā-sia**, *s.* [Gr.] Ecstasy.

ēs-tā-sy, ***ecs-ta-sie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *ecstasis* = a trance; Gr. *ἐκστασις* (*ekstasis*) = (1) a displacement, (2) a trance: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, *στα-* (*sta-*), root of *ίσταμι* (*histēmi*) = place; O. Fr. *ecstasy*; Fr. *extase*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A state in which the mind is, as it were, carried away from the body, or in which the ordinary functions of the senses are temporarily suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object or occurrence; a trance.

"Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined."—Locke.

2. A state in which the passions are excited to a high degree and the thoughts absorbed; as, (1) A state of excessive joy, rapture, or delight.

"An *ecstasy* that mothers only feel
Plays round my heart."

A. Phillips: *Distrest Mother*, v. 1.

(2) A state of excessive grief, distress, or anxiety.

"Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*." Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, III. 2.

(3) A state of enthusiasm.

"He on the tender grass
Would sit, and harken even to Cuckoo."
Milton: *Comus*, 624, 625.

*3. Madness, distraction.

"Blasted with *ecstasy*." Shakespeare: *Hamlet* III. 1.

II. Med.: A species of catalepsy, in which the patient remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he has had during the fit; a trance.

Crabb thus discriminates between *ecstasy*, *rapture*, and *transport*: "There is a strong resemblance in the meaning and application of these words. They all express an extraordinary elevation of the spirits, or an excessive tension of the mind. The *ecstasy* marks a passive state, from the Greek *ἐκστασις* (*ekstasis*) and *ἐξίσταμι* (*existēmi*) to stand, or be out of oneself, out of one's mind. The *rapture*, from the Latin *rapio*, to seize or carry away, and *transport*, from *trans* and *porto*, to carry beyond oneself, rather designate an active state, a violent impulse with which it hurries itself forward. An *ecstasy* and *rapture* are always pleasurable, or arise from pleasurable causes; *transport* respects either pleasurable or painful feelings; joy occasions *ecstasies* or *raptures*; joy and anger have their *transports*. An *ecstasy* benumbs the faculties; it will take away the power of speech and often of thought; it is commonly occasioned by sudden and unexpected events: *rapture*, on the other hand, often invigorates the powers, and calls them into action; it frequently arises from deep thought: the former is common to all persons of ardent feelings, but more particularly to children, ignorant people, or to such as have not their feelings under control: *rapture*, on the contrary, is applicable to persons with superior minds, to circumstances of peculiar importance. *Transports* are but sudden hursts of passion, which generally lead to intemperate actions and are seldom indulged, even on joyous occasions, except by the volatile and passionate. A reprieve from the sentence of death will produce an *ecstasy* of delight in the pardoned criminal; religious contemplation is calculated to produce holy *raptures* in a mind strongly imbued with pious zeal; in *transports* of rage men have committed enormities which have cost them bitter tears of repentance *ever* after." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ēs-tā-sy**, *v.t.* [ECSTASY, *s.*] To fill as with an *ecstasy* of rapture, delight, or enthusiasm.

"They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations."—Scott: *Christian Life*, I. iv. § 5.

ēs-tāt-ic, ***ēs-tāt-ick**, ***ēs-tāt-ical**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκστατικός* (*ekstatis*), from *ἐκστασις* (*ekstasis*) = *ecstasy* (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to or accompanied by *ecstasy*; ravishing, entrancing, rapturous.

"One grasps a Cereops in *ecstasied* dreams."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, v. 40.

2. Of the nature of *ecstasy*; ravished, entranced.

"In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstasie* fit."
Milton: *ode on The Passion*.

3. In a state of *ecstasy*.

"Then *ecstasie* she diffused
The carven, seized the palette, with quick hand
The colours brewed." Thomson: *Liberty*, iv. 216-18.

*4. Tending to external objects.

"I find in me a great deal of *ecstasie* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself."—Norris.

ēs-tāt-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ecstatic*; *-ly*.] In an *ecstatic* manner; with *ecstasy* or *rapture*.

ēs-tā-sis, *s.* [Gr. = an extension; *ἐκτείνω* (*ekteinō*) = to stretch out; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Rhet.: The lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

ēs-thlīp-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκθλίψις* (*ekthlipsis*) = a squeezing out; *ἐκθλίβω* (*ekthlibō*) = to squeeze out; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *θλίβω* (*thlibō*) = to squeeze.]

Lat. Pros.: The cutting off or ellision of a final syllable of a word ending in *m* before a word beginning with a vowel.

ēs-thym-a, *s.* [Gr. = a pustule.]

Path.: An eruption of pimples.

ēs-tō-blast, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = outside, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Biol.: The membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from those forming the mesoblast, the entoblast, and the entosthoblast. (Agassiz.)

ēs-tō-car-pā-qē-æ, **ēs-tō-car-pē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Ectocarpus* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or order of seaweeds co-extensive with the family Ectocarpidae (q.v.).

ēs-tō-car-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Ectocarpus* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids, sub-order Vaucherizæ; the threads are jointed, consisting of a single row of cells, variously branched. Vesicles derived from one joint, either at the end of the branches or of the laterals. (Lindley.) The Ectocarpidae are olive-coloured, articulated, filiform seaweeds, with sporangia producing ciliated zoospores, either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells. Four genera occur in Europe.

ēs-tō-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit. So named because the theca is not enclosed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucoids, the typical one of the family Ectocarpidae. The frond is branching, the ramuli scattered. Sixteen British species are described by Harvey, the commonest being *Ectocarpus vermicinatus* and *E. littoralis*.

ēs-tō-cyst, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *κύστις* (*kystis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The external investment of the coenaculum of a Polyzoon.

ēs-tō-dērm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. Anat.: The outer layer or membrane of the skin. [EPIDERMAL.]

"The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or *ectoderm*, and an inner layer or *endoderm*."—B. A. Nicholson.

2. Zool.: The external integument of any animal belonging to the Cœlenterata.

ēs-tō-dērm-al, *a.* [Eng. *ectoderm*; *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the *ectoderm*.

ēs-tō-pār-a-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and Eng. *parasite* (q.v.).] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as distinguished from an endoparasite, which exists within the body.

***ēs-tō-pī-a**, ***ēs-tō-py**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τόπος* (*topos*) = a place.]

Path.: A morbid, generally congenital, displacement of parts.

ēs-tō-pis-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτονίζω* (*ektonizō*) = to move from a place.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae. *Ectopistes migratorius* is the Passenger Pigeon of North America. [PASSENGER-PIGEON.]

ēs-tō-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *σάρξ* (*sarz*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: The outer transparent sarcoderm-layer of certain rhizopods, as the Amœba.

ēs-tō-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *ζῷον* (*zōon*), pl. *ζῶα* (*zōa*) = an animal.]

Zool.: Animals parasitic on the outside of living bodies, as distinguished from Eutozoa, animals parasitic within them.

ēs-trō-pī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτροπὴν* (*ektropion*), from *ἐκτροπός* (*ektropos*) = a turning out of the way; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τροπός* (*tropos*) = a turn; *τρέπω* (*trepo*) = to turn.]

Med.: An everted eyelid, produced either by a tumefaction of the inner membrane or by a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ēs-trōt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτροπικός* (*ektrōtikos*) = pertaining to abortion; *ἐκτροσις* (*ektrōsis*) = abortion; *ἐκτροσκόω* (*ektrōskōō*) = to cause a miscarriage.]

Med.: Preventing the development of a disease; as, an *ectrotic* treatment of small-pox.

ēs-ty-lōt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐκτυλωτικός* (*ektylōtikos*) = hardening into a callus; *τύλος* (*tylos*) = a knot, a callus.]

A. As *adj.*: Applied to a medicine or substance having the power or property of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

B. As *subst.*: A substance capable of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

ēs-typ-al, *a.* [Eng. *ectyp(e)*; *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated, copied.

"Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies."—Ellis: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

ēs-type, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτύπος* (*ektypos*) = formed in high relief.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A reproduction or close copy of an original.

"The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate."—Locke.

2. Arch.: A cast in relief of an ornamental design produced from a mould.

ēs-ty-pōg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτύπος* (*ektypos*), and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A mode of etching which gives the design in relief. The plate is exposed by the etching-needle between the lines, instead of at the lines.

ēs-u-mēn-ic, **ēs-u-mēn-ī-cal**, ***ēs-ū-mēn-ī-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *œcumenicus* = Gr. *οἰκουμένης* (*oikoumenikos*) = of or from the whole world; *οἰκουμένη* (*oikoumenē*) = the inhabited world.]

Ch. Hist.: General, universal; used of certain Councils composed of representatives from the whole of Christendom. [COUNCIL.]

ēs-cu-riē, *s.* [Fr.] A stable, a covered place for horses.

ēs-zē-ma, *s.* [Gr. from *ἐξέω* (*ekzeō*) = to boil out; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *ζέω* (*zeō*) = to boil.]

Med.: A skin disease, on the head, face, &c., with formation of crusts generally; the skin red and full of infiltration. Treatment constitutional, with soft soap or emollient lotions and unguents externally.

ēs-zēm-a-tōŷ, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκζήματος* (*ekzēmatos*), genit. of *ἐκζήμα* (*ekzēma*); Eng. *adj. suff. -ōŷ*.]

Med.: Pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by eczema.

-ed, *affix*. An affix to weak verbs, indicative of past time. [DID.]

***ē-dā-gious**, *a.* [Lat. *edax* (genit. *edacis*), from *edo* = to eat.] Greedy, voracious, devouring, ravenous.

***ē-dā-gious-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *edacious*; *-ly*.] Greedily, voraciously, ravenously.

***ē-dā-gious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *edacious*; *-ness*.] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity.

***ē-dāc-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *edacitas*, from *edax* (genit. *edacis*).] Greediness, rapacity.

"Napoleon sacrificing a world to the *edacity* of greedy kinsmen and kinswomen."—Sir C. G. Duffy: *Four Years of Irish History* (Prof.), p. vii.

ē-dāph-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐδαφος* (*edaphos*) = bottom, foundation, and *ὀδών* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimeroid fishes, from the Cretaceous rocks to the Eocene.

ē-dāph-ō-dōnt, *s.* [EDAPHODONT.] Any fish of the genus *Edaphodon* (q.v.).

ēte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīnē**, **pīt**, **sīrē**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fūll**, **trŷ**, Syrian. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

ēd'-da, s. [Icel. = great-grandmother, ancestress.] A name given by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to a volume containing the system of old Scandinavian mythology, as being the mother or source of all Scandinavian poetry. It was originally compiled by Sæmund, a Christian priest in Iceland, who died in A.D. 1133, and contained poems and chants of a mythic, prophetic, and religious character. A prose synopsis of these poems was made by Snorri Sturluson, an Icelandic gentleman, a pupil of the grandson of Sæmund, who was "scald" or court poet in Norway. He was assassinated in 1241, on his return to Iceland. The portion of the book compiled by Sæmund is known as the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, and the continuation of Sturluson as the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*.

ēd'-daş, s. [EDDOES.]

***ēd'-dēr** (1), s. [ADDER.] A viper.

ēd'-dēr (2), s. [A.S. *edor*, *eder* = a hedge or fence.]

*1. Such fence-wood as is commonly worked into the tops of fences to bind them together.

"In hopping and fencing, save *elder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make."
Tusser: Husbandrie, xxxiii. 12.

2. Straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

¶ In the Midland counties often called *Hether*, or *Hethering*.

ēd'-dēr (3), s. [UDDER.]

1. The udder of a beast.

2. The breast of a woman. (*Scotch*.)

***ēd'-dēr**, v.t. [EDDER (2), s.] To bind together and make tight the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving with edder.

"To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, hind the top of the stakes with some small long poles, on each side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ēd'-dēred**, pa. par. or a. [EDDER, v.]

***ēd'-dēr-īng**, pr. par., a., & s. [EDDER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of binding or securing with edder.

ēd'-dērş, s. pl. [EDDOES.]

ēd'-dīsh, **ēad'-īsh**, ***ed-īsh**, s. [A.S. *edisc*.] Aftermath; the second crop of grass after mowing.

ēd'-dōes, **ēd'-daş**, **ēd'-dērş**, s. pl. [An African word from the Gold Coast.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the tuberous stems of *Colocasia esculentum*, *Caladium violaceum*, and other araceous plants.

ēd'-dý, ***ed-die**, s. & a. [A.S. *idha* = (s.) an eddy, (v.) to whirl about; Sw. dial. *idha*, *idå*; Dan. dial. *ide*. Formed from Icel. *idh* = back; A.S. *ed*, preserved as *t* in *twit*; Goth. *id* = back; O.S. *idug* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

1. A current of water running in a direction contrary to that of the main stream.

"Mark how yon eddy steals away
From the rude stream into the bay."
Carew: To my Mistress.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water running in a circle.

3. A current of air moving with a circular motion.

"Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in eddies eddies play."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

B. As adj.: Moving in a circle; whirling.

"The one has only an eddy wind, which seems to be the effect of two contrary winds."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. iii., pt. 2.

ēd'-dý, v.i. & t. [EDDY, s.]

1. *Intrans.*: To move in a circle; to whirl, to revolve as in an eddy.

"The unwonted sound,
Eddying in echoes round and round,
Was tossed from fell to fell."
Scott: Bride of Triermain, iii. 7.

*2. *Trans.*: To cause to move as in an eddy; to collect into an eddy.

"The circling mountains eddy in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm."
Thomson: Autumn, 322, 323.

eddy-water, s.

Naut.: The water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also *Dead-water*.

eddy-wind, s.

Naut.: The wind turned or beaten back from a sail, a mountain, or anything which obstructs its passage.

ēd'-dý-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [EDDY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of moving as in an eddy; curling, whirling.

ēd'-dēl-for-sīte, s. [Ger. *edelforsit*, from *Edelfors*, in Sweden, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, prob. an impure Wollastonite.

ēd'-ē-lite, **əd'-ē-lite**, s. [*Adel(fors)*, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as *Prehnite* (q.v.).

ēd'-ē-mā, &c. [EDEMMA, &c.]

ē-dēl-weiss (w as v), s. [Ger.]

Bot.: *Leontopodium alpinum*, an alpine plant, with dense clusters of flower heads, surrounded by radiating densely pubescent floral leaves.

Ē-dēn, s. [Heb. *עֵדֶן* (*eden*) = delight, pleasure; *Eden* in Heb. is cogn. with Arab *Adan* = Aden, the British colony on the Arabian Coast.

1. *Scripture Geography*:

(1) A fertile and happy region, the greater part, if not the whole of it, in the south-western part of Asia, containing the seat of Paradise, also the garden of delights, within that area, in which our first parents were placed during their period of probation. Of the four rivers, or river-heads, which "went out of Eden to water the garden" (Gen. ii. 10), one is thoroughly identified as the Euphrates, and the Hiddekel is the Tigris; what the Pison and the Gihon are or were has been greatly disputed.

(2) Other highly pleasant regions. (Isa. xxviii. 12; Ezek. xxvii. 23; Amos i. 5.)

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): Any intensely pleasant place.

"Caught by the laughing tides that lave
These *Edens* of the Eastern wave."
Byron: Ghour.

***ē-dēn-īc**, a. [Eng. *Eden*, & *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden.

"By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeited and lost." *E. E. Browning*.

ē-dēn-īte, s. [Ger. *edenit*, from *Eden(ville)*, in New York county, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Aluminous Magnesian-iron Amphibole, pale in colour, having in its composition less than 5 per cent. of oxide of iron.

ē-dēn-ized, a. [Eng. *Eden*; & *-ized*.] Rendered morally suitable for paradise.

"For pure saints *edenized* unfit."
Davies: Witten Pilgrimage, sign. N. 4.

ē-dēn-tal, **ē-dēn-tal-ōus**, a. & s. [Lat. *edentat(us)* = toothless; Eng. suff. *-al*, *-ous*.]

A. As adj.: Without teeth. The more general term is *edentate* (q.v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A member of the order *Edentata* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.*: That order itself.

ē-dēn-tā-loūs, a. [EDENTAL.]

ē-dēn-tā-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentatus* = toothless.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Mammals quite or nearly destitute of teeth. To be more specific, there are no incisor teeth, except in the case of a single Armadillo, which has one. In most cases also the canines, and sometimes the molars, are deficient. The order comprehends the Dasypodidae (Armadillos), Bradypodidae (Sloths), and Myrmecophagidae (Ant-eaters). Some have divided the last of these into three: Myrmecophagidae proper, Manidae, Scaly Ant-eaters or Pangolins, and Orycteropidae or Aardvarks.

2. *Palæont.*: They occur in the Miocene, in the Pliocene, and onward till now.

ē-dēn-tāte, a. & s. [EDENTATA.]

A. As adjective:

Zool.: Without teeth.

B. As substantive:

Zool.: A member of the Mammalian order *Edentata*.

"The placitation of the *Edentates* varicæ."—*Nicholson: Zoology*, ch. ix. 11.

ē-dēn-tā-tēd, a. [EDENTATE.] The same as *EDENTATE*, a. (q.v.).

ē-dēn-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *edentatus*, pa. par. of *edento* = to knock out the teeth.] Deprivation of teeth.

ē-dēnt-u-lā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentulus* = toothless.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Owen to the Anteaters.

***ē-dēnt-u-loūs**, a. [Lat. *e* = *ex* = without, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Zool.: Used of the mouth of an animal or the hinge of a bivalve shell.

ēdge, ***egge**, s. & a. [A.S. *ecg*; cogn. with Dut. *egge*; Icel. & Sw. *egg*; Dan. *eg*; Ger. *ecke*; Lat. *acies* = a point, *acus* = a needle; Gr. *ἀκμή*, *ἀκίς* (*akē*, *akis*).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Literally*:

1. The sharp or cutting part of an instrument, as a sword.

"Seize upon *Fife*; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes." *Shaksp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plough
it upon an *edge*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. The brink, border, margin, or extremity of anything.

"The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body."—*Newton: Optics*.

4. The portion next to the boundary of anything; as, the *edge* of a field, the *edge* of a precipice.

5. The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between the streams; a kind of ridge. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as in *Caverton-edge*, &c.

"And in like manner at Solray *edge* that see the *fyrr* of Eggerth."—*Castyll: Parl. James II.* (an. 1456).

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. The portion next to the bounding or dividing line; the beginning, the early part, the verge, the brink.

"Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law."

Pope: Epit. to Sat. II. 248, 249.

2. Sharpness, the power or quality of cutting.

"Give *edge* unto the swords."

Shaksp.: Henry V., i. 2.

3. Keeness, or sharpness of appetite or desire.

"Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite."

Shaksp.: Richard II., i. 2.

4. Keeness, sharpness, acrimony, bitterness.

"Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again."

Shaksp.: Richard III., v. 2.

*5. An instigation, a prompting or urging on.

"Good gentlemen, give him a farther *edge*,
And drive his purpose on to these delights."

Shaksp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

*6. The line of battle. (Lat. *acies*.)

"That voice, their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft
In worse extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle."

Milton: P. L., l. 274-277.

B. As adjective:

1. Having a sharp edge; edged; as, an *edge* tool.

2. Pertaining to an edge.

¶ To set the teeth on edge; To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge."—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 29.

¶ For the difference between *edge* and *border*, see *BORDER*.

edge-bone, s. The rump-bone of an ox or cow. Called also *Aitch-bone*.

edge-cutting, s.

Bookbind.: The process of giving a smooth edge to books by cutting off the folds and making the margins of all the pages equal.

edge-joint, s.

Carp.: A joint formed by two edges, forming a corner.

bōl, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-clan, **-clan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **tion**, **sion** = **zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-alous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**

edge-mill, s. An ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. In addition to the crushing action, the edge-mill has a frictional or grinding action, the relative value of which may be considered as equal to the difference of distance performed by the inner and outer edges. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

edge-plane, s.

1. **Wood-work.** A plane for edging boards, having a fence, and a face with the requisite shape, flat, hollow, or round.

2. **Shoemaking.** A plane for shaving the edges of boot and shoe soles. It has a knife curved to the shape desired, a projecting edge which forms a guide and gauge, and means for adjustment. The mouth-piece is adjustable, and holds the curved paring-knife by means of its jaws and set-screw.

* **edge-play, s.** A combat with swords.

edge-rail, s.

1. **Railway.** A form of rail which bears the rolling stock on its edge. It is contradistinguished by its name from the flat-rail, which was first used; the angle-rail, which succeeded that; the bridge-rail, which presents an arched tread and has lateral flanged feet; the foot-rail, which has a tread like the edge-rail, but, unlike it, has a broad base formed by foot flanges.

2. A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the line when the direction is changed. [Knight.]

edge-roll, s.

Bookbind. A brass wheel, used hot, in running an edge ornament on a book cover, either gold or blind.

edge-runner, s.

Brickmaking. A machine for pulverising clay. [EDGE-MILL.]

"The clay . . . is conveyed to the *edge-runner* or other machinery used to pulverise it."—*G. R. Redgrave, in Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 267.

edge-shot, a. A board with its edge placed is said to be edge-shot.

edge-tool, s.

I. Literally:

Hardware. A general name which includes the heavier descriptions of cutting-tools: axes, adzes, chisels, gouges, plane-bits. Other cutting-tools come within the province of the armorer or cutler, and are included under cutlery: knives, scissors, shears, surgical instruments, and, by the analogy of associated use, forks. The making of swords was anciently the work of the armorer, but has probably merged into cutlery. Wood-cutting tools are divided by Holtzapffel as follows:—

1. **Paring or splitting-tools**, with thin edges, the angle of the basil not exceeding 60° with the straight face. This includes broad-axes, chisels, gouges, &c.; double-basil tools, such as axes.

2. **Scraping-tools** with thick edges, the angles measuring from 60° to 120°. These remove the fibres in the form of dust. The veneer-scraper is an instance. One angle of the edge of the steel plate is turned over to form a bur, known as a wire-edge.

3. **Shearing-tools**, which are usually in pairs, acting from opposite sides of the object, the basil and face having an angle of from 60° to 90°. Iron and steel for edge-tools have been combined in a faggot and rolled so as to have a thickness of steel between layers of iron, for chopping-axes and some other tools, and with a layer of steel on one side for broad-axes, chisels, &c., which have but one basil.

4. A **burnisher** for rubbing the edges of boot and shoe soles. [EDGE-PLANE.]

5. **Saddlery.** A tool used for removing the angular edge from a leather strap. For chamfering down the edges of a strap more broadly, another tool is used, having a blade and guides which travel along the edge and face respectively of the leather. [CHAMFERING-TOOL.]

II. **Fig.** Anything dangerous to deal or play with.

"You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools*."

Tennyson: Princess, II. 184.

edge-wheel, s. A wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed, as in the ancient Phœnician oil-mills, the Chilian ore-

mills, and many other crushing-mills. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

ēdge, v.t. & i. [EDGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To furnish with an edge; to make an edge or border to.

"It made my sword, though *edged* with flint, rebound." *Dryden: Indian Emperor*, II. 4.

2. To fringe or border with anything.

"I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers."—*Pope*.

3. To sharpen; to put an edge or sharpness on.

"I *edged* yt ys in on alf, and in the other nogt." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 274.

II. Figuratively:

1. To sharpen, to excite, to exasperate, to embitter.

"He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation."—*Wotton: Life of Duke of Bucks*.

2. To incite, to urge forward, to provoke, to egg, to instigate.

"Up, princes, and with spirit of honour *edged*, More sharper than your swords, hie to the field." *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 3.

3. To give point, sharpness, or bitterness to.

"And Juvenal, instructed in this page, *Edges* his satire, and improves his race." *Addison: To Mr. Dryden*.

4. To move or put forward by little and little.

"*Edging* by degrees their chairs forward, they were a little time got up close to one another."—*Locke*.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.** To move forward or away by little and little; to retire gradually, so as not to attract notice. [*Lit. & fig.*]

"Now I must *edge* upon a point of wind And make slow way, recovering more and more." *Dryden: Cleomenes*, III. 1.

2. **Naut.** To beat away from a shore or course.

"On *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, III, ch. vii.

ēdged, *egged, a. [Eng. *edge(e); -ed.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Furnished with or having an edge; sharp, keen.

"We find that subtle or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

(2) Furnished with or having a border or fringe; bordered, fringed.

2. **Fig.** Sharpened, exasperated, incited, edged on.

II. Technically:

1. **Her.** An epithet applied to an ordinary to denote that the edging is placed only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. Thus the crosses in the Union flag are *edged*.

2. **Bot.** A term used when one colour is surrounded by a very narrow band of another.

* **ēdge-lēss, *edge-lesse, a.** [Eng. *edge; -less.*]

1. **Lit.** Not having a sharp edge; blunt, not sharp, not fit to cut.

"To-morrow in the battle think on me, And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die." *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 2.

2. **Fig.** Ineffective, useless, powerless.

"They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter."—*Mere: Decay of Piety*.

* **ēdge-lōng, adv.** [Eng. *edge; suff. -long, -ling.*] In the direction of the edge; along the edge.

"Stuck *edge-long* into the ground."—*B. Jonson*.

ēdg-ēr, s. [Eng. *edge(e); -er.*] A circular saw or pair of circular saws by which the bark and "waney" portions are ripped from slab-boards or boards made by ripping logs through and through, without squaring. A double-edger has one permanent saw and one capable of regulation as to distance from the former one, so as to adapt the pair of saws to edge boards of varying width.

ēdg-wēed, s. [Eng. *edge, and weed.*]

Bot. *Cenanthus Phellandrium*. (*Dr. J. Hill* (1789); *Britten & Holland*.)

ēdge-wīse, adv. [Eng. *edge; -wise.*]

1. With the edge turned in any particular direction; along the edge; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways, with the edge or side in front.

"Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it."—*Bay: On Creation*, pt. I.

ēdge-wōrth-ī-a, s. [Named after Mr. Edgeworth, an Indian botanist.]

Bot. A genus of plants, order Abyssinaceae, tribe Theophrasteeae. The fruit of *Edgeworthia buxifolia*, sometimes called *Reptonia buxifolia*, is sold in the bazaars of Cabul. The Afghans consider it healing.

ēdg-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EDGE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

"The profile signified by the *edging strokes*."—*Evelyn: Architecture*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of giving an edge or sharpness to.

2. That which forms the border or edge of anything; as lace, trimming, &c., on a dress.

"'Tis times its leaves of scarlet hue A golden *edging* boast." *Cowper: A Manual*.

3. A narrow kind of lace.

II. Technically:

1. **Hortic.** A border or row of small plants set along the edge of a bed.

2. **Bookbind.** The ornamentation of book edges by colour sprinkling, marbling (q.v.), gliding, or colouring.

edging-machine, s. A machine for edging boards to a given pattern; an edger.

edging-shears, s. Gardeners' shears for trimming the edges of turf around walks or beds.

edging-tile, s. A tile used for borders of garden-beds, in place of grown edgings, such as box, thrift, &c.

* **ēdg-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *edge(e); -y.*]

1. **Lit.** Having or showing an edge; sharply defined, angular.

"The outlines of their body are *edgish* and *edgy*."—*R. F. Knight*.

2. **Fig.** Sharp or keen in temper; irritable.

ēd-ī-bīl-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *edible; -ity.*] The quality of being edible; edibility.

ēd-ī-ble, a. & s. [Low Lat. *edibilis*, from *edo* = to eat.]

A. As adj. That may or can be eaten; fit or proper to be eaten; fit for food, eatable.

"Of fishes some are *edible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 889.

B. As subst. Anything that is fit or proper to be eaten as food; an eatable.

ēd-ī-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *edible; -ness.*] The quality of being edible or fit for food.

ē-dīct, s. [Lat. *edictum*, neut. sing. of *edictus* = proclaimed, pa. par. of *edico* = to proclaim: *e* = *ex* = out, and *dico* = to say, to speak; Sp. & Port. *edicto*; Ital. *editto*; Fr. *édit*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.** A proclamation or decree issued by authority; an order promulgated by a sovereign or the ruling authorities to the subjects, as a rule or law to be obeyed; an ordinance having the force of law.

"A royal *edict* declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

2. **Fig.** A decree, a decision, a determination.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Roman Jurisprudence:** An injunction, having the force of law, issued at first by praetors, provincial governors, &c., till the time of Hadrian, when a digest was made of the edicts then existing, and the power of issuing others supplementary to, or altering those previously in force, was reserved to the emperors.

2. **Eccles.** A proclamation or notice given of certain things intended or about to be done by a church court. (*Scotch.*)

¶ **Edict of Nantes:**

Hist. An edict by which, on April 13, 1598, Henry IV., of France, granted toleration to his Protestant subjects. It was revoked on October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV., the unwise act causing the expatriation of about 50,000 Protestant families, who carried their industry to England and other lands. The

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, welf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

loss to France was great, as was the gain to those countries which were wise and hospitable enough to afford an asylum to the refugees.

¶ For the difference between *edict* and *decree*, see DECREE.

* **ē-dīc't-al**, *a.* [Lat. *edictalis*, from *edictum* = an edict.] Pertaining or relating to an edict.

edictal citation, *s.*

Scots Law: A citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident in Scotland, but who is possessed of a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of that country. Formerly it was published at the Cross of Edinburgh, and the shore and pier at Leith; but since 1825 all citations against persons out of Scotland are required to be given at the Record Office of the Court of Session.

* **ēd-i-fi-cānt**, *a.* [Lat. *edificans*, *pr. par.* of *edifico* = to build.] [EDIFY.]

1. *Lit.*: Building.
2. *Fig.*: Edifying.

"And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so edificant
It also was."
—*Dugard: Verses on Gataker* (1855), p. 73.

* **ēd-i-fi-cā-tion**, *ēd-i-fi-ca-tion*, *ēd-i-fi-ca-cl-on*, *ēd-i-fi-ca-cl-oun*, *s.* [Lat. *edificatio*, from *edifico* = to build; *Fr. edificacion*; *Sp. edificación*; *Ital. edificazione*.]

* I. Literally:

1. The act, art, or process of building; construction.

"We were licensed to enter the castle or fortress of Cortu, which is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *edification*."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, vol. II.

2. That which is built; a building, an edifice. (*Bulokar*.)

II. *Fig.*: A building up in a moral or religious sense; a rearing up in knowledge; mental improvement or progress; instruction.

"The end he has in view, the *edification* of others."
—*Burd: Works*, vol. VI, ser. I.

* **ēd-i-fi-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *edificator*], *pa. par.* of *edifico*, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ory*.] Tending to edification; edifying.

"There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God."—*Sp. Hall: Curses of Conscience*; case 10.

* **ēd-i-fi-ce**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *edificium* = a building; *edifico* = to build; *Sp. & Port. edificio*; *Ital. edificio*.] A building, a structure, a fabric; especially applied to large, elegant, or elaborate structures.

"Right towards the sacred edifice his steps
Had been directed."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VII.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *edifice*, *fabric*, and *structure*: "*Edifice* in its proper sense is always applied to a building; *structure* and *fabric* are either employed as abstract actions, or the results and fruits of actions: in the former case they are applied to many objects besides buildings; *structure* referring to the act of raising or setting up together; *fabric* to that of framing or contriving. As the *edifice* bespeaks the thing itself, it requires no modification, since it conveys of itself the idea of something superior: the word *structure* must always be qualified; it is employed only to designate the mode of action: the *fabric* is itself a species of epithet, it designates the object as something contrived by the power of art or by design. The *edifices* dedicated to the service of religion have in all ages been held sacred: it is the business of the architect to estimate the merits or demerits of the *structure*: when we take a survey of the vast *fabric* of the universe, the mind becomes bewildered with contemplating the infinite power of its Divine author. When employed in the abstract sense of actions, *structure* is limited to objects of magnitude, or such as consist of complicated parts; *fabric* is extended to every thing in which art or contrivance is requisite; hence we may speak of the *structure* of vessels, and the *fabric* of cloth, iron ware, and the like." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **ēd-i-fy-cial** (*cial* as *shal*), *a.* [Low Lat. *edificialis*, from Lat. *edificium*.] Pertaining to an edifice or construction; structural.

"There are mansions, which, without any striking *edificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity."—*Hist. of Rivers of Great Britain* (1794), I. 282.

* **ēd-i-fied**, **ed-i-fide*, **ed-i-fyde*, *pa. par. or a.* [EDIFY.]

* **ēd-i-fi-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *edify*; *-er*.]

* 1. *Lit.*: One who builds.

2. *Fig.*: One who edifies, improves, or instructs another.

"They scorn their *edifiers* to own."
Butler: *Budibras*, III. II.

* **ēd-i-fy**, **ed-e-fi-en*, **ed-e-fy*, **ed-i-fie*, **ed-i-fye*, **ed-y-fy*, *v.t. & i.* [*Fr. édifier*, from Lat. *edifico* = to build: *ædes* = a building, and *facio* = to make, to construct; *Sp. & Port. edificar*; *Ital. edificare*.]

A. Transitive:

* I. Literally:

1. To build, to construct.

"Orrike, as said is, *edified* this building,
Which carved was with carvings wondrous to see,"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 578.

2. To build in or upon; to construct houses or buildings in; to inhabit.

"Countreys waste, and eke well *edifyde*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. I. 14.

3. To raise, to construct.

"A little mount, of greene turfs *edified*,"
Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To build up morally or intellectually; to improve, to instruct, especially in religious or moral knowledge and in faith and holiness.

"Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught somewhat . . . or when their hearts are moved."—*Hooker*.

* 2. To teach, to convince, to persuade.

"You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue."
—*Bacon: Holy War*.

* 3. To instruct, to inform.

"Can you inquire him out and be *edified* by report?"
—*Shakspeare: Othello*, II. 4.

* 4. To gratify.

"[She] *edified* another with her deeds."
Shakspeare: *Titus and Orestes*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

* 1. To be edified, instructed, or improved; to receive edification.

"I suppose Mr. Pope is so just as to pay our arrears, and that you *edify* as much by him as by us."—*Swift: To Mr. Bloom*, Feb. 1727.

2. To cause or tend to edification, instruction, or improvement.

"The graver sort dislike all poetry
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*."
—*Adams*.

* 3. To learn, to ascertain.

"I cannot *edify* how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates what his elements are nor what his analytics."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

* **ēd-i-fy-īng**, **ed-i-fy-īnge*, **ed-y-fy-īng*, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDIFY.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Tending, adapted, or calculated to edify.

"It was a worthy *edifying* sight."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, II. 75.

C. *As subst.*: Edification, instruction, improvement.

"To the undoubted *edifying* as well of them, as of all other."—*Udal: Pref. to the King's Maiesty*.

* **ēd-i-fy-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ly*.] In an edifying manner; so as to edify.

"He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 324.

* **ēd-i-fy-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ness*.] The quality of being edifying, or tending to edification.

* **ē-dīle**, *s.* [EDILE.]

* **ē-dīle-shīp**, *s.* [EDILESHP.]

* **ēd-īng-tōn-ite**, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Mr. Edington.]

Min.: A tetragonal, hemihedral, brittle mineral, of vitreous lustre, and white, greyish-white, or pink colour; its hardness, 4–4.5; its sp. gr. 2.69–2.71. Compos.: silica, 36.98; alumina, 22.63; baryta, 26.84; water, 12.46; with traces of lime and soda. Found in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow.

* **ēd-īt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *edidit*, *pa. par.* of *edo* = to yield, to give forth: *e* = *ex* = out, and *do* = to give; *Fr. éditer*.] To prepare for publication; to superintend the publication of; to publish; to act as editor of; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

"He had edited Filmer's absurd treatise on the origin of government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIX.

* **ēd-īt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [EDIT.]

* **ēd-īt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDIT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or business of superintending and preparing for publication; the office of an editor.

* **ēd-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *editio*, from *editus*, *pa. par.* of *edo* = to give out, to publish; *Fr. édition*; *Sp. edición*; *Ital. edizione*.]

I. Literally:

1. A literary work; a publication.

"This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground."
—*Burnet*.

2. A work prepared and edited for publication; the publication of any literary work.

"Which I also have more at large set out in the second *edition* of my books."—*W. Higgin: Defence*, p. 48.

3. The whole number of copies published at one time.

* II. Fig.: A copy, form, or manner of presentment.

"The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*."—*South*.

* **ēd-ī-tion**, *v.t.* [EDITION, *s.*] To edit, to publish.

* **ēd-ī-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-er*.] An editor.

"That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented by the late *editor*,"—*Gregory: Porchman* (1650), p. 321.

* **ēd-ī-tī-ō prīn-ēps** (*tī as shī*), *s.* [Lat.]

The first or earliest edition of any work; the first printed edition.

* **ēd-ī-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *editus*, *pa. par.* of *edo* = to give out, to publish.] One who edits; one who superintends or revises any book for publication; one who conducts or manages a periodical, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

"When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it."—*Addison: Spectator*.

* **ēd-ī-tōr-i-al**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ial*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to an editor; written by or proceeding from an editor.

"Lamhin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their *editorial* duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed."—*Dr. Parr: British Critic*, Feb. 1794.

B. *As subst.*: An article in a newspaper written by the editor; a leading article.

* **ēd-ī-tōr-i-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *editorial*; *-ly*.] In the manner or character of an editor.

* **ēd-ī-tōr-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ship*.] The office, business, or duty of an editor; the duty of editing or superintending the publication of any work or periodical.

"The *editorship* of Shakspeare, which Pope afterwards undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him."—*Tyters: Hist. Rhayned. on Pope*, p. 14.

* **ēd-ī-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ess*.] A female editor.

* **ēd-īt-ū-āte**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *edidit*, *pa. par.* of *edo*, from Lat. *edidit* = a keeper of a temple, a sacristan: *ædes* = a temple, and *tueor* = to protect.] To protect as sacred.

"The devotion whereof could not but move the city, to *edificate* such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy."—*Greg: Notes on Scripture* (1654), p. 49.

* **ēd-rī-ōph-thāl-mī-a**, *ēd-rī-ōph-thāl-mā*, *hēd-rī-ōph-thāl-mī-a*, *s. pl.* [*Gr. ἐδαφός (edaphos)* = sitting, sedentary, . . . sessile, and *ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos)* = an eye.] A sub-class of Crustaceans having sessile eyes. The head and thorax are distinct. There are jaws and foot-jaws, with seven pairs of legs. The sub-class comprehends the Isopoda, Amphipoda, and Lamodipoda (q.v.).

* **ēd-rī-ōph-thāl-mōus, *a.* [*Mod. Lat. edriophthalmus* (ia); and *Eng. &c. suff. -ous*.] Having sessile eyes; pertaining to the edriophthalmia (q.v.).**

* **ēd-ū-ca-bīl-i-tŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *educable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being educable; capable of or fitness for being educated.

* **ēd-ū-ca-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *educate*; *-able*.] Capable of or fit for education; that may be educated.

* **ēd-ū-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *educatus*, *pa. par.* of *educio* = to bring out, to educate: *e* = *ex* = out,

bell, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **hpl**, **dpl**.

and *duco* = to lead, to bring; Sp. *educar*; Ital. *educare*.] To bring up, as a child; to rear, to train up; to inform, cultivate, and improve the mental and intellectual powers of; to instruct; to instil the principles of art, science, religion, &c., into; to train up so as to be qualified for any business or duties in life.

"Some arm'd within doors upon duty stay.

Or tend the sick, or educate the young.

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlv.

ēd-ū-cāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [EDUCATE.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Instructed, trained, taught.
2. More refined or cultivated.

"The civil troubles had stimulated the faculties of the educated classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ēd-ū-cāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDUCATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of training; education.

ēd-ū-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *educatio*; from *educatus*, *pa. par.* of *educō* (1st conj.), freq. of *educō* (3rd conj.) = to bring out, to educate; Fr. *éducation*; Sp. *educación*; Ital. *educazione*.] Properly the educating, leading out, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual. From the philosophic point of view every one is educated, his powers being developed for good or evil by all he sees, hears, feels, or does. Education in this sense begins when one enters the world, and continues all the time he is in it. In a more specific sense, it is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parents, teachers, and professors to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to oneself and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life. This necessitates a system of elementary day schools for the multitude, of secondary schools for a smaller number, and of universities for the highly favoured few. [SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY.] For spiritual and moral purposes, these appliances are supplemented by Sunday Schools for children, and the teaching of Christian churches for persons of every age. Technical education was imparted first by the system of apprenticeship; now schools and colleges for the purpose have been established. [TECHNICAL.] Mechanics and other Institutes, Lectures, Libraries, Debating and other Societies, Political Clubs, &c., are all appliances for some department or other of education. (See all these words.)

"Education and instruction are the means to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the easier to judge rightly between truth and error."—*Johnson*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates *education*, *breeding*, and *instruction*: "*Instruction and breeding* are to *education* as parts to a whole; the *instruction* respects the communication of knowledge, and *breeding* respects the manners or outward conduct; but *education* comprehends not only both these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles: good *instruction* makes one wiser; good *breeding* makes one more polished and agreeable; good *education* makes one really good. A want of *education* will always be to the injury if not to the ruin of the sufferer: a want of *instruction* is of more or less inconvenience, according to circumstances: a want of *breeding* only unfits a man for the society of the cultivated. *Education* belongs to the period of childhood and youth; *instruction* may be given at different ages; good *breeding* is best learnt in the early part of life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Common School or Public School Education has greatly developed within the last half of the present century, particularly in the United States, in which many of the schools are well endowed, and all of them, in the Northern States, well supported. In the Southern States the public school system is steadily improving. Within the last decade or two a great improvement in methods and in scope of studies has taken place, and it is now possible to obtain a satisfactory education in the public schools. Art and industrial education have been added, with very gratifying results. In Europe the development in educational methods has been great, particularly in Germany, whose public school system is prob-

ably the most complete and efficient in the world. In Great Britain public schools supported by the state are comparatively new, the parish school system having preceded them. Japan has recently adopted the American Common School System, and has made remarkable progress therein. A highly interesting exhibit was made at the Columbian World's Fair.

***ēd-ū-cā-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *education*; -able.] Proper or fit to be educated.

ēd-ū-cā-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *education*; *al*.] Pertaining to or connected with education.

ēd-ū-cā-tion-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *educational*; -ist.] The same as EDUCATIONIST (q.v.).

"He entirely escapes the charge—often levelled with justice against educationalists—of desiring to shape the world on one mental pattern."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ēd-ū-cā-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *educational*; -ly.] By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.

***ēd-ū-cā-tion-ar-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *education*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to education; educational.

ēd-ū-cā-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *education*; -ist.] One who is in favour of the promotion and extension of education; one who is versed in education.

ēd-ū-cā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *educat(e)*; -ive.] That tends to educate.

ēd-ū-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which educates; a teacher, an instructor.

"Could not the educators of the lowest be defended under their laborious duty?"—*Dr. Vincent: Confession of Public Education*, p. 17.

ē-dū-ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *educō* = to bring out.] To bring or draw out, to extract, to evolve, to bring to light.

"The world was educed out of the power of space."—*Glanvill*.

ē-dūc-ī-ble, *a.* [Eng. *educ(e)*; -able.] That may or can be educed.

ē-dūc-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDUCE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of bringing or drawing out; education.

***ē-dūct**, *s.* [Lat. *eductum*, neut. sing. of *educō*, *pa. par.* of *educō* = to bring out.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: That which is educed, brought, or drawn out or extracted; extracted matter; matter brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

"The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds, obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product."—*Chambers: Encyclopædia*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything deduced or inferred from another; an inference, a deduction.

"The latter are conditions of the former are *educts* from experience."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

Chem.: A term applied to a body separated by the decomposition of another body in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to "product," which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition. The volatile oil of lemon-peel is an *educt* because it pre-exists in the peel; but bitter-almond oil is a product, because it does not exist ready formed in bitter almonds, but is produced by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***ē-dūc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eductio*, from *educō*, *pa. par.* of *educō*.] The act of drawing or bringing out into view.

education-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The pipe which carries off the exhaust steam from the cylinder.

education-port, *s.* The port through which the steam passes from the valves to the condenser. [EXHAUST-PORT.]

***ē-dūc-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *education*; -al; -ly.] In a manner tending to education.

"Botany is naturally and educationally first in order to the engulphing mud."—*Earle: English Plant Names*, p. cxi.

***ē-dūc-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *educt(us)*, *pa. par.* of *educō*; Eng. *adul*, suff. -ive.] Tending to or having the power or quality of extracting. "The educative power of matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 29.

***ē-dūc-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *eductus*, *pa. par.* of *educō*.] He who, or that which educates, brings out, or elicits.

"Stimulus must be called an educator of vital ether."—*Dr. E. Darwin*.

***ē-dūl'-cōr-ānt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *dulcorans*, *pr. par.* of *dulcoro* = to make sweet, to sweeten; *dulcis* = sweet.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Having the power or quality of sweetening by removing acidity or acrimony.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which purifies the fluids of the body by removing acidity or acrimony.

***ē-dūl'-cōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *dulcoratus*, *pr. par.* of *dulcoro* = to make sweet, to sweeten.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To sweeten, to make sweet; to remove acidity from.

"Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

2. *Chem.*: To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

"Not yet so exquisitely *edulcorated*, but that some saline particles should be left in it for future increase."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 20.

***ē-dūl'-cōr-āt-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDULCORATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as EDULCORATION (q.v.).

ē-dūl'-cōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or acrimony.

Chem.: A term applied to washing or lixivation, in cases where the soluble matter is rejected as worthless, and the insoluble residue is the material required. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***ē-dūl'-cōr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *edulcorat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or property of *edulcorating* or sweetening.

ē-dūl'-cōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *edulcorat(e)*; -or.] He who or that which sweetens or removes acidity; a dropping-tube for applying small quantities of sweet solutions to a mixture.

***ē-dūle**, *a.* [Lat. *edulum* = anything good to eat.] Eatable, esculent, edible, fit for food.

"The leaves alone of many *edule* plants."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

***ē-dūl'-ī-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *edulum* = anything good to eat; *edō* = to eat.] Eatable, edible, good for food.

"The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulous* pulses."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscell.*, p. 13.

ēd'-wārdz-ite, *s.* [Named after Edwards, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q.v.).

***ēd'-wit**, ***ed-wyt**, ***ed-wyte**, *s.* [A.S. *edwit*; O. H. Ger. *etwiz*; Goth. *idwēit*.] Disgrace, shame, reproach.

"So ofte to make me *edwyte*."

Hymns to the Virgin, p. 124.

***ed-wite**, ***ead-witen**, ***ed-wyte**, *v.t.* [A.S. *edwitan*; Goth. *idwēitjan*.] [TWIT.]

1. To charge.

"He upheldith ether *edwithe* to vs the synnes of lawe."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* ii. 12.

2. To abuse, to upbraid.

"His wil gan *edwyte* him tho."—*Piers Plowman*, 3, 213.

***ed-wit-īng**, ***ed-wi-tyng**, *s.* [EDWITE.] An upbraiding, an abusing.

"Achanah of *edwiting* is doon to him."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xviii. 18.

-ee, *suff.* [Fr. *é* or *ée*, from Lat. *-atus*, the termination of the *pa. par.* of the first conjugation.] An English suffix used to denote the object of an action: as *grantee*, one to whom something is granted; *payee*, one to whom something is paid, &c. It is the correlative of -er (q.v.).

ee, *s.* [EVE.] (Scotch.)

"Ay, Tib, that will be when the dill's blind, and his een's no sair yet."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

ee-bree, *s.* The eyebrow.

"Blessings on that bonnie ee-bree."—*Song, Havermeal Bannock*.

ee-feast, *s.*

1. A rarity, anything that excites wonder.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, camel, **hēr**, **thère**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A satisfying glance; what gratifies one's curiosity.

ee-list, eye-last, eye-list, a.

1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"I have outglint, and insight and credit,
And from my ee-list I'm free."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 147.

2. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed.

3. An offence, a cause for regret.

ee-stick, el-stack, s. Something rare, singular, or surprising; that which arrests the eye, causes it to stick or adhere; *ee-sticks* = dainties. (Scotch.)

ëek, v.t. [EKE, v.]

***ëek, *eeke, adv.** [EKE, adv.] Also, beside, in addition.

"Arcite, and eek the hundred of his part,
With baners red y entered right anon."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 554, 2, 555.

ëek-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [EEK, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

***C.** As *subst.*: An addition, an adding to.

"I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such eeking hath made my heart sore."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar* (Sept.).

ëel, *el, s. [A.S. *æl*; Sw. *ål*; Icel. *áll*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *aal*; cf. Lat. *anguilla*.]

Zool. & Ord. Lang.:

1. Singular:

(1) The name Eel is widely applied in popular usage, and particularly to all the members of the family Muraenidae, which belongs to the order Physostomi. It is a large family, with representatives in all temperate and tropical seas. The body is much elongated, cylindrical, or ribbon-shaped, scales are absent or rudimentary, and there are no pelvic fins. Teeth are usually well developed. There are in all over 200 species, all carnivorous, and swimming near the bottom, sometimes in very deep waters. The genus *Anguilla* includes the common eels, of which there are about twenty-five species, found abundantly on the coast and in the rivers of the United States and Europe. *A. vulgaris*, the Common Eel, is the best known. Like all other eels it is of comparatively slow growth, but often attains a large size, sometimes measuring 5 feet in length, and weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. Few eels, however, weigh more than 6 lbs. They are long lived.

(2) Certain elongate animals, with no real affinity to genuine eels. The eel in paste is *Anguilla glutinis*, and the eel in vinegar is *A. aceti*. They are Nematode Worms.

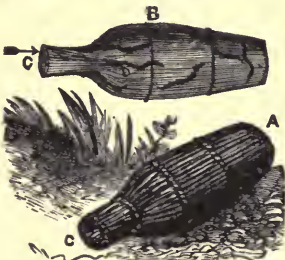
¶ (1) *Conger eel*: [CONGER].

(2) *Electric eel*: [ELECTRIC-EEL].

(3) *Sand eel*: [AMMODYTES].

eel-basket, s. An eel-buck (q.v.).

eel-buck, s. A kind of wicker trap or basket used for catching eels. The mouth is



EEL-BUCK.

A. Exterior. B. Section showing interior.
C. The Entrance. D. Eel entering the Buck.

funnel-shaped, and composed of flexible willow rods, converging to a point, so that the eels can easily enter, but cannot make their way out again.

eel-fare, s.

1. The passage of young eels up English streams.

2. A fry or brood of young eels.

eel-fishing, s. The fishing of eels to be used as food. The eels are widely distributed

over the world. The Greeks and Romans highly valued them for the table; the Egyptians rejected them as an article of food. England, in the time of the Venerable Bede, was famous for only two kinds of fisheries, those of salmon and of eels. At present the Scotch do not care for them, the people of the West of England esteem them but little, whilst so many Londoners prize them that some ten millions are yearly brought to Billingsgate, where they fetch about £20,000. (Couch.)

eel-fork, s. A pronged instrument or fork for spearing eels.

eel-grass, s. A marine plant, *Zostera marina*. (American.)

eel-oil, s. An oil obtained from eels when they are roasted. It is used to lubricate stiff joints, and to preserve steel from rusting.

eel-pie, s. A pie made of eels.

eel-pout, s.

Ichthy.: Two fishes—(1) the Burbot or Burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), (2) the Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

eel-shaped, a. Like an eel in shape; long and thin.

ëel-pôt, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *pot*.] An eel-buck (q.v.).

ëel-skin, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *skin*.] The skin of an eel.

ëel-spëar, s. [Eng. *eel*, and *spear*.] A pronged instrument used for catching eels; an eel-fork.

ë'en (1), e'en-in, s. [EVENING.] Even, evening. (Scotch.)

"This hour on e'enin's edge I take."

Burns: *Epistle to L. Lapraik*.

***ë'en (2), s. pl.** [EYE.] Eyes.

ë'en, adv. [EVEN, adv.] A contraction for even, frequently used in poetry.

ë'er, adv. [EVER.] A contraction for ever (q.v.).

ë'er-ië, a. [A.S. *earg*, *earh* = timid.] Frightened, dreading spirits. (Scotch.)

"Aft yont the dyke she's heard yon hminin'."

W. eerie drone.

Burns: *Address to the Deil*.

ë'er-i-ness, s. [Eng. *eerie*; -ness.] A superstitious dread of spirits; timidity.

***ëe-sôme, a.** [Eng. *ee* = eye; suff. -some.] Attractive to or fixing the eye, pleasing or gratifying to look at.

"Will anybody deny that that's an eesome couplet?"

—Reg. Dalton, III. 159.

†**ëest-rice, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Salsola Kali*. (Turner.)

eet-noch, eet-nock, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A moss-grown precipitous rock.

"Among the wild gray eetnocks."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, April, 1821, p. 352.

†**ëë-vÿ, s.** [IVY.]

ëf-, pref. The form assumed by the Latin prefix *ex* before words beginning with *f*.

***e-fen, a.** [EVEN.]

***efennald, a.** [EVENOLD.]

***efenheh, efennheh, a.** [Mid. Eng. *efen* = even; *heh* = high.] Equal in rank or dignity.

"Crist ias with his Fader efennheh."

Ormulum, 15, 720.

eff, s. [EFT.]

***ëf-fa-ble, a.** [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effor* = to speak out; *e* = out, and *for* = to speak.] That may be uttered or spoken; utterable, speakable.

"He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate there-into his universal language, to make his character effable."—*Wallis: Defence of Royal Society* (1678), p. 18.

ëf-fa-çe, v.t. & i. [Fr. *effacer*, from *ef* = Lat. *ef* for *ex* = out, and *face* = a face.]

A. Transitive:

1. To destroy, as a figure or marks on the surface of anything, so as to render them invisible or indistinguishable.

"So coin grows smooth, in traffic current passed
Till Caesar's image is effaced at last."

Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 279, 280

* 2. To erase, to strike or blot out.

"It was ordered that his name should be effaced out of all public registers."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. To blot out, to remove, to do away with, to wipe out.

Moral causes noiselessly effaced first the distinction between Norman and Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

B. Intrans. To obliterate, to remove all signs of distinction.

"Before Decays' effacing fingers."

Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

Byron: *Glaucor*.

¶ For the difference between to efface and to blot out, see BLOT, v.

ëf-fa-çe-a-ble, a. [Eng. *efface*; -able.] That may or can be effaced, blotted out, or destroyed.

ëf-fa-çe-mënt, s. [Eng. *efface*; -ment.] The act of effacing; obliteration, erasure.

ëf-fa-çe-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [EFFACE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The same as EFFACEMENT (q.v.).

ëf-fa-rë, effraye, s. [Fr. = scared, frightened.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as though frightened or enraged.

***ëf-fas-çin-âte, v.t.** [Lat. *effascinator*, pa. par. of *effascino* = to bewitch.] [FASCINATION.] To charm, to bewitch, to fascinate.

"The vulgar already are so effascinated, as to begin to account their planetary presages for divine prophecies."—*Guide: Magistro-Mantiz*, p. 129.

***ëf-fas-çin-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *effascinatio*, from *effascinator*, pa. par. of *effascino*.] The act of bewitching or fascinating; the state of being bewitched.

"St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is effascination, or strong delusion."—*Shelford: Learned Disc.* (1638), p. 317.

***ef-fauld, *ef-fold, a.** [AFOLD.] Upright, honest.

***ef-fauld-lie, *ef-fold-ly, *ef-old-ly, adv.** [Eng. *effault*; -ly.] Uprightly, honestly.

"We bind and oblige us *effauldie* and faithfullie."

—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 318.

***ëf-fëc-ç-ü-ll, a.** [Eng. *effect*(t); -full.] Effectual.

"Na dew and *effecfull* excursion."—*Acts Mary*, 1544, p. 496.

ëf-fëct-, s. [O. Fr. *effect*; Fr. *effet*, from Lat. *effectus* = (s) an effect, (a) done, effected; *efficio* = to do, to effect; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *efecto*; Ital. *effetto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The execution, performance, or carrying out of anything.

"Thoughts are but dreams, till their effects be tried."

Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 358.

2. That which is produced by, or is the result of, an operating cause or agent; the result or consequence of the action of an agent upon some object; result, consequent issue.

"That good effects may spring from words of love."

Shakespeare: *Lea*, I. I.

3. Power or capability of producing results.

"The institution has hitherto proved without effect, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals."—*Temple*.

4. Completion, perfection, purpose or end intended.

"Whose word leaps forth at once to its effect."

Cooper: *Talk*, p. 637.

5. Reality, substance, fact; not mere appearance.

"[It] is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in effect than what it seems."

Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 29, 30.

6. Purpose, purport, general intent, tenor.

"Will know."

The effect of what I wrote?"

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

7. Aim, intention, purpose.

"To this effect, Achilles, have I moved you."

Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

8. The result or impression caused on, or produced in the mind at first glance by external objects, as by a picture, a landscape, before the details are examined. Thus, some bold outlines indicating the principal forms, with the masses of light and shade properly thrown in, and the local colour put on, are

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shän, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

sufficient to produce a picture which, at the first view, may appear strikingly brilliant and true, although many of the details proper to the subject are omitted, or the drawing not strictly correct, or the colouring deficient in harmony. Effect is also the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master; the ensemble, which is brilliant and striking, as in the works of Rubens and Turner.

9. (Pl.): Goods, movables, personal estate.

"All the estates and effects, debts, contracts, and choses in action of the bankrupt are vested in the assignees."—*Blackstone's Comment.* bk. iii. ch. 27.

II. Mach.: The amount of work performed by a steam-engine or other machine; duty.

¶ (1) *In effect:* In reality, in fact, in substance.

"To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is *in effect*, to say that the author of it is a man."—*Johnson*.

(2) *In effect:* In order to produce an impression; ostentatiously, for show.

(3) *To give effect to:* To give validity to; to make valid; to carry out in practice.

(4) *Of no effect, of none effect:* Without validity or force; invalid.

"Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition."—*Mark vii. 13.*

(5) *Without effect:* Invalid, without result.

(6) *To no effect:* In vain, resultless, useless.

"All my study be to no effect."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.*

(7) *To take effect:* To operate, to be effective.

"Which so took effect as I intended."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *effect* and *consequence*: "The effect and the consequence agree in expressing that which follows anything, but the former marks what follows from a connexion between the two objects; the consequence is not thus limited; the effect is that which necessarily flows out of the cause, between which the connexion is so intimate that we cannot think of the one without the other. In the nature of things, causes will have effects; and for every effect there will be a cause: the consequence, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate. Effect applies either to physical or moral objects, consequence only to moral subjects. There are many diseases which are the effects of mere intemperance; an imprudent step in one's first setting out in life is often attended with fatal consequences. A mild answer has the effect of turning away wrath: the loss of character is the general consequence of an irregular life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *effects* and *goods*, see **GOODS**.

Ēf-fēct', v.t. [EFFECT, s.]

1. To produce as a cause, consequence, or result; to be the cause of, to bring about, to cause to be.

"The change made of that syrup into a purple colour was effected by the vinegar."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. To bring to pass, to accomplish, to achieve, to attempt successfully, to perform.

"[He] sat down at last in despair of effecting it."—*Atterbury: Sermons, vol. i. ser. 7.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to effect*, *to produce*, and *to perform*: "The two latter are in reality included in the former; what is effected is both produced and performed; but what is produced or performed is not always effected. To produce, signifies to bring something forth or into existence; to perform, to do something to the end: to effect is to produce by performing; whatever is effected is the consequence of a specific design; it always requires therefore a rational agent to effect: what is produced may follow incidentally, or arise from the action of an irrational agent or an inanimate object; what is performed is done by specific efforts; it is therefore, like effect, the consequence of design, and requires a rational agent. Effect respects both the end and the means by which it is brought about: produce respects the end only; perform, the means only. No person ought to calculate on effecting a reformation in the morals of men, without the aid of religion: changes both in individuals and communities are often produced by trifles. To effect is said of that which emanates from the mind of the agent himself; to perform, of that which is marked out by rule, or prescribed by another. We effect a purpose; we perform a part, a duty or office. A true Christian is always happy when he can effect a reconciliation between parties who are

at variance; it is a laudable ambition to strive to perform one's part creditably in society." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Ēf-fēct'-ēr, s. [EFFECTOR.]

* **Ēf-fēct'-ī-ble, a.** [Eng. effect; -able.] That may or can be effected; practicable, possible, feasible.

"That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectible upon the strictest experiment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

Ēf-fēct'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [EFFECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of causing, producing, or achieving.

* **Ēf-fēct'-tion, s.** [Lat. effectio, from effectus, pa. par. of efficiō = to effect.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of effecting, producing, or bringing to pass; production, execution, completion.

"Attributing the effectio of the soul unto the great God."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind, p. 290.*

2. *Geom.:* The construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition.

Ēf-fēct'-tive, a. & s. [Lat. effectivus, from effectus, pa. par. of efficiō; Fr. effectif; Port. efectivo; Sp. efectivo; Ital. effettivo.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of effecting or producing as a result; efficacious, effectual, efficient. (Followed by *of*.)

"They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them."—*Johnson*.

2. Operative; having the quality of producing effects.

"The use of these rules is not at all effective upon erring consciences."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. i., ch. ii.*

3. Efficient; causing to be or come to pass.

"Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it."—*Taylor*.

4. Having the power of acting or operating; efficient; capable of or fit for duty or service.

5. Producing or followed by results; powerful; as, His speech was very effective.

B. As substantive:

1. *Comm.:* The same as **EFFECTIVE-MONEY** (q.v.).

2. *Mil.:* A soldier fit for duty; an efficient.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effective*, *efficient*, *effectual*, and *efficacious*: "Effective signifies effecting; efficient signifies literally effecting; effectual and efficacious signify having the effect, or possessing the power to effect. The former two are used only in reference to physical objects, the latter two in regard to moral objects. An army or a military force is effective: a cause is efficient: the remedy or cure is effectual; the medicine is efficacious. The end or result is effectual, the means are efficacious. No effectual stop can be put to the vices of the lower orders while they have a vicious example from their superiors: a seasonable exercise of severity on an offender is often very efficacious in quelling a spirit of insubordination. When a thing is not found effectual, it is requisite to have recourse to further measures; that which has been proved to be inefficacious should never be adopted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

effective money, s.

Comm.: A term used on the Continent to express coin as distinguished from paper-money.

Ēf-fēct'-īve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. effective; -ly.] In an effective manner; with effect; effectually, powerfully, completely.

"This effectively resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

Ēf-fēct'-īve-ness, s. [Eng. effective; -ness.]

The quality of being effective or effectual.

* **Ēf-fēct'-less, * ef-fect-lesse, a.** [Eng. effect; -less.] Without effect or result; useless, vain, impotent.

"I'll chop off my hands;

In bootless prayer have they been held up,

And they have served me to effectless use."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.*

Ēf-fēct'-ōr, s. [Lat. from effectus, pa. par. of efficiō.]

One who produces any effect; a maker, a creator, a cause.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that Infinite Being who was the effector of it."—*Derham*.

Ēf-fēct'-tū-al, a. [Lat. effect(us) = an effect, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Productive of effects; having the power to produce an effect or result; effective, efficacious.

"And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in the effectual prayer."
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.*

2. Carrying out, performing, or achieving results.

"Son of my bosom, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might."
—*Milton: P. l., iii. 169, 170.*

* 3. Expressive of facts; full of import; grave, decisive.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words effectual."
—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.*

¶ For the difference between *effectual* and *effective*, see **EFFECTIVE**.

Effectual adjudication, s.

Scots Law: A form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.

Effectual calling, s.

Theol.: For definition see extract.

"Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel."—*Shorter Catechism, q. 31.*

Ēf-fēct'-tū-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. effectual; -ly.] In an effectual manner; with effect; effectively; so as to produce the desired effect or result; completely, thoroughly.

"The executive power and the legislative power had so effectually impeded each other that the state had been of no account in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

† **Ēf-fēct'-tū-al-ness, * ef-fec-tu-al-ness, s.** [Eng. effectual; -ness.] The quality of being effectual; efficacy, effectiveness.

"Give such an omnipotent prevalence and effectualness to his requests."—*Goodwin: Trial of Faith, § 5.*

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-āte, v.t.** [Fr. effectuer.] To effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish, to fulfil.

"He found him a fit instrument to effectuate his desire."—*Skinner*.

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-āt-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [EFFECTUATE.]**

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of effecting, accomplishing, or fulfilling; effectuation.

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-ā-tion, s.** [Eng. effectuat(e); -ion.] The act of effectuating, effecting, or accomplishing.

"The difficulty . . . from the identity of Causation and Effectuation is solved on this theory."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-ōūs (1), * ef-fec-tu-ose, * ef-fec-tu-ouse, a.** [Lat. effectus, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Effective, effectual.

"Strong delusions and effectuous errors."—*Joyce: Expos. of Daniel, ch. xii.*

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-ōūs (2), a.** [AFFECTUOUS.] Affectionate.

"Gif only thoct remordis your myrdis alas
Of the effectuous plete materiale."
—*Douglas: Virgil, 221, 2.*

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-ōūs-lŷ (1), adv.** [Eng. effectuous (1); -ly.] Effectually, completely, thoroughly.

"It shall, I trust, effectually prove our purpose."—*Stapleton: Fortress of Faith (1665), p. 50.*

* **Ēf-fēct'-tū-ōūs-lŷ (2), * ef-fec-tu-ous-ly, adv.** [Eng. effectuous (2); -ly, -lie.] Affectionately.

"The chancellor requested his grace effectuously that he would be so good."—*Pitcairne: Chronicle, p. 26.*

ef-feer-ere, s. [AFFECTOR.]

ef-feir, s. [AFFERE.]

1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

"To their estate doand effeir."
—*Maitland: Poems, p. 528.*

2. A property, a quality.

"Discreyving all their fassions and effeirs."
—*Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 6.*

3. Warlike guise.

"Arrayed in effeir of war, as was the ancient custom of Scotland on these occasions."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. lxx.*

ef-feir (1), * ef-feire (1), v.t. & t. [EFFEIR, s.]

A. Trans.: To become, to fit, to suit.

"He cheist a flane as did effeir him."
—*Christ's Kirk, st. viii.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōur, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be becoming, fit, or suitable.

"Swa all his fulsome from theroeto *effeirs*."—*Polwart: Watson's Collection*, iii. 24.

2. To be proportional.

"The said sum *effeiring* to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden."—*Spalding*, l. 205.

II. Scots Law: To correspond, to be suitable, to belong.

"In forms as *effeirs* means such form as in law be- longs to the things."—*Bell: Scots Law Dictionary*.

eff-feir (2), eff-ferē (2), v.t. & i. [AFFEAR.]

A. Transitive:

1. To frighten, to affright.

"Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys *effere*."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 387, 20.

2. To fear, to be afraid of.

"*Effere* ye not diuine punition?"—*Lyndsay: Works* (1892), p. 74.

B. Intrans. To fear, to be afraid.

"Quhair for *effeir* that he be not offendit."—*Lyndsay: Works*, p. 194.

***eff-feir-and, a.** [EFFEIR, v.] Becoming, suitable, fit, in proportion.

***eff-feir-and-lie, adv.** [Eng. *effeirand*; *-lie* = *-ly*.] In proportion.

"To be panischit *effeirandlie*."—*Acts Mary* (1551), p. 485.

eff-fēm-i-na-čy, s. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness characteristic of a woman; unmanly or womanish weakness or delicacy.

"But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked Her bond slave."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 410, 411.

2. Lasciviousness, voluptuousness; indulgence in womanish pleasures.

"So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented."—*Taylor*.

eff-fēm-i-nate, a. & s. [Lat. *effeminatus*, pa. par. of *effemino* = to make womanish; *femina* = a woman.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Womanlike; becoming or suitable to a woman; delicate, tender.

"As well we know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, kind, *effeminate* repours."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

2. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft and delicate in an unmanly degree; destitute of manly qualities; voluptuous, unmanly, weak.

"Such exhortations made his heart swell with emotions unknown to his careless and *feminine* brother."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*3. Fickle, capricious.

"He was to imagine me his love, his mistress, and I set him every day to woo me; at which time would I grieve, be *effeminate*, changeable."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. iii. 2.

†4. Weak, spiritless; as, an *effeminate* peace.

B. As subst. An effeminate, weak, unmanly person; a milksop.

"With a just disdain Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks Reflect dishonour on the land I love."—*Cooper: Task*, ii. 224-23.

eff-fēm-i-nate, v.t. & i. [EFFEMINATE, a.]

A. Trans. To make effeminate, weak, or unmanly; to unman, to make soft.

"When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction."—*Locke*.

***B. Intrans.** To become effeminate, womanish, or weak; to be unmanly; to lose spirit or manliness.

"In altho' peace both courage will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt."—*Pope*.

eff-fēm-i-nate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *effeminate*; *-ly*.]

1. In an effeminate, womanish, or unmanly manner; weakly, softly; like a woman.

"Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers; and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause *effeminately*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English* (1654), p. 323.

*2. By womanish arts.

"What boots it at one gate to make defence, And at another to let in the foe, *Effeminately* vanquished?"

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 560-62.

eff-fēm-i-nate-nēss, s. [Eng. *effeminate*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being effeminate; weakness, unmanly softness, effeminacy.

"In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*."—*Puller: Holy War*, p. 78.

2. Voluptuousness, lasciviousness, dissipation.

"Gluttony, intemperance, *effeminateness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 469.

eff-fēm-i-nāt-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [EFFEMINATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst. The act of making effeminate; the state of becoming effeminate; effemination.

***eff-fēm-i-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *effeminatio*.] The state of being effeminate; effeminateness; unmanly or womanish weakness; effeminacy.

"Vices the bare figured; not only feneration, or nury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, h. k. viii, ch. xvii.

***eff-fēm-i-nize, v.t.** [Lat. *effemino*(o); Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To make or render effeminate.

"Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth."—*Splayster: Du Bartas*, v. 45, 3.

eff-fēm-dī, s. [Turkish.] Master, used as a title of respect.

eff-fēr-ent, a. [Lat. *effersens*, pr. par. of *effero* = to bear or carry out: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fero* = to bear.]

Physiol. Conveying outwards; discharging.

"A small artery, afferent vessel, may be seen to enter the tuft, and a minute venous radicle, *effersent* vessel to emerge from it in close proximity to the artery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 487.

***eff-fēr-ous, a.** [Lat. *efferus* = excessively wild: *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *ferus* = wild.] Exceedingly wild, fierce, or savage.

"From the teeth of that *effersent* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, O Thou, that art life root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation."—*Bishop King: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 34.

eff-fēr-vēs-çe, v.i. [Lat. *effervesco*, from *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fervesco* = to begin to boil; freq. of *ferveo* = to be hot, to glow.]

1. *Lit.* To be or become in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss as fermenting liquors; to be in a state of effervescence.

"The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame."—*Méad: On Poisons*.

2. *Fig.* To be worked up into a state of excitement.

eff-fēr-vēs-çence, eff-fēr-vēs-çen-čy, s. [Fr., from Lat. *effervescentia*, pa. par. of *effervesco*.]

1. *Lit.* A state of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

2. *Fig.* Strong excitement; a heated state of the feelings; ebullition of feeling.

"Our mercurial kinsmen's political *effervescence* and exuberance."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1862.

¶ For the difference between *effervescence* and *ebullition*, see **EBULLITION**.

eff-fēr-vēs-çent, a. [Lat. *effervescentia*, pr. par. of *effervesco*.] In a state of effervescence or natural ebullition.

eff-fēr-vēs-çi-ble, a. [Eng. *effervesce*(o); *-able*.] Capable of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

eff-fēr-vēs-çing, pr. par., a., & s. [EFFERVESCE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst. The same as **EFFERVESCENCE** (q.v.).

eff-fē-te, *eff-fō-te, a. [Lat. *effetus, effectus* = weakened by bearing young: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fetus, fetus* = that has brought forth.]

1. *Lit.* Barren; disabled from generation, not capable of bearing young.

"It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *efete*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.* Worn out or exhausted; having lost all vigour and efficiency.

"All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *efete* sensuality with the history of his former life."—*South*.

eff-fi-cā-çious, a. [Lat. *efficax* (genit. *efficacis*), from *efficio* = to effect (q.v.).] Productive of effects or results; effectual; having power adequate to the purpose or object intended; effective.

"He would not, he said, venture to affirm that, in so disastrous an extremity, even that remedy would be *efficious*; but he had no other remedy to propose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ For the difference between *efficacious* and *effective*, see **EFFECTIVE**.

eff-fi-cā-çious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *efficacious*; *-ly*.] In an efficacious or effective manner; effectually, effectively.

"If we find that any other body strikes *efficiously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

eff-fi-cā-çious-nēss, s. [Eng. *efficacious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness, efficacy.

***eff-fi-cā-ç-i-tŷ, *ef-fy-ca-o-i-te, s.** [Lat. *efficiacitas*, from *efficio* = efficacious.] Efficacy. "The power of which sacraments is of such *efficacie* that cannot be expressed."—*J. Pryth: A Bole*, p. 10.

eff-fi-cā-çy, *ef-fy-ca-cy, s. [Lat. *efficacia* = power, from *efficio* = efficacious, from *efficio* = to effect.] Power to produce effects or results; capability or power of producing the effect or object intended.

"The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy*."—*Rogers*.

eff-fi-çience (çience as shēns), eff-fi-çien-čy (çien as shēn), s. [Lat. *efficitia*, from *efficiens*, pr. par. of *efficio* = to effect.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being efficient or causing effects or results; a causing to be or to exist; effectual agency.

"Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agent."—*Woodward*.

2. Power or capability of producing the effect or result intended.

3. A state of competent knowledge or acquaintance with any art, practice, or operation. [II. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.* The amount of useful effect or actual work yielded by a prime mover, as compared with the power expended.

2. *Mil.* The state of being efficient.

eff-fi-çient (çient as shēnt), a. & s. [Lat. *efficiens*, pr. par. of *efficio* = to effect.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Causing or producing effects or results; acting as the cause of effects; effective.

"An instrumental, not an *efficient* cause."—*Clarke: On the Trinity*, pt. ii, § 13. (Note.)

2. Having acquired a competent knowledge of or acquaintance with any art, practice, or duty; competent, capable. [II.]

II. Mil. Applied to a volunteer who has acquired a competent knowledge of military duties, and has attended a certain prescribed number of drills. A capitation grant is paid by Government for each efficient.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; a prime mover.

"Your answering in the final cause makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*."—*Collier: On Thought*.

2. *Mil.* A volunteer who has made himself efficient.

¶ For the difference between *efficient* and *effective*, see **EFFECTIVE**.

eff-fi-çient-lŷ (çient as shēnt), adv. [Eng. *efficient*; *-ly*.]

1. In an efficient manner; with effect, effectively; as the effective cause.

"Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequences does infer it."—*South: Sermons*, iii. 397.

2. In a competent, able manner; with efficiency; ably.

***eff-fi-çerçe, v.t.** [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and Eng. *fi-çerçe* (q.v.).] To make fierce, furious, or savage.

"With fell woodness he *effersed* was."

Spenser: P. Q., iii. xl. 27.

***eff-fi-ç-i-al, a.** [Eng. *effigy*; *-al*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of an effigy.

"The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions."—*Critical Hist. of Pamphlets* (1719), p. 4.

***eff-fi-ç-i-ate, v.t.** [Lat. *effigiatas*, pa. par. of *effigio* = to form, to fashion, from *effigies* = a likeness, an effigy (q.v.).] To form, fashion, adapt, conform.

"He must *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse."—*Bp. J. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 25.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = t -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ef-rîg-l-ât-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFIGIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & parti-typ. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of forming, fashioning, or adapting; effigiation.

* **ef-rîg-l-â-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *effigiate*(*e*); -*ion*.] The act of forming or fashioning a resemblance of persons or things.

ef-rîg-y, * **ef-rîg-y-eg**, *s.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *efingo* = to fashion out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *ingo* = to fashion; Fr. & Ital. *effigie*; Sp. *efigie*.]

1. The literal representation or image of a person. Although the word is sometimes applied to a portrait it is not synonymous with it, but conveys an idea of a more exact imitation, a more striking and authentic resemblance, such as we meet with in wax figures. The ordinary application of this word is to the sculptured figures or sepulchral monuments.

"As mine eye doth his effigies witness
Most truly I'mmortal."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. i. 7.

2. The print or impression on coins and medals representing the head of the prince by whom they are issued.

"This sum James offered to pay, not in the brass which bore his own effigy, but in French gold."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

3. An exact representation, image, or copy.

"We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the effigies or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing."
Dryden: DuFrenoy (Pref.).

† **To burn or hang in effigy:** To burn or hang an effigy or representation of any person, in order to show popular hatred, dislike, or contempt.

* **ef-rîg-l-tâte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *efflagitatus*, *pa. par.* of *efflagito* = to ask or demand earnestly; *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *flagito* = to demand earnestly.] To demand with earnestness or warmth.

* **ef-rîa'te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *efflatus*, *pa. par.* of *efflo* = to blow or breathe out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *flo* = to breathe.] To blow out, to puff up.

"Our common spirits, efflated by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves."
Sir T. Herbert: Travels, p. 172.

* **ef-rîa'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *efflate*(*e*); -*ion*.] The act of breathing or blowing out; a breath, a puff.

"A soft efflation of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (as *e-f-le-razh*'), *s.* [Fr.] The gentle superficial rubbing of a part affected with the palm of the hand.

ef-flô-rês-çe, *v.i.* [Lat. *effloresco* = to begin to blossom, incept. from *efflorere* = to blossom, to bloom; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *floro* = to bloom.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.:** To burst into bloom, to blossom.

"The Italian [Gothic architecture] effloresced . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia, and the cathedral of Como."
Bucklin.

II. Chemical:

1. To change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition on simple exposure to the air.

"These salts whose crystals effloresce belong to the class which is most soluble."
Fourcroy.

2. To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered, and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

"The walls of limestone caverns sometimes effloresce with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."
Dana.

ef-flô-rês-çence, * **ef-flô-rês-çen-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *efflorescence*, from Lat. *efflorescentia*, from *efflorescens*, *pr. par.* of *effloresco*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The production of flowers.

"Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in efflorescence."
Bacon.

2. An exsperence in the form of flowers.

"Two white sparry incrustations, with efflorescences in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water."
Woodward: On Fossils.

3. A springing, budding, or bursting forth.

"There may be some pure efflorescences of balmy matter."
Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls, ch. xiv.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** The time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.

2. Chemistry:

(1) The loss of the water of crystallization. Thus, crystals of neutral carbonate of sodium, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, exposed to dry air lose their water of crystallization and crumble to a white powder. Crystals of alum also effloresce in dry air.

(2) The formation of loose fine crystals on the surface of a porous substance. The solution of the salt is carried by capillary attraction to the surface of the substance, where it evaporates and leaves the crystals; as the formation of deposits of potassium nitrate on nitre-beds, of sodium salts on old walls, and ferrous sulphate on iron pyrites: the last is formed by the action of damp air on the sulphides.

"Besprinkled with a somewhat whitish saline efflorescence."
Boyle: Works, v. 623.

3. **Med.:** An eruption, a redness of the skin, as in measles, &c.

"So men and other animals receive different tinctures from constitutional and complexional efflorescences."
Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ef-flô-rês-çent, *a.* [Lat. *efflorescens*, *pr. par.* of *effloresco*.]

1. **Bot.:** Commencing to flower.

2. **Chem., Min., &c.:**

(1) Forming into white threads or powder; becoming covered with efflorescence.

"Yellow efflorescent sparry incrustations on stone."
Woodward: On Fossils.

(2) Liable to efflorescence: as, an efflorescent salt.

ef-flû-ênçe, * **ef-flû-ên-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *effluence*, from Lat. *effluens*, *pr. par.* of *effluo* = to flow out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fluo* = to flow.]

1. The act or state of flowing out.

2. That which flows or issues from a body.

"The inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided."
Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. i.

3. An emanation.

"Bright effluence of bright essence increase."
Milton: P. L., III. 6.

ef-flû-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effluens*, *pr. par.* of *effluo* = to flow out.]

A. As adj.: Flowing or issuing out; emanating.

"Thy illustrious head
Such effluent glory shall around thee shed."
Cambridge: The Scribleriad, bk. i.

B. As subst.: A river or stream which flows out of another river or stream, or out of a lake.

ef-flû-vi-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi*(*um*); -*able*.] Capable of being given out in the form of effluvia.

"Force it to spend its effluvia matter."
Boyle: Works, IV. 354.

ef-flû-vi-al, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi*(*um*); -*al*.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

* **ef-flû-vi-ate**, *v.i.* [Eng. *effluvi*(*um*); -*ate*.] To give out or throw off effluvia.

"The durability of an effluviating power."
Boyle: Works, v. 47.

ef-flû-vi-um (pl. **ef-flû-vi-a**), *s.* [Lat. = a flowing out, an outlet; *effluo* = to flow out; Ital. *effluvio*; Fr. *effluve*.] An invisible emanation; an exhalation perceivable by the sense of smell; specifically applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.

"These effluvia, which do upward tend."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

ef-flûx, *s.* [Lat. *effluxus*, *pa. par.* of *effluo* = to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out or issuing in a stream; the state of being discharged or emitted in a stream; effluence, effusion.

"Through the copious efflux of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton."
Hurvey.

* 2. An outpouring, an effusion.

"By continual effluxes of those powers and virtues."
South: Sermons, vol. viii., ser. ii.

3. A passing away, expiration; as, the efflux of time.

* 4. That which is emitted; an emanation.

"Prime cheer, light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine!"
Thomson: Summer, 90-2.

* **ef-flûx**, *v.i.* [EFFLUX, *s.*] To run or flow away, to pass away, to expire.

"Five hundred and some odd centuries of years are effluxed since the creation."
Boyle: Seraphic Love.

* **ef-fluxion** (fluxion as flûk'-shûn), *s.* [As if from a Lat. *effluzio*, from *effluo* = to flow out; cf. *fluxion*.]

1. The act of flowing out or issuing, as in a stream; efflux, effluence, effusion.

"By effluxion and attraction bodies tend towards the earth."
Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. That which flows out or is emitted; an emanation.

"The doctrine of effluxions, their penetrating nature, &c."
Broune: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ef-fô-di-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *effodiens*, *pr. par.* of *effodio* = to dig out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fodio* = to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

ef-fô-li-â-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and *eng. foliation* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The depriving a plant of its leaves.

* **ef-for-çe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *efforcer* = to endeavour.] [EFFORT.]

1. To force or break through.

"Afterwards assray with cruel threat
Ere that we to efforce it do begin."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 2.

2. To force, to ravish, to violate by force.

"Than can her beaute shyns as brightest skye,
And burnt his beastly hart t' efforce her chastity."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 4.

3. To force, to constrain, to compel.

"To have efford the love of that faire lase."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 43.

4. To strain, to utter with effort or vehemence.

"Again he heard a more efford voice."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 4.

* **ef-fô-re**, *prep.* [AFORE.] Before.

"The samit etate as he was effore the samin."
Acts James V. (1533), p. 336.

* **ef-form**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *efformo*, from Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and *forma* = form, shape.] To form, shape, adapt, or fashion.

"Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and efforming us after thy own image."
Taylor.

* **ef-for-mâ-tion**, *s.* [L. Lat. *efformatio*, from *efformo*.] The act of forming, shaping, fashioning, or adapting.

"They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and efformation of the universe."
Ruy: On the Creation, pt. 1.

ef'-fôrt, *s.* [Fr., from *efforcer*, *s'efforcer* = to exert oneself, to endeavour.]

1. An exertion of strength or power, physical or mental; a strain, a straining, a strenuous exertion or endeavour.

"If after having gained victoriee, we had made the same efforts as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us."
Addison: On the State of the War.

2. Something done by exertion, esp. a literary or artistic work.

† **ef'-fôrt-less**, *a.* [Eng. *effort*; -*less*.] Without an effort; making no effort.

"That does not alter the fact that Sihl died out in an effortless manner."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 18, 1882.

* **ef-fossion** (fossion as fôsh'-ôn), *s.* [Lat. *effossio*, from *effossus*, *pa. par.* of *effodio* = to dig out.] The act of digging up from the ground; exhumation.

"He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the effossion of coins, and the procuring of mummies."
Arbuthnot: M. Scriblerus, bk. i., ch. i.

ef-frâc-ture, *s.* [Lat. *effractura*.] **Surg.:** A fracture of the skull, with depression of the broken bone.

* **ef-frân-çise**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.).] To enfranchise, to invest with franchises or privileges.

* **ef-frâ-y**, *s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*] Fear, terror.

"The king saw thaim all communally
Off to contenance, and as hardy.
For ow't effray or abaying."
Barbour, xi. 250.

* **ef-frâ-y**, *v.t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten, to alarm.

"Their dam upstart out of her den effraide,
And rushed forth, hurling her hideous tall
About her cursed head."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 14.

* **ef-frâ-y-a-ble**, * **ef-frâ-i-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *effrayable*.] Capable of producing fright or alarm; frightful, dreadful.

"Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effrayable nature, but arsenical fumes."
Harvey.

* **ef-frâ-yed**, * **ef-fray-it**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô't, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

***ef-frāy-ēd-lŷ**, ***ef-fray-it-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *effrayed*; -ly.] In a terrified manner; under the influence of fear.

"Quhen Scottie men had sene thaim awa
Effrayitly fle all their way."
Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 577, 580.

***ef-frāy-īng**, ***ef-fra-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFRAY, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Fear, terror.

"And quhen the Inglis company
Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly
Sik folk, for owly abayng,
Thay war stonny for effrayng."
Barbour: Bruce, xi. 599

***ef-frē-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *effrenatio*, from *ef* = *ex* = out, and *frenum* = a bridle.] Unbridled impetuosity, rashness, or license.

***ef-frōnt-ēd**, *a.* [Fr. *effronté*.] Shameless, bold-faced, impudent.

"Th' effronted whare prophetically showne
By holy John in his mysterious acrons."
Strling: Doomday, Second Hour.

***ef-frōnt-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *effronté* = bold-faced, shameless; Lat. *effrons* = shameless; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *frons* = the countenance.] Impudence, shamelessness; assurance or boldness beyond the bounds of modesty or shame.

"The wretched man behaved with great effrontery during the trial."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

***ef-frōnt-u-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [EFFRONTERY.] In a shameless, impudent manner, with effrontery or boldness.

***ef-fūl-crāte**, *a.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fulcrum* = a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Applied to buds from under which the usual leaf has fallen.

***ef-fūl-ge**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *effulgeo* = to shine out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fulgeo* = to shine.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To shine brightly; to send out a bright light.

"On pure Winter's eve,
Gradual the stars effulge."
Thompson: Liberty, v. 360, 361.

2. *Fig.*: To become famous or illustrious.
"Bright at his call thy Age of Men effulged."
Thomson: Summer, 1,519.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To shoot out, to emit.

"His eyes effulging a peculiar fire."
Thomson: Britannia, 161.

2. To exhibit or display brightly.

"Effulging forth his soul
In every word and look."
Thompson: Sicknes, bk. ii.

***ef-fūl-geŋce**, *s.* [Lat. *effulgens*, *pr. par. of effulgeo*.] A flood of brightness, splendour, or lustre.

"Effulgence of my glory." Milton: P. L., vi. 580.

***ef-fūl-gēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, *pr. par. of effulgeo*.] Shining brightly; diffusing a bright light.

"In the western sky the downward sun
Looks out effulgent."
Thomson: Spring, 189, 190.

***ef-fūl-gēnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *effulgent*; -ly.] In a bright manner; brightly, splendidly, with effulgence.

***ef-fūm-a-bīl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; -ability.] The quality of flying off or being dispersed in fumes; the quality or state of being volatile.

"They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, effumability."—Boyle: Works, i. 538.

***ef-fūm-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *effum(e)*; -able.] Volatile; capable of dispersing in vapours.

***ef-fū-me**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effumo* = to emit smoke or vapour; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fumus* = smoke.] To breathe or puff out; to emit as a breath or vapour.

"I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or effume them at his pleasure."—B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, ill. i.

***ef-fūnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *effundo*; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour out, to shed.

"After this went forth the second angel of the seconde seal-opening, effunding his vin upon the sea."—Bala: On the Revel. (1850), p. ii. sign. i. ij. b.

***ef-fūŋ-e**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *effusus*, *pa. par. of effundo* = to pour out.]

A. *Trans.*: To pour out, to emit, to diffuse.
"Ye that keep watch in heaven as earth asleep
Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams."
Thomson: Hymn.

B. *Intrans.*: To be emitted or poured forth; to emanate.

***ef-fūs-e**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effusus*, *pa. par. of effundo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*.

1. Profuse; poured out or emitted freely.

"Tis pride, or emptiness applies the straw
That tickles little minds to mirth effuse."
Young: Night Thoughts, lll. 754, 755.

2. Dissipated, extravagant.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Applied to an inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

2. *Conchol.*: Applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.

B. *As subst.*: Effusion, outpouring, shedding, waste.

"The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me faint."
Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., ii. 4.

***ef-fūs-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFUSE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The same as EFFUSION (q.v.).

***ef-fūŋ-ŝion**, ***ef-fu-syon**, *s.* [Lat. *effusio* = a pouring out, from *effusus*, *pa. par. of effundo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of pouring out.

"Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and effusion of wine."—Taylor: Worthy Communicant

(2) That which is poured out.

"Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow."—King Charles: Eikon Basilike

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A shedding, as of blood.

"Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And 'tablish quietness."
Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) A pouring out or bestowing freely.

"Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all that they had."—Hammond: On Fundamentals

(3) The act of pouring out or uttering words; utterance.

"Endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in the most unseemable manner, the worst part of Christian duty towards God."—Hooker

(4) Words or sentiments uttered; utterances. (Generally in contempt.)

"The light effusions of a heedless boy."
Byron: Reply to some Elegant Verses

II. *Pathology*:

1. The escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part.

2. The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effusion* and *ejaculation*: "Effusion signifies the thing poured out, and *ejaculation* the thing ejaculated thrown out, both signifying a species of verbal expression; the former either by utterance or in writing; the latter only by utterance. The *effusion* is not so vehement or sudden as the *ejaculation*; the *ejaculation* is not so ample or diffuse as the *effusion*; the *effusion* is seldom taken in a good sense; the *ejaculation* rarely otherwise. The *effusion* commonly flows from a heated imagination uncorrected by the judgment: it is therefore in general not only incoherent, but extravagant and senseless; the *ejaculation* is produced by the warmth of the moment, but never without reference to some particular circumstance. Enthusiasts are full of extravagant *effusions*; contrite sinners will often express their penitence in pious *ejaculations*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ *Effusion of gases*: The passage of gases into a vacuum, through a minute aperture not much more or less than 0.013 millimeter in diameter, in a thin plate of metal or of glass. (Ganot.)

***ef-fūŋ-sive**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *effusivus*, from *effusus*, *pa. par. of effundo*.]

1. Pouring out freely or widely.

"The North-east spends its rage: th' effusive South
Warms the wide air."
Thomson: Spring, 144, 145.

2. Spread widely.

"The walls, the floor,
"Wash'd with th' effusive wave are purged of gore."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 479, 480.

3. Profuse, free.

***ef-fūŋ-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *effusive*; -ly.] In an effusive manner, widely, profusely.

***ef-fūŋ-sive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *effusive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being effusive.

***ē-flēct-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, out of, and *flecto* = to bend.] [DELECT.]

Entom.: Bent outward suddenly.

***ef-ne**, *a.* [EVEN.]

***ēft**, *s.* [A.S. *efete*.] A popular name for any newt or small lizard.

"Efta, and foul-winged serpents, bore
The altar's base obscure."
Mickle: Wolfscold and Ulla

***ēfte**, *adv. & a.* [A.S.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. Again, a second time, back, in return.

"And gif hym eft and eft evere at his neede."
P. Plowman, p. 250.

2. Soon, quickly, soon after.

"And eft aryued on this lond with fulle grete naxis."
Robert de Brunne, p. 20.

***B.** *As adj.*: Ready, quick, convenient. This meaning is only supported by the quotation from Shakespeare. By some the form *efest* is supposed to be an intentional blunder or a misprint for easiest.

"Ye, marry, that's the *efest* way."—Shakespeare: Much Ado, iv. 2.

***eft-castel**, ***eft-schip**, *s.* The stern or hinder part of the ship.

"And to the goddis maid this vrisoun,
Sittand in the hie eft-castell of the schip."
Douglas: Virgil, 85, 7.

***eft-er**, ***eft-ir**, *prep.* [AFTER.] After.

"With quhat ordour followis the saxt command
after the fift!"—Abp. Hamilton: Catechisme (1551), fol. 52, a.

***eft-er-ane**, ***eftir-ane**, *a.* According to one plan or system.

"Ful wele I wate my text sail mony like,
Synne *eftir-ane* my toung is and my pen,
Quiklik may suffice as for our vulgar men."
Douglas: Virgil, 452, 30.

***eft-er-cummare**, *s.* A successor.

"James duick of Chastellarsault protestit in his awne name, his *eft-er-cummaris* & remanent rychtous bluidie that may succede to the crone of Scotland."—Acta Mary, 1557 (1514), p. 605.

***eftir-fallis**, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains, residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results.

"Defauldand to the said Laurence in the payment of the said soume, alsmeikie as the *eftir-fallis* of the teils of the schip, callit the Katrine, is pruff of avails."—Act. Audit (1485), p. 113.

***ēft-sōon**, ***ēft-sōons**, ***ēft-sone**, ***ēft-sones**, *adv.* [Eng. *eft*, and *soon*.]

Soon, soon after, shortly, quickly.

"Eftsoons the father of the silver flood,
The noble Thames, his azure head uprais'd."
Thompson: Epithalamium

e.g., *phr.* [Lat. = *exempli gratia*.] For the sake of an example; for instance, for example.

***ē-gād**, *exclam.* [Probably a corruption of "by God."] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, or pleasure.

***ē-gal**, *a.* [Fr.] Equal, impartial, fair.

"Whose souls do bear an *egal* yoke of love."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, ill. 4.

***ē-gāl-ī-tēe**, ***e-gal-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *égalité*.] Equality.

"She is as thise martins in *egalitee*."—Chaucer: Parson's Tale.

***ē-gal-lŷ**, ***e-gal-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *egal*; -ly.] Equally, in the same degree.

***ē-gal-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *egal*; -ness.] Equality.

"Such an *egyness* hath Nature made
Between the brethren."
Sackville & Norton: Ferrex & Porrex, i. 2.

***ē-gēr**, ***ē-a-gre** (greas gēr), *s.* [EAGER, *a.*]

***ē-gēr**, ***e-gre**, *a.* [EAGER.]

***ēg-ēr-an**, ***ēg-ēr-ane**, *s.* [From *Eger* in Bohemia where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Werner in 1817 to what is now called Vesuvianite (q.v.). The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Idocrase.

***ē-gēr-i-a**, ***ē-gēr-i-a**, ***ē-gēr-i-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-elan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

I. Of the forms Egeria or Ægeria :

1. *Classic Mythol.* : A nymph or goddess who had a fountain at Aricia. Thither Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, was said to have repaired to hold converse with her, obtaining from her the laws which he promulgated, and directions for the worship of the gods.

2. *Astron.* : An asteroid, the thirteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on Sept. 13, 1850.

II. Of the form egeria :

1. *Zool.* : A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Egeria indica* inhabits the Indian seas.

2. *Bot.* : A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ.

* **ē-gēr-mī-nāte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *egerminatus*, *pa. par.* of *egermino* : *e* = *ex* = out, and *germino* = to sprout; *germen* = a bud, a sprout.] To bud or sprout out; to germinate.

* **ē-gēst**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *egestas*, *pa. par.* of *egero* = to carry out; *e* = *ex* = out, and *gero* = to carry.]

A. Trans. : To void, as excrement.

B. Intrans. : To void excrement.

"Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the hedgehog, the lat, and the bee; these wax fat when they sleep, and egest not."—*Bacon*.

* **ē-gēst-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EGEST.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The same as EGESTION (q.v.).

* **ē-gēst-ion** (ion as *yūn*), *s.* [Lat. *egestio*, from *egestas*, *pa. par.* of *egero*.] The act of voiding digested matter or excrement.

"The animal soul or spiritus manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, egestion, and circulation."—*Hale*: *Origin of Mankind*.

ēgg, * **eg**, * **eggo**, * **eie**, * **ey** (pl. * *egges*, * *eiren*), *s.* [A.S. *æg*, pl. *ægga*; cogn. with Dut. *ei*; Icel. *egg*; Dan. *æg*; Sw. *ägg*; Ger. *ei*; Gael. *ubh*; Ir. *ugh*; Wel. *wy*; Lat. *ovum*; Gr. *ōōn* (oon).]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. In the same sense as II.

"If he ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion?"—*Luke* x. 12.

2. The spawn or sperm of any creature.

"Therefore think him as the serpent's egg, which hatch'd, would, as its kind, grow mischievous."—*Shakesp.*: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

3. Anything fashioned in the shape of an egg; anything resembling an egg in form.

"There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg."—*Boyle*.

II. Technically :

1. *Physiol. & Comp. Anat.* : Every animal tends to commence existence by developing from a fecundated egg or ovum, which exists even when the animal is viviparous, i.e., bears its young alive. In the human subject, in which it is called "ovum" not egg, it is a minute spheroidal body of about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. [EGG-CELL, OVUM.] In general the English term "egg" is used only of those animals which do not produce their young alive. All birds lay eggs, as do most reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. The egg of a bird is covered externally with a calcareous shell, immediately within which is a considerable thickness of white or albumen, and within this again a yellow vitellus, yolk or yelk, or protoplasm. (For its early state, see EGG-CELL.) When the chick is developed, it is nourished first by the albumen and then by the yolk, both of which it consumes prior to its exit from the shell. A bird's egg is thicker at one end than the other, hence leaves of such a form are called ovate. The eggs of reptiles are comparatively large, and have, as a rule, a shell possessing the aspect and consistency of parchment. In the amphibians the eggs are generally in floating glutinous chain-like masses. The roe of fishes is familiar to all. Of the invertebrate animals, the insects have the eggs which have excited most interest.

2. *Palæont.* : Fossil eggs have been found, it is reported, in Auvergne, in Madagascar, in New Zealand, &c. (*Mantell*: *Fossils British Museum*.)

egg-and-anchor, **egg-and-dart**, **egg-and-tongue**, *s.*

Arch. : The same as EGG-MOULDING (q.v.).

egg-apple, *a.* The Brinjal or Bringall. The same as EGG-PLANT (q.v.).

egg-assorter, *s.* A device by which eggs are assorted according to quality; an egg-detector (q.v.).

* **egg-bag**, *s.*

Zool. : The ovary.

egg-basket, *s.* One for standing eggs in to boil, and also to hold them when placed on the table.

* **egg-bald**, *a.* Completely bald.

"I may give that egg-bald head
The tap that silences."
—*Tennyson*: *Harold*, v. 1.

egg-bearer, *s.*

Bot. : *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-beater, *s.* A whip of wires or a set of wire loops rotated by gear while plunged in the egg contained in a bowl. Another form is a vessel contained in another, and a wire-gauze diaphragm through which the eggs pass when the vessels are reciprocated. (*Knight*.)

egg-bird, *s.*

Ornith. : A West Indian tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*), the eggs of which are collected for food.

egg-boiler, *s.* [EGG-GLASS, 1.]

* **egg-born**, *a.* Produced or springing from an egg; oviparous.

egg-carrier, *s.* A means for holding eggs in the proper carrying position without jolting against each other during transportation. The frames have cloth, wire, or net pockets for the eggs. (*Knight*.)

egg-cell, *s.* The cell whence an egg ultimately develops. Hæckel and others regard every egg as originally a simple cell, and, as such, an elementary organism, or an individual of the first order. In its earliest stage it consists only of the nucleus and protoplasm. The latter is known as the germinal vesicle, the former as the vitellus or yelk. Within the nucleus is a third body, called in ordinary cells the nucleolus, but in the egg-cell the germinal spot. In some cases there is also a nucleolus, or germinal point, but these last two parts are of inferior importance. [EGG.]

egg-cup, *s.* A cup-shaped vessel used to hold an egg at table.

egg-detector, *s.* An apparatus for showing the quality of eggs. They are placed upright in the holes in the lid of the dark chamber, and their transmitted light observed upon a mirror; their quality is determined by their translucency as evinced by the relative transmission of light, as an egg becomes more cloudy and opaque as it becomes spoiled.

egg-flip, *s.* A drink compounded of warmed ale, flavoured with sugar, spice, spirit, and beaten eggs.

egg-glass, *s.*

1. A glass for holding an egg while eating it.

2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, as a guide for egg-boiling.

egg-hatching apparatus, *s.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of eggs, which has been practised from time immemorial in Egypt. [INCUBATOR; CALORIFERE.]

egg-hot, *s.* The same as EGG-FLIP (q.v.).

egg-moulding, *a.*

Arch. : A peculiar moulding in which a tongue dependent from the corona alternates



EGG-MOULDING.

with an oval boss whose major diameter is vertical, like an egg set on end.

egg-nog, *s.* A drink compounded very similarly to egg-flip, of eggs beaten up, sugar, and wine or spirits.

egg-plant, *s.*

1. The Brinjal or Bringall, *Solanum Melongena* or *esculentum*.

2. *Solanum ovigerum*.

egg-sauce, *s.*

Cook. : Sauce prepared with hard-boiled eggs, chopped up fine.

egg-shaped, *a.*

Bot., &c. : Ovate, thicker at the lower end.

egg-shell, *s.* The calcareous envelope in which the softer parts of an egg are enclosed.

egg-slice, *s.* A kitchen utensil or slice for removing fried eggs from the pan.

egg-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used for eating eggs.

egg-tongs, *s.* A grasping implement for seizing and holding an egg.

egg-trot, *s.*

Man. : A slow jog-trot, such as one would adopt if carrying a basket of eggs.

eggs-and-bacon, *s.*

Bot. : *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, (3) *Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata*. All are so called from having two shades of yellow in their flowers. (*Britten & Holland*.)

eggs-and-butter, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Ranunculus acris*, (3) *R. bulbosus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

eggs-and-collops, *s.*

Bot. : *Linaria vulgaris*.

ēgg (1). [EGG, s.]

1. To cover or mix with eggs, in cooking.

2. To pelt with eggs. (*Amer.*)

ēgg (2), * **eg-gen**, *v.t.* [Icel. *eggja* = to goad, egg on; *egg* = an edge.] [EDGE, s.]

1. To make or give an edge to.

"I edge a garment with velvet or sylke."—*Palsgrave*.

2. To incite, to urge on, to stimulate, to instigate, to provoke or encourage to action.

"Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination eggs him forward."—*Durham*: *Physico-Theology*.

* **egge-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *egg* (2), v.; -ment.] The act of eggging on; incitement, instigation.

"Soth is that thurgh womannes eggement
Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die."

—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 5, 362-3.

ēg-gēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *egg*; -er.] One who gathers eggs.

ēg-gēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *egg*, v.; -er.] One who eggs on or incites another; an instigator.

Entom. : A name given to various British moths, of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*. All are of a reddish brown colour.

¶ (1) *Grass egger*: *Lasiocampa trifolii*.

(2) *Oak egger*: *Lasiocampa Quercus*. It is found in the New Forest and other parts of England, in the south of Scotland, &c.

(3) *Small egger*: *Eriogaster lanestris*.

egger-moth, *s.* The same as EGGER (3).

ēg-gēr (3), **ēg-gar**, *s.* [Origin unknown.]

ēg-gēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *egg*; -ery.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited; an ery or aery.

ēgg-īng, * **eg-ginge**, * **eg-gunge**, * **eg-gyng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EGG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of instigating or inciting; an instigation, an incitement.

"Tell me, how curst an eggging, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring!"
—*Cleaveland*: *Poems*, &c., p. 105.

ēgg-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *egg*, s.; -ler.] A collector of or dealer in eggs; an egg-merchant.

"The egglers were busy getting ready their huge packing-cases for the road, sorting ducks' eggs from hens' eggs, and ranging each kind in its layer of straw."
—*Macmillan's Magazine* (Sept., 1881), p. 573.

* **eghe**, *s.* [EYE.]

ē-gī-lōp-ī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *egilop*(s); -ical.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.

2. Affected with or suffering from egilops.

ēte, **fāt**, **färe**, amidst, **whāt**, **fäll**, father: **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-gī-lōps, *s.* [ÆGILOPS.]

ē-gīs, *s.* [ÆGILS.]

ē-gist-mēnt, *s.* [AGISTMENT.]

ē-glān'-du-lar, **ē-glān'-du-lōse**, **ē-glān'-du-lōis**, *a.* [Lat. *e* = without, and Eng. *glandular*, *glandulose*, *glandulous*.]

Bot.: Without glands.

ēg'-lan-tine, ***eg-len-tere**, *s.* [Fr. *églantine*; Prov. *aigentina*; O. Fr. *aiglent*; remotely from Lat. *aculeus* = a prickle. (Littré.)]

Bot.: (1) *Rosa Eglanteria*, (2) *R. rubiginosa*, (3) *Rubus Eglanteria*, (4) the woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

***eg-la-tere**, *s.* [EOLANTINE.]

***ē-gle**, *s.* [EAGLE.]

***ē-glōm'-ēr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = ex = out, and *glomeratus*, pa. par. of *glomero* = to wind into a ball; *glomus* = a ball.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

***ēg'-ma**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of enigma (q.v.). (Shakesp.: *Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.)

ēg'-ō, *s.* [Lat.]

Metaph.: Individuality, personality.

"Our *Ego* tells us of the duties we owe to others, because they are 'I's,' as we are."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lviii, p. 79.

ego-altruistic, *a.* (See extract).

"We pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others."—*H. Spencer: Psychology* (1881), vol. ii, § 519.

***ēg'-ō-hood**, *s.* [Lat. *ego*; Eng. snff. *-hood*.] Individuality, personality.

"Whether we try to avoid it or not, we must face this reality some time—the reality of our own *Egohood*—that which makes us say 'I,' and in saying 'I' leads to the discovery of a new world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lviii, p. 79.

***ēg'-ō-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *ego*, and Eng. adj. snff. *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to egoism.

ēg'-ō-ism, *s.* [Fr. *égoïsme*, from Lat. *ego* = I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An excessive or passionate love or opinion of self; the habit of referring everything to one's self, and of judging and estimating everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism.

"With that union of intellectual *egoism* and moral usefulness which is a characteristic of his large and liberal nature."—*Athenaeum*, April 29, 1883.

2. *Philos.*: The doctrine of the egoists. [IDEALISM.]

ēg'-ō-ist, *s.* [Fr. *égoïste*, from Lat. *ego* = I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A self-opinionated person; an egotist.

2. *Philos.*: One who holds the opinion that a person can be certain of nothing but his own existence, and that of the operations and ideas of his own mind.

"Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*."—*Reid: Powers of the Human Mind*, essay II, ch. 8.

ēg'-ō-ist'-ic, **ēg'-ō-ist'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *egoist*; *-ic*, *-ic-al*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egoism.

2. Exhibiting or addicted to egoism; egotistic, self-conceited.

3. Pertaining to one's personal identity.

"The *egotistical* idealism of Fichte."—*Sir W. Hamilt.*

ēg'-ō-ist'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *egotistical*; *-ly*.] In an egoistic manner.

***ēg'-ō-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *ego*, and Eng. snff. *-ity*.] Personality, individuality.

"If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoist* remains."—*Wollaston*.

***ēg'-ō-ize**, *v.t.* [EGOTIZE.]

***ēg'-ō-mism**, *s.* [Fr. *égoïsme*.] Egoism.

"That kind of scepticism called *egotism*."—*Baxter: On the Soul* (1797), li. 21.

ē-gō-phōn-ic, *a.* [ÆGOPHONIC.]

ē-gōph-ōn-ŷ, *s.* [ÆGOPHONY.]

***ēg'-ō-thē-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγός* (*egō*) = I, *θεός* (*thēos*) = a god, and Eng. snff. *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the deity as an object of love and honour.

ēg'-ō-tism, *s.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. snff. *-ism*.] The fault or practice of too frequently using the word *I* in writing: hence a too frequent mention of oneself in writing or conversation; self-glorification, egoism, self-conceit.

"They branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 562.

ēg'-ō-tist, *s.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. snff. *-ist*.] One who too frequently repeats the word *I* in writing or conversation; one who talks too much of self or magnifies his own achievements or powers; an egoist.

"A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs who are never mentioned in any works but their own."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 562.

ēg'-ō-tist'-ic, **ēg'-ō-tist'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *egotist*; *-ic*; *-ic-al*.]

1. Given to egotism; egotistic.

2. Exhibiting or containing egotism or self-conceit.

ēg'-ō-tist'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *egotistical*; *-ly*.] In an egotistical manner; with self-conceit.

***ēg'-ō-tize**, *v.i.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. snff. *-ize*.] To talk or write too much of one's self; to act with egotism.

ē-grān'-ū-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *e* = without, and Eng. *granulose*.]

Bot.: Without granules.

ē-grē'-gī-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *egregius* = chosen out of the flock; *e* = ex = out, and *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.]

*1. In a good sense: Extraordinary, out of the common, eminent, remarkable, exceptional.

"It may be denied that bishops were our first reformers for Wildlife was before them, and his *egregious* labours are not to be neglected."—*Milton: Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence*.

2. In a bad or ironical sense: Remarkable, extraordinary, enormous, monstrous.

"Ah me, most credulous fool, *Egregious* murderer, thief, any thing That's due to all the villains past, in being."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

ē-grē'-gī-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *egregious*; *-ly*.] In a remarkable, extraordinary, uncommon, or unusual degree or manner; greatly, enormously, shamefully. (Used in a bad or ironical sense.)

"Love me, and reward me. For making him *egregiously* an ass."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

***ē-grē'-gī-ōus-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *egregious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being egregious.

***egre-moine**, ***egre-mounde**, *s.* [AGRIMONY.]

ē-gress, ***e-gresse**, *s.* [Lat. *egressus* = a going out, from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior* = to go out; *e* = ex = out, and *gradior* = to go; *gradus* = a step.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or power of going out of any enclosed or confined place; departure.

"Gates of burning adamant, Barred over us, prohibit all egress."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii, 436, 437.

2. A means or place of exit.

*3. A coming or proceeding out; a flowing out.

"By a necessary egress of nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 12.

II. *Astron.*: The passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

ē-gress-iōn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *egressio*, from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.]

1. The act of going out; departure, egress.

"In the times of the patriarchs and the egression of their posterity."—*Harborton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv, ser. 4.

2. An outburst, or outbreaking.

"The stopping of the first egressions of anger."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

***ē-gres-sōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *egressus*, pa. par. of *egredior*.] One who goes out.

ē-grēt, **ē-grēt-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *aigrette*.]

1. *Ornith.* (of the form egret): Various species of Heron of a white colour, with long loose-webbed plumes on the head and neck, or on the back. *Ardea garzetta* is the Little Egret, and figures in the British fauna.

2. *Fabrics* (of the form egret): Plumes of feathers or of ribbons, like the plumes on the heads of egrets, used as an ornament for the headdress of ladies.

***ēg-rī-mōn-ŷ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *œgrimonia*; from *œger* = sick.] Sickness of the mind, sadness, sorrow.

***ēg-rī-mōn-ŷ** (2), *s.* [AGRIMONY.]

ēg-rī-ōt, *s.* [Fr. *aigre* = sour.]

Hortic.: A sour kind of cherry.

"The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour."

—*Bacon*.

***ē-gri-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *œgritudo*, from *œger* = sick.]

1. Passion, grief, or sorrow of the mind.

2. Sickness of the body.

"I do not intend to write to the cure of *œgritudes* or sicknesses confirmed."—*Elyot: Castel of Health*, bk. iv.

ē-gŷp'-tian, ***E-gŷp-cyane**, ***E-gŷp-cien**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Égyptien*; Lat. *Ægyptius*, from *Αἰγύπτιος* (*Aiguptios*), from *Αἰγύπτos* (*Aiguptos*) = Egypt; Fr. *Égypte*; Lat. *Ægyptus*. The Greek is probably an attempt to represent the native name of the chief city of the Thebaid, Coptas, from Sansc. *gupta* = hidden, preserved.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gipsy.

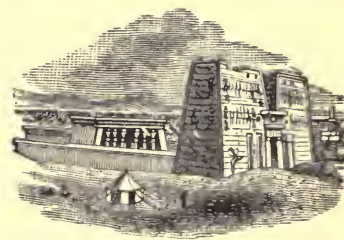
B. As substantive:

1. A native of Egypt.

2. A gipsy (q.v.).

"Outlandish people calling themselves *Egyptians*, using no craft nor feat of merchandize, who had come into this realm and gone from place to place."—*Statute 22 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10, in *Blackstone: Comment.*, iv, ch. 13.

Egyptian architecture, *s.* Cave temples are found in Egypt, as in India, but the earliest form of Egyptian architecture is the pyramids, which form a distinct class by themselves, and present no points of resemblance with other structures. Their form is substantially invariable—a simple mass resting on a square, or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing, with slight deviations, towards the cardinal points, and tapering off gradually towards the top to a point, or to a flat surface, as a substitute for this apex. [PYRAMID.] Egyptian architecture, so massive and so sombre, with its vast aisled halls without windows, its close files of gigantic



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Temple of Apollonopolis Magna (modern name, Edoum).

columns, and its colossal statues, owes many characteristic forms and effects to earlier cavern temples in Ethiopia. One of the most striking peculiarities of the style is the pyramidal character of the ascending lines: it is observed in the outline of the portal and the gigantic pylon, in walls, doorways, pedestals, and screens: it pervades the whole system, and must have been occasioned by circumstances connected with its origin. Egyptian architecture is said to have had its origin some 4000 years B.C., and advanced and flourished under different dynasties. The first includes the two great dynasties of Theban princes who governed Egypt during her "most high and palmy state" when Thebes sent forth her armies to distant conquest. In the second period is comprised the erection of the Pyramids. The third includes the reigns of the Ptolemies and earlier Cæsars, under whom Egyptian architecture flourished in a second youth, and almost attained its original splendour. The essentially brilliant period of Egyptian art was in the middle of the twelfth century B.C., in the reign of Sesostris or

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = **ƀ**
-cian, -tian = shōn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -cious -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Rameses, at Thebes. The monuments of this period comprise the remains of Homer's hundred-gated Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt, the diameter of which city was two geographical miles each way; in Upper Egypt the well-preserved temples in the islands of Philæ and Elephantina, of Syene, Bubos, &c. The Egyptian temples do not usually present, externally, the appearance of being columned, a boundary wall or peribolus girding the whole and preventing the view of the interior, except the tops of a lofty avenue of columns, with their superimposed terrace, of the tapering obelisks in some of the courts, or the dense mass of a structure which is the body of the temple itself, inclosing the thickly-columned halls. Boldness and breadth were studied in every part, and a gloomy grandeur was studiously secured to impress, without doubt, the worshippers with awe. The representations given in ancient painting show a remarkable love of uniformity of arrangement of their domestic houses and gardens. In an ordinary house a number of chambers were ranged round a rectangular court. The larger mansions sometimes consisted of an assemblage of such courts, the whole occupying a square or oblong plot. Sometimes a central group of buildings was surrounded by a narrow court. A spacious area often extended from front to rear, with a chief and side entrances at either end: the exterior had nothing of the ponderous character of temple structures, which would have been ill-suited to the wants and festivities of social life. Houses two and three stories high were common; but large mansions appear to have been low and extensive rather than lofty. The terraced top was covered by an awning or roof, supported on light graceful columns. The structures were of stone: the coverings of the apertures, as well as of the courts, was effected by immense blocks of stone laid horizontally. The walls were covered with rows of sculpture painted in bright colours. The capitals of the columns exhibit an immense variety; the most beautiful have a crater-like form, and appear like the projecting bell of a flower, with leaves standing out from the surface. The lotus, the sacred plant, is frequently typified.

Egyptian-bean, *s.* Probably the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum*.

Egyptian-blue, *s.* A pigment of a brilliant colour, made of hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a very small quantity of iron.

Egyptian-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era, commencing like that of Nabonassar, in B.C. 747. The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, without any such intercalary period as our leap year. By 30 B.C. the commencement of the year, which in 747 had been on February 26, had moved backwards to August 29. The astronomers of Alexandria, therefore, proposed that five days should be added to every fourth year. This proposal was adopted, the change commencing from B.C. 25.

Egyptian-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A variety of jasper with zones of brown and yellow. It is found in the desert between Cairo and Suez.

Egyptian lotus, *s.*

Bot.: *Nymphaea lotus*.

† Egyptian-pebble, *s.*

Min.: The same as EGYPTIAN-JASPER (q.v.).

Egyptian-rose, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Scabiosa arvensis*, (2) *S. atropurpurea*. They have no affinity to the genuine genus *Rosa*.

Egyptian-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Acacia vera*.

Egyptian-vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: A small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*, found in, though by no means confined to, Egypt. The Abyssinian traveller, Bruce, called it Pharaoh's Hen. [*NEOPHRON*.]

E-gyp-tōl-ō-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *Egyptology*; -*er*.] One who is skilled in Egyptology.

E-gyp-tō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *Egyptology*; -*ical*.] Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.

E-gyp-tōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *Egyptology*; -*ist*.] The same as EGYPTOLOGER (q.v.).

"Or, as some Egyptologists persistently read it." *S. Birch, L.L.D., in Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc., II. 1-3.*

E-gyp-tōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *Αἴγυπτος* (*Aiguptos*) = Egypt, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of the antiquities of Egypt; that branch of knowledge which deals with the antiquities, ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

"His long life of work in the field of Egyptology." *Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc., VI. 57.*

ēh, *interj.* [A.S. *ēh*, *ēd*; cf. Dut. *he*; Ger. *ei*.] [A.H.] An interjection expressive of doubt, inquiry, or surprise.

ēh'-lite, *s.* [From *Ehl* where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety or sub-species of Pseudomalachite.

ēhr'-ēn-bērg-ite, *s.* [Ger. *ehrenbergit*, named after Christian Godfrey Ehrenberg, the celebrated German naturalist and microscopist.]

Min.: A rose-red mineral, nearly gelatinous when fresh, but on drying becoming fragile, pulverulent, and opaque. It is akin to Sphragidite. It occurs in clefts in trachyte, in Siebengebirge. (*Dana*.) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of clay.

ēhr-ēt-i-a, *s.* [Named after D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ehretiaceae: they are shrubs or small trees, eight to twenty-five feet high, with the flowers, which are generally white, in corymbs or panicles. Some species bear eatable drupes. The root of *Ehretia buxifolia* is prescribed in India in chronic venereal affections. *E. serrata*, also from India, has a tough, light, durable wood.

ēhr-ēt-i-ā'-cē-ae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ehretia*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceae*.]

Bot.: Ehretiads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with a harsh pubescence. Leaves simple, alternate, without stipules; flowers gyrate; calyx inferior, five-parted; corolla monopetalous, tubular, with five segments; stamens five; ovary, two or more celled; fruit drupaceous; seed suspended, solitary in each cell. They are closely akin to Boraginaceae. They are divided into two tribes: (1) *Tournefortiæ*, in which the leaves have albumen, and (2) *Heliotropæ*, in which they are destitute of albumen. The Ehretiads are trees or shrubs, from the tropics of both hemispheres. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated fourteen genera, and estimated the known species at 297.

ēhr-ēt-i-ādſ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ehretia*, and Eng. pl. suff. -*ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ehretiaceae (q.v.).

ēi'-dēnt, *a.* [Corruption of *ay-doing*, i.e., always doing.] Diligent, careful, attentive. (*Scott*.)

"The curate is playing at dice wth Cornet Graham. Be evident and civil to them both." *Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. IV.

ēi'-dēr, *s.* [Sw. *ejder*; Icel. *ädur*, *älar* (*fugl*); Dan. *ejder* (*fugl*), *ejder* (*fugl*); Ger. *ejder* (*gans*).] 1. The same as elder-duck or any other species of the genus.

"The flinty couch we now must share
Shall seem with down of *ejder* piled." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*.

2. The same as elder-down (q.v.).

elder-down, *s.* The soft and elastic down of the elder-duck.

elder-duck, *s.* *Somateria mollissima*. The forehead and crown are blue, the hind head nape and temples green, the rest of the body variegated with white, greenish-yellow, buff, and black. It is found in the Arctic regions, both of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, extending south to Shetland, Orkney, and to the Fern or Farn Islands off the coast of Northumberland, where it breeds. It is called also the St. Cuthbert's Duck, the Cuthbert or Cuthbert Duck, the Great Black and White Duck, and the Colk Winter Duck.

† **elder-geese**, *s.* The same as elder-duck. It is a genuine duck, and not a goose.

ēi'-dō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance; and *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for copying drawing, invented by Professor Wallace. It consists of a

central beam of mahogany, sliding backward and forward in a socket whose axis passes through a longitudinal slit in the beam. Two equal wheels, one below each end of the beam, turn on axes that pass through pipes fixed near its extremities, and a steel chain passes over the wheels as a band by which motion may be communicated from one to the other. Two arms slide in sockets along the lower face of the wheels, just under their centres, one of which bears at its extremity a metallic tracer, having a handle by which its point may be carried over the lines of any design; while at the extremity of the other arm is a pencil, fixed in a metallic tube which slides in a pipe and is raised by a string, when required, the pressure on the paper being maintained by a weight. The wheels being equal in diameter, the arms attached to them, when once set parallel to each other, will remain so when the wheels are revolved. (*Knight*.)

* **ēi'-dō'-lōn**, *s.* [Gr. = a likeness, an image, and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.] An image, likeness, or representation; an apparition, an appearance.

ēi'-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an infinite variety of geometrical figures by the independent revolution of two or three perforated metallic discs on their axes. It may be employed in conjunction with the magic-lantern, when rapidly rotated, causing flashing rays of light, forming singular combinations to appear upon the screen. Various coloured glass discs may be used, producing striking variations and combinations of colour. (*Mechanical Magazine* (n. s.), vol. xvii. p. 35.)

ēi'-dōū-rā-nī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance, and *οὐρανός* (*ouranós*) = heavenly; *οὐρανός* (*ouranós*) = the heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

* **ēif-fest**, *adj.* used *adv.* [Icel. *efstr* = last.] Especially.

"Heifore we belief it to be worthis, godlie and meritable to mak just witnessing to the writte: that the writte be not hide nor murmur down, that verily *ēifst* throw laik of the quik preiudice un beniguet contrair an innocent." *Barry: Orkn* (App.), p. 405.

ēigh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [EH.]

ēight, * **ēighte**, * **eyght** (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *eahtha*; cogn. with Ger. & Dut. *aht*; Icel. *átta*; Da. *otte*; Sw. *åtta*; Goth. *ahtau*; O. H. Ger. *ahtha*; M. H. Ger. *ahthe*, *ahte*; Ir. *ocht*; Gael. *ochd*; Wel. *wyth*; Cornish *eath*; Bret. *eich*, *eiz*; Lat. *octo*; Gr. *ὀκτώ* (*októ*); Sans. *ashthan*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As *adj.*: One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; twice four.

B. As *substantive*:

1. One of the cardinal numbers equivalent to twice four.

2. A symbol representing eight units: as 8, or viii.

3. A curved outline representing or resembling the figure 8.

"Tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the ice.
Tennyson: The Epic, 10.

eight-day, *a.* Going for eight days: as an eight-day clock.

eight-fōil, *s.*

Her.: A grass that has eight leaves.

eight-line, *a.* Containing, or of the depth of, eight lines.

eight-line pica, *s.*

Print.: A type whose face has eight times the depth of pica.

* **ēight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [EYOT.] A small island in the middle of a river.

"Some do also plant oisers on their *ēights*, like quicksets." *Evelyn*.

ēigh-teēn (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *eahtha-tene*.]

A. As *adj.*: Twice nine; eight and ten.

"If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *ēighteen*; and yet *ēighteen* years now are as long as *ēighteen* years would be then." *Taylor*.

B. As *subst.*: One of the cardinal numerals; twice nine.

"He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *ēighteen*." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline, II. 1.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sir, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēigh-teen-mō (*gh* silent), *s.* [Properly, in Lat., *octodecimo* = eighteen; Eng. *eighteen*, with Lat. termination -*mo*.]

Bookbinding : A book whose sheets are folded to form eighteen leaves. Sometimes written *octodecimo*; but more usually 18mo, or 18°.

ēigh-teenth (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [Eng. *eighteen*; -*th*.]

A. As adjective :

1. That next in order to the seventeenth.

2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. As substantive :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The eighteenth part of anything.

2. *Music* : An interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

ēight-fold (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *eight*, and *fold*.] Containing eight times the quantity or number.

ēighth (pron. *āth*), *a. & s.* [A. S. *eahthoda*.]

A. As adjective :

1. Coming next in order to the seventh.

"Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more; And yet the eighth appears." *Shakesp.* : *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. Denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided.

B. As substantive :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : One of eight equal parts of anything.

2. *Music* : The interval of an octave.

ēighth-ly (pron. *āth-lī*), *adv.* [Eng. *eight*; -*ly*.] In the eighth place.

"Eightly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not."—*Bacon* : *Natural History*.

ēigh-tī-eth (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [Eng. *eighty*; -*eth*.]

A. As adjective :

1. Coming next in order to the seventy-ninth.

2. Denoting one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

"Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain."—*Wilkins* : *M. A. Mag.*

B. As subst. : One of eighty parts into which anything is divided.

ēight-scōre (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [Eng. *eight*, and *score*.]

A. As adj. : Containing eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty.

"What! keep a week away? seven days and nights? Eight score eight hours? and lovers' absent hours, More tedious than the dial *eight score* times." *Shakesp.* : *Othello*, iii. 4.

B. As subst. : One hundred and sixty.

ēigh-tī, *ēigh-tie (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [A. S. *eahhtig*.]

A. As adj. : Containing eight times ten.

"Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen." *Shakesp.* : *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

B. As substantive :

1. The number containing eight times ten.

"Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable: that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or eighty-one; and seven times seven, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality."—*Brownie* : *Vulgar Errors*.

2. A symbol representing eighty units : as, 80 or lxxx.

***ēigne** (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *aisne*, *ainsne*, from Lat. *ante* = before, and Fr. *né* = Lat. *natus* = born.]

1. Eldest; firstborn.

2. Unalienable, as being entailed on the eldest son.

"It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for avowment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *ēigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon unimpelled before the time; in all which, some mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered."—*Bacon* : *Office of Compositions for Alienations*.

***ēik, *eek, *eke, s.** [EKE, *v.*]

1. An addition.

"Likely from them a great *eke* will be put to Traquair's process, which before was long and odious enough."—*Baillie* : *Letters*, l. 323.

2. The linniment used for greasing sheep.

3. An unctuous perspiration that oozes through the skin of sheep in warm weather.

ēik, v.i. [EKE.] To add. (*Scotch.*)

"That was under protestation to add and *ēik*."—*Scott* : *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xli.

ēik-ēnd, s. [EIK, *v.*] The short chain which attaches the theets, or traces, to the swingletrees in a plough.

ēild, s. [ELD.] Old age. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' crazy *ēild* I'm salt forlorn." *Burns* : *Brigs of Ayr*.

ēil-ding, yeal-ings, s. pl. [ELDING.] Equals in age. (Often pronounced *ēillins*, also *yieldins*.)

"A species by yourself, Near *ēildins* with the sun your god." *Ramsey* : *Phenix*, li. 498.

ēild-ing, s. [ELDING.] Firing, wood, peats, coals. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye'll be wanting *ēilding* now, or something to pit over the winter."—*Scott* : *Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

***ēille, v.t. & i.** [AIL.]

† **ēir-lē-bēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot. : *Alliaria officinalis*. (*Ger.* : *Appendix*.)

ēir-ack, ear-ock, er-ack, er-ock, er-rack, s. [Gael. *eirag* = a chicken.] A hen of the first year.

"Like half an *errack's* egg." *Piper of Peebles*, p. 18.

***ēire, s.** [EYRE.]

***ēi-rēn-arch, s.** [Gr. *ειρήνη* (*eirēnē*) = peace, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule, to govern.]

Gr. Antiq. : A magistrate whose duty it was to keep the peace.

***ēir-le, s.** [EVRIE.]

***eise, s.** [EASE.]

***ei-sel, *ei-sell, *eye-selle, s.** [A. S. *aisel*.] Vinegar.

"*Eisel* strong and egre." *Romanus of the Rose*, 216.

ēi-šēn-rahm, s. [Ger. = iron cream.] Hematite.

eis-sel, a. [Corrupted from A. S. *eust-dēl* = the East part, the East.] Easterly.

"On Monday night he came out to stop the ewes off the hog-fence, the wind being *eisel*."—*Brownie of Boddie*, l. 12.

eis-tedd-fod (pron. *i-stēth-vōd*), *s.* [Wel. = an assembly.] A congress or session for the election of chief bards, called together for the first time at Caerwys, by virtue of a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth, May 26th, 1568. Eisteddfodau have been since held in various places at uncertain intervals, but of late years have been held annually at certain places publicly notified previously. The object is the encouragement of native poetry and music.

***eit, s.** [AIT.]

either (pron. *ē-thēr* or *i-thēr*), **al-ther, *a-ther, *ay-ther, ey-ther, a., or pron. & conj.* [A. S. *ægher*, a contr. of *æghwæther*, itself a compound of *d* + *ge* + *hwæther*, where *d* = *aye*, *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæther* = Eng. *whether*; cogn. with Dut. *teeder*; O. H. Ger. *ēweder*; M. H. Ger. *teveder*; Ger. *jeder*.]

A. As adjective or pronoun :

1. One or the other of two persons or things.

"Afterward as victory inclined to *either* part, it belonged oft to the Lacedæmonians, and oft to the Athenians."—*Goldyng* : *Justine*, fol. 45.

2. Each of two.

"With his own likeness placed on *either* knee." *Couper* : *Tirocinium*, 320.

3. Both of two.

"So burly the big brassbit togedur, That backe to the bent bone were that *either*." *Destruction of Troy*, 11,059, 11,060.

4. Any one of any number more than two.

"Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a pain of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again."—*Bacon*.

B. As conj. : A disjunctive conjunction used before the first of two or more propositions or alternatives, as correlative to, and followed by *or*.

"*Either* he is talking, or he is praising, or he is in a journey, or perhaps he sleeth."—*1 Kings* xviii. 27.

eith-ly, adv. [Eng. *either*; -*ly*.] Easily.

"It's travelled *eith* that," said Edie, "it howks aae *eithly*."—*Scott* : *Antiquary*, ch. xiii.

ē-jāc-ū-lāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *ejaculatus*, *pa. par.* of *ejaculo* = to cast out; *e* = *ex* = out,

and *jaculo* = to cast; *jaculum* = a missile, *jacio* = to cast, to throw.]

A. Transitive :

1. *Lit.* : To throw, shoot, cast, or dart out.

"Its active rays, *ejaculat*d thence, Irradiate all the wide circumference." *Blackmore* : *Creation*, bk. 1.

2. *Fig.* : To throw out as an exclamation; to utter sharply and briefly; to exclaim.

B. Intransitive :

1. *Lit.* : To shoot or dart out.

"Which far and near *ejaculate*, and spout' O'er tea and coffee, poison to the rout." *Young* : *Epicure to Pope*.

2. *Fig.* : To exclaim; to utter ejaculations.

ē-jāc-ū-lāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [EJACULATE.]

ē-jāc-ū-lāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EJACULATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As subst. : The act of exclaiming suddenly and briefly; ejaculation.

ē-jāc-ū-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *ejaculatio*, *pa. par.* of *ejaculo*; Fr. *éjaculation*; Ital. *ejaculazione*.]

* *Lit.* : The act of shooting or darting out with sudden force and rapid flight.

"There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye."—*Bacon* : *Essays*; On Envy.

II. Figuratively :

1. The act of ejaculating or uttering a short, sudden exclamation or prayer.

2. A short, sudden exclamation or cry uttered.

"An *ejaculation* of penitence or a hymn of thanksgiving."—*Macaulay* : *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *ejaculation* and *effusion*, see EFFUSION.

ē-jāc-ū-lāt-ōr-y, *e-jac-ū-lat-or-le, a. [Eng. *ejaculat(e)*; -*ory*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Emitting or causing a short sharp motion.

"Falling on the *ejaculatoire* spring."—*Evelyn* : *Memors*, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Suddenly or sharply uttered or exclaimed; of the nature of an ejaculation.

"They used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions."—*Deppa* : *Devotion*.

* **3. Sudden, hasty.**

"We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts."—*L'Estrange*.

II. Anat. & Physiol. : Designed for ejecting or emitting with force any fluid; as, *ejaculatory* ducts.

ē-jēct' v.t. [Lat. *ejectus*, *pa. par.* of *ejicio* = to cast or throw out; *e* = *ex* = out, and *jacio* = to throw.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. To cast, shoot, throw, or dart out; to discharge; to emit.

"The earuncule, Which from it such a flaming light And racyon *ejeceth*." *Drayton* : *Musæ Elysium*; *Nymphæa*.

2. To drive away, to expel.

"To *eject* him hence, Were but our danger; and to keep him here, Our certain death." *Shakesp.* : *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. In the same sense as II.

4. To throw out or expel from any office or occupancy; to drive out of possession; to dispossess.

"His wife a sonne should beare, That should *eject* him from his realme." *Warner* : *Albions England*, bk. 1, c. ii.

* **5. To drive, to force.**

"If they can, by all their arts, Eject it to th' extremest parts." *Swift* : *Bee's Birthday*.

* **6. To throw or cast out; to reject.**

"To have *eject* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself . . . could not have been defended."—*Hooker* : *Ecclæ. Polity*.

II. Law : To turn a tenant out from the occupation of any tenancy. [EJECTMENT.]

"He must show . . . lastly that the defendant had ousted or *eject*ed him."—*Blackstone* : *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 7.

ē-jēct-ēd, pa. par. or a. [EJECT.]

ē-jēct-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EJECT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dēl

C. As *subst.*: The act of casting or throwing out; ejection; ejectionment.

ē-jec'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejectio*, from *ejectus*, pa. par. of *ejicio* = to throw or cast out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *jacio* = to throw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ejecting, casting, or throwing out.

"These stories are founded on the ejection of the fallen angels from heaven."—*Broomer*.

2. The state or condition of being ejected, dispossessed, or expelled.

"Our first parent after his ejection out of Paradise."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt*.

*3. The act of expelling or driving out, as out of society; expulsion.

"The masters of the synagogue that had enacted the ejection of whosoever should confess Jesus to be the Christ."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt, Procession to the Temple*.

*4. The act of rejecting; rejection.

"Some of these alterations are only the ejection of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible."—*Johnson: Preface to Shakespeare*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The act or process of ousting or ejecting a tenant from any tenancy; ejectionment.

"Ouster or amotion of possession from an estate for years, happens only by an ejection or turning out of the tenant from the occupation of the land during the continuance of his term."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 7.

2. *Phys.*: The discharge of anything by vomiting, the stool, or any other emunctory.

¶ (1) Action of ejection and intrusion:

Scots Law: An action lying when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.

(2) Letters of ejection:

Scots Law: Letters under the royal signet authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land, who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

***ē-jēct'-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *eject*; *-ive*.] Throwing, casting.

***ē-jēct'-īve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ejective*; *-ly*.] By throwing or casting.

"It was Mrs. Leviticus who adorned him (after a sea of soap-and many frosts tested ejectionly) with this magnificent vesture."—*R. D. Blackmore: Cripples the Carrier*, ch. xvi.

ē-jēct'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *eject*; *-ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of casting out or expelling; ejection, expulsion.

"The driving him [the Devil] out . . . by exorcisms and spiritual ejections."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii, ch. iv.

2. *Law*: The act or process of ejecting or dispossessing a tenant of his tenancy.

¶ Action of ejectionment:

Law: An action wherein the title to certain lands and tenements may be tried and possession recovered in cases, when the claimant has a right of entry. It is begun by the serving of a writ of ejectionment on the tenant in possession, bearing that the plaintiff in the action lays claim to the estate in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time and defend their right, falling which the tenant in possession will be ejected.

"The action of ejectionment has, I may add, been rendered an easy and expeditious remedy to landlords whose tenants are in arrears, or who hold over after their term has expired or been determined. For every landlord who has a right of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, when half a year's rent is due and no sufficient distress is to be had, may serve a writ of ejectionment on his tenant, to fix the same upon some notorious part of the premises, which shall be valid, without any formal re-entry or previous demand of rent. And a recovery in such ejectionment shall be final and conclusive, both in law and equity, unless the rent and all costs be paid or tendered within six calendar months afterwards."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 7.

ē-jec'-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *ejectus*, pa. par. of *ejicio*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which ejects, throws, or drives out.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: One who ejects or dispossesses another from his tenancy.

"He had no other remedy against the ejector but in damages for the trespass committed in ejecting him from his farm."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 7.

2. *Mach.*: A device wherein a body of elastic fluid, such as steam or air, under

pressure and in motion is made the means of driving a liquid such as water or oil. The effect of a body of escaping steam in setting liquids in motion was observed long ago, but the most notable instance is the Giffard Injector [ИЗЪЕКТОР], which is used as a feed-water pump for steam-boilers. The ejector acts on a similar principle, but is applied to eject or lift liquids. (*Knight*.)

3. *Firearms*: That device in a breech-loading firearm which withdraws the empty cartridge-case from the bore of the gun.

4. *Ship-build.*: A device on shipboard for carrying up the ashes from the stokeholes of steamships and discharging them overboard. The ashes are shovelled into a box, and a steam-jet being driven into the mouthpiece of the pipe, causes an induced current of air, which carries the ashes along with it up the pipe, and overboard above the water-line.

ejector-condenser, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. The apparatus consists essentially of three concentric tubes-terminating in conoidal nozzles, and opening into the hot-well or waste-water receptacle by a common and gradually widening or trumpet-shaped mouthpiece; the inlet-tube is in communication with the water-tank from which the current of injection water is obtained, while each of the other tubes conveys the exhaust steam from one of the cylinders. In starting, steam is admitted, and passing along the axial-pipe, issues at the nozzle, drawing with it water from the cold-water pipe, which condenses the steam from the exhaust passages of the respective cylinders, and has momentum enough to carry the condensed steam and itself to the hot-well. (*Knight*.)

ē-joō', *s.* [GOMUTI.]

***ē-j-ū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo* = to cry out, to wail.] A wailing aloud, an outcry, mourning, or lamentation.

"And caves with ejulation from the camp
Rebellowed round." *Glover: Athanasia*, bk. xxiii.

ē-jūr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejuratio*.]

Law: The act of renouncing or resigning one's place.

ēk'-dē-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκδήμιος* (*ekdēmos*) = unusual, and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An arsenate and chloride of lead, Pb₅As₂O₈ + 2PbCl₂. Hardness, 2½ to 3; sp. gr. 7.14; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, bright yellow to green; massive and crystalline. From Langban, Wermland, Sweden. Described by Nordenskiöld in 1877. (*Thos. Davies, F.G.S.*)

ēke, ***eak**, ***eche**, ***ech-en**, ***eeke**, ***ek-en**, ***ich**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ēcan*; cogn. with Icel. *auka*; Dan. *øge*; Sw. *öka*; O. H. Ger. *ouchōn*, *auhōn*; Goth. *aukan*; Lat. *augeo*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To increase, to augment.

"I deemt there much to have eeked my store,
But such eeking hath made my heart sore."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar (Sept.).

*2. To protract, to lengthen, to prolong, to extend.

"I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, II. 2.

*3. To make up for or supply deficiencies in. (Followed by *out*.)

"Still be kind,
And eke out our performance with your mind."
Shakespeare: Henry V., III. (Chorus).

*4. To spin out by useless additions.

"She saw old Pryne in restless Darnell shine,
And Eusden eke out Blackmore's endless line."
Pope: Dunciad, I. 108, 104.

5. To manage anything so that it shall suffice for any purpose.

***B. Intrans.**: To make an increase or addition.

"What eekith suché renowne to the conscience of a wise man."
Chaucer: Test of Love, bk. ii.

ēke, ***eeek**, ***ek**, *adv. & s.* [A.S. *ēac*; cogn. with Icel. *auk*; Dut. *ook*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; Goth. *auk*.] [EKE, *v.*]

A. As adv.: Also, besides, likewise, moreover, in addition. (Obsolete except in poetry.)

"A trainband captain eke was he
Of famous London town."
Cowper: John Giptin.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An addition, something added.
"In the latter they are generally ill-assorted and clumsy ekes, that may well be spared."—*Geddes: Prosp. of a New Trans. of Bible*, p. 95.

2. *Beekkeeping*: A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb.

ēk'-ē-bēr'-gī-a, *s.* [Named by the African traveller Sparrmann, after his relative, Captain C. Gustavus Ekeberg, a Swedish captain, who took him to China.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Meliaceae, tribe Trichiliceae. *Ekebergia capensis* is a very ornamental tree about twenty feet high, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. (*Paxton*.)

ēk'-ē-bēr'-gīte, *s.* [Named in 1824 after Ekeberg, who analyzed it in 1807.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral. Hardness 5½–6; sp. gr. 2.74; lustre vitreous; colour white, grey, bluish, or reddish. Compos.: Silica 49.20–52.25; alumina 23.97–27.90; sesquioxide of iron, 0.1–4.0; magnesia 1.0–06; lime 9.86–15.59; soda 4.53–8.70; potassa 0.1–73; water, 0–1.73. Found in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and New York. Two varieties of it are Passanite and Paralogite. (*Dana*.) The *British Museum Catalogue* reduces Ekebergite to a variety of Scapolite (q.v.), whilst Dana uses Scapolite in a more extensive sense for a group of minerals.

ēked, *pa. par. or a.* [EKE, *v.*]

ēke-īng, **ēk'-īng**, ***eeek-īng**, ***ek-yng**, ***ek-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EKE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of increasing, augmenting, or protracting.

"An Ekyngne: A daugma, augmentum, auccio," *Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. An addition, an increase, an augmentation.
"And make an ekyngne of my paine."
Gower: C. A., iv.

II. Shipbuilding:

1. A piece fitted to make good a deficiency in length on the lower part of the supporter under the cat-head, &c.

2. The piece of carved work under the lower end of the quarter-piece at the aft part of the quarter-gallery.

***ē'ke-nāme**, ***ek-name**, *s.* [Eng. *eke*, and name; Icel. *auka-nafn*.] An additional name; a surname, a nickname (q.v.).

"Agnomen. An ekename or a surname."—*Medulla Grammatices*.

ēk-man'-mīte, *s.* [Ger. *ekmannit*.] Named after G. Ekmann, proprietor of the mine in which it was found.]

Min.: A mineral resembling chlorite, to which it is akin. It is foliated, columnar, asbestiform, radiated, or massive. Colour, green, greyish-white, or black. Compos.: silica 34.30–40.0; alumina 0–5.08; sesquioxide of iron 0–4.97; protoxide of iron 25.51–36.07; protoxide of manganese 7.13–11.45; magnesia 0–7.64; lime 0–2.73; water 9.71–11.50. Found in Sweden. (*Dana*.)

***el**, *s.* [AWL.]

***ē-la**, *s.* [See *def.*]

1. *Lit. & Music*: The name given by Guido to the highest note in his scale.

2. *Fig.*: Used to express the extreme or height of any quality, especially of a hyperbolic or extravagant saying.

"Why this is above E-la!"
Beroun & Flet.: Wit without Money.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte, *v.t.* [ELABORATE, *a.*]

*1. To produce with labour.

"Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye,
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh."
Young: Love of France, sat. v.

*2. To get together by labour.

"The honey that is elaborated by the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 355.

3. To labour at so as to improve, heighten, or refine by successive operations; to bring to perfection with care and diligence.

"To treat of this liquor as it is completely elaborated."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 596.

ē-lāb'-ōr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *elaboratus*, pa. par. of *elaboro* = to labour greatly: *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *laboro* = to labour; *labor* = labour.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **ōūre**, **ūnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ē*. *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

1. Wrought or finished with great care and painstaking; highly finished or studied; performed with great labour and care.

"Some elaborate attempts of his adversaries to overturn it."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

2. Working with great care and painstaking.

"Tis not enough the elaborate Muse affords Her poems beautiful."

Johnson: Horace; [Art of Poetry.]

ē-lāb'-ōr-āt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

ē-lāb'-ōr-ate-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *elaborate*; *-ly*.] In an elaborate manner; with great study, labour, or painstaking.

"If we preach elaborately some will tax our affection, others will applaud our diligence."—*Bishop Hall: Contempt; Dumb Devil Ejected.*

ē-lāb'-ōr-ate-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *elaborate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elaborate.

"[It] [the Old Bachelor] is apparently content with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit."—*Johnson: Life of Congreve.*

ē-lāb'-ōr-āt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of working up or finishing with great care and painstaking; elaboration.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elaboratio*, from *elaboratus*, *pa. par. of elaboro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of elaborating, improving, or finishing with great care and painstaking; a developing or bringing to perfection by degrees.

"To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Anim. & Veg. Physiol.*: The several processes by which the appropriate food of animals and of plants is transformed or assimilated so as to render it adapted for the purposes of nutrition.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to or having the quality or power of elaborating, developing, or refining by successive operations; perfecting by degrees with great care and painstaking.

elaborative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The intellectual power of discerning relations and viewing objects by means of or in relations; the discursive faculty; thought.

ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; *-or*.] One who or that which elaborates.

***ē-lāb'-ōr-ā-tōr-īy**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e)*; *-ory*.]

A. As *adj.*: Elaborating, elaborative.

B. As *subst.*: A laboratory.

"He [Mr. Schae] built his laboratory in an old hall or refectory."—*Life of A. Wood* (18th ann. 1683).

***ē-lāb'-bōur**, *v.t.* [Lat. *elaboro*.] To work out, to elaborate. [ELABORATE.]

"A nourishment most perfectly elaborated by nature."—*Urkhart: Rabelais* (Prol.).

ē-lā-āg'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and *ἄγιος* (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, sacred (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceae. *Elaeagia utilis* is the Wax or Vernish tree of the Cordilleras. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ē-lā-āg-nā'-qē-ōs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elaegnus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accē*.]

Bot.: Oleasters. An order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of trees or shrubs usually covered with leprous scurf; leaves entire, without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins, or sometimes in panicles, generally dioecious, rarely hermaphrodite. Male flowers amentaceous, sepals two to four, stamens three, four, or eight, sessile. Female flowers with a free tubular calyx and a one-celled ovary, with a solitary ascending ovule. Fruit enclosed within the persistent calyx, ultimately succulent. Found in the Northern Hemisphere both in the Eastern and Western Worlds. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated four genera, and estimated the known species at thirty. One—*Hippophae rhamnoides*, the Sea Buckthorn—is wild in England.

ē-lā-āg'-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀλαίγνος* (*alaiagnos*), *ἐλαίγνος* (*elaígnos*) = a Boeotian marsh plant (*Myrica Gale*).]

Bot.: Oleaster or Wild Olive-tree. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Elaeagnaceae (q.v.). *Elaeagnus hortensis* is cultivated in gardens in this country. The fruit of *E. orientalis*, called in Persia Zinzeyd, is eaten in that country, as are the drupes of *E. arborescens*, *E. conferta*, and others, in Nepal. The honey derived from the very fragrant flowers of *E. orientalis* and *E. angustifolia* is regarded in some parts of Europe as a remedy for malignant fevers. (Lindley.)

ē-lā-ī-s, ē-lā-ī-s, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive-tree, with which *elaïs* agrees in furnishing oil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocoeae, and the spiny section of that tribe. It is dioecious or monoecious; the flowers, especially the males, in dense masses, packed very closely together; the fruit is partly three-sided, but somewhat irregular. *Elaeis guineensis*, the Maba or Oil Palm of the West African coast, has heads of large fruits. The outer or fleshy part of the fruit is boiled in water, when the oil rises to the surface and may be skimmed off. In its native country it is used for butter, but here only for candlemaking. It constitutes one of the chief commercial products of Western Africa. *E. melanococca* also furnishes oil. Both species also yield by manufacture palm wine.

ē-lā-ō-car-pā'-qē-ōs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleocarpus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accē*.]

Bot.: An old order of plants now reduced to Eleocarpeae, a tribe of Tillaceae (q.v.).

ē-lā-ō-car-pē-ōs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleocarpus*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-accē*.]

Bot.: Eleocarps. A tribe of Tillaceae, having lacerated petals, and the anthers opening by a transverse valve at the apex.

ē-lā-ō-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίος* (*elaíos*) = the wild olive, the oleaster, or *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Tillaceae, the typical one of the tribe Eleocarpeae (q.v.). It consists of large trees or shrubs found in the south-east of Asia, in Australia, and New Zealand. The stones of the fruit of *E. Ganitrus* are strung into necklaces. *E. Hinau* furnishes in New Zealand a good black dye. The natives of India eat the fruit of some species in their curries.

ē-lā-ō-cōc'-cā, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίος* (*elaíos*) = the wild olive, or *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and *κόκκος* (*kókkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae, tribe Crotonae. The pressed seeds of *Eleococca verrucosa*, a Japanese plant, furnish oil for burning, as do those of the Chinese, *E. vernicia* oil for mixing with paint.

ē-lā-ō-dēn'-drē-ōs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleodendron*], and Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-accē*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceae having drupaceous fruit.

ē-lā-ō-dēn'-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίος* (*elaíos*) = the wild olive, or *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceae, the typical one of the tribe Eleodendreae (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, petals five, linear, oblong anthers, five on the margin of a five-angled fleshy disc; nut one to two-celled. The drupes of *Eleodendron Kuhn* are eaten in the Cape of Good Hope, while the fresh bark of *E. Rozburghii*, rubbed with water, is used by the Hindoos as an external application to swellings of all kinds.

ē-lā-ō-līte, *s.* [Ger. *eleolith*; Gr. *ἐλαίος* (*elaíos*) = the wild olive, the oleaster, or *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and *λίθος* (*líthos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of nephelite or nepheline from Arkansas.

ē-lā-ōm'-ēt-ēr, ē-lā-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = olive oil, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ē-lā-ōp'-tēne, ē-lā-ōp'-tēn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil, and Eng. &c. *optene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to the more volatile portion of a natural essential oil.

ē-lā-ō-sē-lī'-nī-dāe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleoselinum*], and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idē*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiceae, umbelliferous plants.

ē-lā-ō-sē-lī'-nūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίος* (*elaíos*) = the wild olive, or *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive, and *σέλιον* (*selion*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiceae, the typical one of the family Eleoselinidae (q.v.).

ē-lā-īc, *a.* [Fr. *elaique*, from Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil.] [OLEIC.]

elaic-acid, *s.* [OLEIC ACID.]

ē-lā-ī-dāte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic, and *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt resulting from the combination of elaidic acid with a base.

ē-lā-īd'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from elain or olein (q.v.).

elaidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A fatty acid, isomeric with oleic acid, formed by the action of nitrous acid on oleic acid. Elaidic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2OH$, crystallizes out of alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 45°.

ē-lā-īd'-īn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid (or of nitric acid in contact with mercury) on olein. It has never been obtained sufficiently pure for analysis, but may be partially purified by dissolving it in ether, cooling the solution to 0°, and washing the deposit with ether. Elaidin melts at 32°, is nearly insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in ether.

ē-lā-īn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil.] [OLEIN.]

ē-lāi-ōd'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλαϊώδης* (*elaíōdēs*) = like an olive, oil.] [RICINOLEIC.]

elaidic-oil, *s.* [RICINOLEIC-ACID.]

ē-lāi-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [ELAEOMETER.]

ē-lāi-ō-dē-hyde, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*elaion*) = oil, and Eng. &c. *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of aldehyde (q.v.).

***ē-lāmp'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *ē* = out, and Eng. *lamp* (q.v.).] Shining.

"As when the cheerful sun, clamping wide,

Glads all the world."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory, l.

***ē-lān'ce**, *v.t.* [Fr. *élancer*: *é* = out, and *lancer* = to throw.] To throw or cast out; to discharge; to cast or shoot as a dart.

"Harsh words, that once elanced, must ever fly irrevocable."

Prior: Solomon, ll.

***ē-lān'ced**, *pa. par. or a.* [ELANCE.]

***ē-lān'c-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELANCE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of shooting, casting, or darting out.

***ē-lānd** (1), ***ea-land**, *s.* An island.

"An eland: *Mediampnis, mediampna*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

ē-lānd (2), *s.* [Dut. = elk.]

Zool.: *Oreos Canina*. The Cape Elk, a large antelope about the size of a horse and of heavy make, like that of an ox, but with long, nearly straight, erect horns. It is slower in movement than most of its congeners. It is susceptible of domestication. It was formerly found in great numbers in South Africa, where its flesh is highly esteemed. In the neighbourhood of Cape Colony it is now rare.

ē-lā-nēt, *s.* [ELANUS.]

ē-lā-nūth, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαυνώ* (*elaunō*) = to drive.] *Ornith.*: A genus of raptorial birds, placed by Swainson under his sub-family Cymindinae, or Kites. Example, *Elanus melanopterus* of South Africa. This is sometimes called the Elanet.

ē-lā-ō-līte, *s.* [ELEOLITE.]

ē-lā-ōp'-tēn, *s.* [ELEOPTENE.]

ē-lā-phīne, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλαφος* (*elaphos*) = a stag; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to a stag; resembling a stag.

ē-lā-phōm'-y-qē-s, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐλαφος* (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -fion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. *Elaphomyces granulatus*, *E. variegatus*, and *E. muricatus* occur in Britain. Some herbalists sell them as lycopodium nuts.

ē-lā-phrī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. ἐλάφρια (*elaphria*) = lightness.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceae. *Elaphrium tomentosum* has been said to furnish the balsamic bitter resin called Tacamahac. Family Burseridae.

ēl'-a-phrūs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλαφρός (*elaphros*) = light.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidae. They have prominent eyes. Four species occur in Britain.

ē-lāp'-ī-dā-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elap(s)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idax*.]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, having a short, rounded head covered with plates. There are poisonous fangs, which are smaller than in the Viperine Snakes, but very deadly. The skin of the neck is loose, and can be distended into a hood. The tail is long and tapering, with a double row of plates beneath. The Cobra di Capello (*Naja tripudians*) belongs to this family.

***ē-lāp'-ī-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *elapidatio*, from *elapido* = to clear of stones: *e* = *ex* = out, and *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] The act of clearing of stones.

ē-lāps, *s.* [An obsolete spelling for Gr. ἐλῶψ (*elops*).] [ELOPS.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, the typical one of the family Elapidae. It contains the Harlequin Snakes.

ē-lāp'se, *v.t.* [Lat. *elapsus*, pa. par. of *elabor* = to glide out or away: *e* = *ex* = out, and *labor* = to glide.] To glide or pass away silently, as time; to slip away.

"In these romantic wars several centuries elapsed."
—Mickle: *Hist. of Discovery of India*.

ē-lāpsed, *pa. par. or a.* [ELAPSE.]

ē-lāps-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELAPSE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of slipping, gliding, or passing away.

***ē-lā'-quē-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *elaqueatus*, pa. par. of *elaqueo* = to set free from a snare: *e* = *ex* = out, and *laqueo* = a noose, a snare.] To disentangle, to set loose or free.

***ē-lā'-quē-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [ELAQUEATE.]

***ē-lā'-quē-āt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELAQUEATE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of disentangling, setting free, or loosing.

ē-lās-mō-brān'-chī-āte, *a.* [ELASMOBRANCHII.]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Elasmobranchii.

ē-lās-ruō-brān'-chī-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐλάσμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate, and βράγχια (*branchia*) = gills.]

1. Zool.: An order of fishes containing the Sharks, Rays, and Chimæras. There are no cranial bones, the skull is without sutures, the gills fixed and shaped like pouches. The exoskeleton consists of a placoid expanse of granular tubercles or spines; the endoskeleton is cartilaginous. The ventral fins are far back. The heart has but one auricle and one ventricle. The order is nearly coextensive with Cuvier's Cartilaginous Fishes and the Placoidae of Agassiz. It is divided into two orders, Holocephali and Plagiostomi.

2. Paleont.: The order has existed from remote Silurian times till now.

ē-lās-mō-dūs, † **ē-lās-mō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. ἐλάσμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, and οδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes from the Eocene beds.

ē-lās-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ἐλάσμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

Mineralogy:

(1) The same as ALTAITE (q.v.).

(2) The same as NAYAGITE or ELASMOISINE (q.v.).

ē-lās-mō-sine, *s.* [Ger., Eng., &c. *elasmose*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as NAYAGITE (q.v.).

ē-lās-mō-thēr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. ἐλάσμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A Pachyderm, family Rhinocerotidae, found in the Post-piocene beds in various parts of Europe.

ē-lās'-tic, ***ē-lās'-tick**, ***ē-lās'-tic-al**, *a.* [From Gr. ἐλασ (*elāō*), fut. ἐλάσω (*elāsō*) = to drive; Low Lat. *elasticus*; Fr. *élastique*.]

1. Literally:

I. Having the power or property of returning with a spring to the form from which it has been bent, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property or quality of recovering its original form or volume after the removal of any external force which has altered that form or volume; springy, rebounding.

"The membrane is an elastic substance capable of being drawn out."
—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. Soft, springy.

"A step that seemed
Caught from the pressure of elastic turf."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. Admitting of extension, not confined with certain narrow limits: as, an *elastic* conscience.

2. Readily recovering from depression or exhaustion; not permanently giving way to depression: as, *elastic* spirits.

"A trifle now sufficed to depress those *elastic* spirits which had borne up against defeat, exile, and penury."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Elastic force of gases*:

Nat. Phil. (of gases): That property of gases by which their particles are constantly repelling each other, so that the gases tend every moment to diffuse themselves through a wider and wider area. Vapours also, which are really gases, possess an elastic force.

elastic-bands, *s.* Bands made of caoutchouc, naked or covered. The former are cut from flattened cylinders of rubber of proper diameter and thickness between a duplicate series of circular knives acting after the manner of shears; the latter are made by cutting continuous slips from a sheet of vulcanized rubber of the required thickness, wound upon a reel, by means of a knife with slide-rest motion. These strips are then covered with cotton or silk, and woven in an endless web. [CAOUTCHOUC.]

elastic-bitumen, *s.*

Min.: The same as ELATERITE.

elastic-bulb syringe, *s.* A syringe having a bulb of caoutchouc, the expansion and contraction of which acts as a pump. [BREAST-PUMP, ATOMIZER.]

elastic-curve, *s.* A curve formed by an elastic blade fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.

elastic-fabric loom, *s.* A loom having mechanical devices for stretching the rubber threads or shirrs, and holding them at a positive tension while the fabric is woven.

elastic-fluid, *s.* A fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions after the removal of external pressure, as the air.

elastic-goods, *s. pl.* Goods having elastic cords, called shirrs, inserted in a fabric or between two thicknesses.

elastic-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Strong yellowish bands of elastic or fibrous tissue, with a small quantity of areolar tissue found in the ligaments of the jaw, &c.

elastic mineral-pitch, *s.* A brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.

elastic-mould, *s.* Elastic moulds of glue for taking casts of undercut objects were invented by Douglas Fox, of Derby. The body to be moulded is oiled and secured about an inch above the surface of a board, and is then surrounded by a wall of clay rather higher than itself, and about an inch distant from its periphery. Into this, warm melted glue, just fluid enough to run, is poured, completely en-

veloping the object. When cold, the clay wall is removed, and the mould delivered by cutting it into as many pieces as are required, either with a sharp knife or by threads previously placed in proper situations about the object. The pieces are then placed in their proper positions, and bound together. The mould is designed particularly for taking casts in plaster-of-paris, but molten wax, if not too hot, may also be employed. (*Knight*.)

elastic-piston pump, *s.* A pump described in Dr. Gregory's *Mechanics*, consisting of an elastic bag provided with a valved board on top, and operating over a valved diaphragm. The trunk in which it operates is a square box, and the piston moves without friction against the trunk in which it works. The bag is of waterproof canvas or leather, with occasional rings. A somewhat similar pump, recommended for a bilge-water pump, and for pumping out leak-water, is known as Cracknell's, and was somewhat famous forty years ago. It had a pliable diaphragm of leather attached to the plunger-rod, and a valve on top like the pump just described. As the leather diaphragm was driven down and drawn up alternately, it filled with water and then lifted it, the lower valve rising as the plunger lifted. [BAG-PUMP.]

elastic-propeller, *s.* A form of ship's propeller invented by Macintosh, in which the blades are of flexible steel, which assume a more and more nearly disc form as the speed and consequent resistance of the water is increased. (*Knight*.)

elastic-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Yellow fibrous tissue in most cases mixed with the fibres of areolar tissue. It occurs in the ligaments of the vertebrae, that of the jaw, &c., also in connection with arteries, veins, and lymphatics. It is distinguished from white fibrous-tissue by its elasticity and yellow colour. It is used in the animal structure whenever an extensible and highly elastic material is required.

elastic-type, *s.* Type made of compounds of caoutchouc, which will accommodate themselves to a somewhat uneven surface in printing. A form of elastic type may be lapped around a curved printing-surface.

***ē-lās'-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ly*.] In an elastic manner; with a spring or rebound.

ē-lās-tic'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ity*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality or condition of being elastic; that inherent property in bodies by which they recover their original form or volume after an external pressure or force has been removed; springiness.

"By its own elasticity returning, when the force is removed, to its former position."
—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: The power of recovering quickly from any depression or exhaustion; the quality of being capable of resisting depression; liveliness: as, *elasticity* of spirits.

¶ *Limit of elasticity*: The utmost limit or extent to which elastic bodies can be extended or compressed without destroying their elasticity.

II. Nat. Phil.: The property in virtue of which bodies resume their original form or volume, when the force which altered that form ceases to act. It may be developed by pressure, by traction, by flexion, or by torsion (q.v.). Solids vary much in elasticity. India-rubbers, ivory, glass, &c., possess much of it; lead, clay, &c., little. Gases and liquids are completely elastic.

***ē-lās'-tic-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being elastic; elasticity.

***ē-lat**, *a.* [ELATED.] Elated.

"This king of kings proud was and elat."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 14, 178.

ē-lā'te, *a.* [Lat. *elatus* = lifted up: *e* = *ex* = up, and *latus* = borne, carried, pa. par. of *fero* = to hear or carry.]

* *1. Lit.*: Lifted up, raised.

"With upper lip elate he grins."

—Benton: *Knight of the Noble Shield*.

2. *Fig.*: Raised or elevated in spirit; puffed up with success or pride.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stretched beside
The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide,
Beneath the poplar grove I passed my hours."

—Cooper: *Milton's Death of Damon*. (Trana.)

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wō**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-lā-te, *v.t.* [ELATE, *a.*]

* **I. Lit.** : To raise, to lift up.

"By the potent sun elated high."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 684.

II. Figuratively:

* **1.** To elevate, to heighten, to raise.

"Truth divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 1,335, 1,336.

* **2.** To raise, puff up, or elevate the spirits;
to make elate.

"The church of Corinth was foolishly elated by
spiritual pride."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*, bk.
I, ch. IV.

ē-lāt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [ELATE, *v.*]

* **ē-lāt-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ly*.] In
an elated, proud, or exultant manner; with
elation.

Nero, we find, defied most in the foulest mires of
luxury; and where do we find any so elatedly proud,
or so unjustly rapacious as he?—Feltham: *Disc.* on
Luke xiv. 20.

* **ē-lāt-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ness*.] The
quality or state of being elated.

* **ē-lāt-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-er*.] One who
or which elates.

"Not the effects of any internal elater of the water."
Boyle: *Works*, I. 43.

ē-l-ā-tēr (2), *s.* [Gr. *ἐλατήρ* (*elātēr*) = a driver,
a charioteer, from *ἐλαύνω* (*elaúnō*) = to drive.]

I. Ord. Lang. : A spring.

"Why should there not be such an elater or spring
in the soul?"—Cudworth: *Serm.* (1676), p. 82.

II. Technically:

1. Entom. : The typical genus of the family
Elateridæ (q.v.). Linnaeus comprised in his
extensive genus all the family. As now limited
it contains twelve British species.

2. Botany : (Generally in pl.)

(1) The loose spiral fibres enclosed in mem-
branous cases among which lie sporules in the
fructification of *Jungmannia*. When fully
ripe, the membranous case generally disap-
pears, the spiral fibres, which are powerfully
hygroscopic, uncurl, and the sporules are dis-
persed. (Lindley.)

(2) Four elastic filaments attached about
the middle of one side of the spores in *Equisetaceæ*. They are curled once or twice round
the spore, uncoiling elastically when the spore
is discharged.

ē-l-ā-tēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐλατήρ* (*elātēr*),
and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [ELATER.]

Entom. : A family of Coleoptera (beetles),
tribe Pentamera, subtribe Stenoxia. It con-
tains the insects placed by Linnaeus in his
great genus *Elatér*, now broken up into many
genera. Farmers call them Click-beetles, from
the ability they possess, even when lying on
their backs, to spring up with a clicking
noise. The reason is that the prosternum is
produced in front into a tube, and behind into
the spine, the latter fitting into a groove in the
mesosternum. The withdrawal of the spine
from its groove, and its sudden replacement
there, imparts the force requisite for the spring
into the air. The larvae of some species con-
stitute the "wireworms," so destructive to
crops. [WIREWORM.] Sharp enumerates fif-
teen genera and sixty-one species as European.

ē-lāt-ēr-in, **ē-lāt-ēr-ine**, *s.* [Mod. Lat.
elaterium], and Eng., &c., suff. *-in* (Chem.)
(q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; the active principle con-
tained in elaterium. It is extracted by boiling
alcohol, purified by precipitation with water,
washing with ether, and recrystallization from
hot alcohol. It forms colourless hexagonal
tabies, insoluble in water.

ē-lāt-ēr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *elaterit*, from Gr. *ἐλατήρ*
(*elātēr*) = a driver.]

Min. : A soft elastic subtranslucent mineral
which has been called Elastic Bitumen, and
from its resemblance to India-rubber has been
termed also Mineral Caoutchouc. The sp. gr.
0.90—1.2, colour brown. Compos. hydrogen,
83.7—86.2; hydrogen, 12.34—13.28. Found
at Castleton, in Derbyshire, St. Bernard's
Hill, near Edinburgh, at Chapel quarries in
Fifehire, and elsewhere. (Dana.)

ē-lā-tēr-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *elaterium*; Gr.
ἐλατήριον (*elātērion*).]

1. Phar. : Obtained by cutting the fruit of
ecballium lengthwise, and lightly pressing out
the juice, which is strained through a hair-

sieve and then is set aside to deposit; the
sediment is poured on a linen filter, and dried
on porous bricks at a gentle heat. Elaterium
occurs in the form of thin flattened, or slightly
incurved pieces, about one line thick, light,
friable, of a green colour, becoming grey on
exposure to the light. It contains an active
principle, elaterin, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. Elaterium is a
very powerful drastic hydragogue purgative,
used in dropsical affections, especially those
connected with cardiac diseases; it sometimes
causes nausea and great depression. Elater-
ium is apt to produce gastro-enteritis if
ineautiously given. The official preparation is
Pulvis Elaterii Compositus (elaterium, ten
grains; sugar of milk, ninety grains). (Garrod:
Materia Medica.)

2. The name given by Richard to the kind
of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others,
Regma (q.v.).

ē-l-ā-tērŷ, *s. pl.* [ELATER (2).]

ē-l-ā-tēr-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλατήρ* (*elātēr*) = a driver,
and Eng., &c., suff. *-ŷ*.] Elasticity.

ē-lāt-i-nā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *elatin(e)*, and
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æce*.]

Bot. : Water-peppers. An order of plants,
alliance Rutales. It consists of small annual
plants, with fistular rooting stems, growing in
marshy places. Leaves opposite, with inter-
petaloid stipules; sepals three to five; petals
three to five; stamens generally six to ten;
fruit a capsule with three to five cells. A small
order, with about twenty-two known species
scattered over the world.

ē-lāt-i-nō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐλατήν* (*elatinē*)
= a kind of toad-flax (Linaria). This is not
the modern elatine.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the order Elati-
nacæ (q.v.). Two species occur in Britain—
Elatine hexandra, which has six, and *E. Hydro-
piper*, which has eight stamens. Both are rare.

ē-lāt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See
the verb).

C. *As subst.* : The same as ELATION (q.v.).

ē-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elatio*, from *elatus*, *pa. par.*
of *effero*.] The state of being elate; an eleva-
tion or inflation of mind arising from extreme
pleasure, satisfaction, or success; pride,
haughtiness, vanity.

"God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by
withdrawing his favours."—Atterbury.

* **ē-lāt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-or*.] One who
or that which elates.

* **ē-l-ā-trōm-ēt-ēr**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλατήρ* (*elātēr*) =
a driver, from *ἐλαύνω* (*elaúnō*) = to drive, and
μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A pressure-
gauge for air or steam.

ē-l-ā-y-le, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλαίον* (*eláion*) = oil, and *ὕλη*
(*hylē*) = matter.]

Chem. : A name given to ethene (olefant
gas), C_2H_4 , by Berzelius, owing to its forming a
heavy, yellow, oily liquid when it is mixed
with chlorine gas. [DUTCH LIQUID (q.v.).]

ēl-bōw, ***el-bowe**, *s.* [A.S. *elboga*, from
el, cogn. with Lat. *ulna* = the elbow, and *boga* =
a bending, a bow; cogn. with Ice. *alþogi*,
ðinþogi, *ðibogi*; Dut. *elleboog*; Dan. *albue*;
O. H. Ger. *elimboge*; M. H. Ger. *elenboge*;
Ger. *ellenbogen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : The joint uniting the forearm with
the upper arm.

"The wings, that wait our riches out of sight,
Grow on the gamster's elbows."
Cowper: *Task*, III. 760, 761.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Any flexure or bend, especially if
obtusely; as of a road, a river, a pipe, a wall, a
parapet, &c.

"Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between
elbows or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a
plain wall."—Bacon.

(2) A support for the arm, elbow-high; as
the arm of a chair.

"Elbows still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived."
Cowper: *Task*, I. 60, 61.

II. Technically:

1. Arch. : A voussor of an arch, which also
forms part of a horizontal course; an obtuse
angle of a wall.

2. Carp. : The junction of two parts having
a bent joint; a knee or toggle joint; an abrupt
angle.

3. Joinery : The sides or flanks of a panelled
recess; especially the two small pieces of
framing which occur on each side of a window
immediately below the shutters when the
window-jambes are carried down to the floor,
forming a slight recess.

* **(1) Elbow of a house:**

Naut. : A particular twist in the cable by
which a ship rides at anchor.

(2) *To be at one's elbow* : To be near; to be
at hand so as to be ready to help.

(3) *To be out at elbows* : To be shabby in
dress; hence, to be reduced in circumstances,
to be badly off.

"Even the generals had long been out at elbows."—
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(4) *To be up to the elbows* : To be deeply
engaged or absorbed in business.

(5) *To shake the elbow* : To gamble.

"He's always shaking his heels with the ladies, and
his elbows with the lords."—Vanbrugh: *Confederacy*, I.

(6) *To lift the elbow* : To drink immoderately.

elbow-board, *s.*

Carp. : The board at the bottom of a window
on which the elbows of a person are supported
when leaning.

elbow-chair, *s.* An arm-chair; a chair
with arms to support the elbows.

"Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs."
Cowper: *Task*, I. 80.

* **elbow-gauntlet**, *s.*

Mil. : The same as ELBOW-PIECE (q.v.).

elbow-grease, *s.* A colloquial expres-
sion for hard and continued manual exercise,
as rubbing, polishing, &c.

elbow-joint, *s.*

Anat. : A hinge-joint existing at the spot
where the lower extremity of the humerus is
in contact with the radius and ulna. (*Quat.*)



ELBOW-PIECES.

* **elbow-piece**, *s.*

Mil. : A covering or protection for the joint
of plate armour at the elbow.

elbow-plate, *s.*

Paper making : The bed-plate or bed-knife of
the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle
in the middle.

elbow-polish, *s.* The same as ELBOW-
GREASE (q.v.).

elbow-room, *s.* Room to stretch out
the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom
from confinement; ample room for action.

"Now my soul hath elbow-room."
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 7.

* **elbow-shaking**, *a.* Gambling.

"Your elbow-shaking fool that lives by 'a wit'a."
Shakespeare: *Constant Couple* (Prol.).

elbow-tongs, *s.* Crucible tongs with
jaws bent between the joint and chops.

ēl-bōw, *v.t. & i.* [ELBOW, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit. : To push or thrust with the elbows.
"Pressing and elbowing each other to get near the
altar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To encroach upon; to drive to a dis-
tance; to push away.

2. To force by pushing with the elbows; as,
To elbow one's way through a crowd.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f-
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tions, -sious, -cions = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To jut or project into an angle; to bend.

* 2. *Fig.*: To jostle or push with the elbows; hence, to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome.

"Purse-proud, elbowing Insolence."
Gratanger: Ode on Solitude.

El'-bowed, el-bow-it, a. [Eng. *elbow*; -ed, -it.] Formed into the shape or figure of an elbow; bent, curved.

elbowit-grass, s.

Bot.: Flote Foxtail-grass.

El'-bōw-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ELBOW, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of pushing, thrusting, or jostling with the elbows.

2. A jutting out or projecting into an elbow or angle.

El'-būck, s. [A.S. *elboga*.] Elbow. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, rare! to see our *elbuck* wheep,
And a' like lamb-tails flyin'!"
Burns: The Ordination.

El'-ca'-ja, el-cai'-ja, s. [Arabic. See the compound.]

¶ *Arabian Elcaja*: A plant, *Trichilia emetica*. It is a large tree with villous shoots, pinnate leaves, few greenish-yellow petals, ten monadelphous stamens, and a three-valved, three-angled fruit. It grows in Yemen. The fruit, mixed with fragrant materials, is used by the Arab women to wash their hair. The fruit is emetic. The ripe seeds, mixed with sesamium oil, are made into an ointment for the cure of itch.

El-cē-sā-ites, El-cē-sē-ang, s. pl. [Named after Elxai, a Jew, their founder.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded by Elxai, in the second century, during the reign of Trajan. He commingled Oriental philosophy with Judaism. He speaks respectfully of the Messiah, but whether or not he referred to Jesus of Nazareth is not quite plain, and Epiphanius doubts whether the Elcesaites should be regarded as a Christian or as a Jewish sect.

* **ēld, *ēld, *elde, s. & a.** [A.S. *ylido*, *ylid*, *eld*, *eldu*, *eld* = old age, antiquity, from *eald* = old. Cf. Icel. *ēld* = an age, *aldr* = old age; Goth. *alds* = an age.]

A. As substantive:

1. Old age; decrepitude or weakness arising from age.

"Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoyed,
And with the ill of old mine earlier years alloy'd."
Byron: Child Harold, ll. 98.

2. Age.

"He was of grete *elde* and myght not traile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 2.

3. Old people.

"All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, III. 1.

4. People of olden times; former ages.

"The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Received and did deliver to our age
The tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, IV. 4.

B. As adjective:**1. Old, former.**

"Whanne alle *elde* thingis ben chaungid alle newe
thingis appere."
Wycliffe: Prolog. to St. John.

* **ēlde, *ēld, *elden, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *ealdian*.] [ELD, s.]

A. Trans.: To make old or aged.

"The time that hath all in welde
To olden folke had made her *elde*
So only."
Romance of the Rose.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become old; to age.

"All thoct he *ēldit* was, or step in age,
Als fery and als swipper as aue page."
Douglas: Virgil, 173, 53.

El'-dēr (l), *el-dar, *el-dre, *el-dore, & s. [A.S. *yltra* = elder, comp. of *eald* = old; *ealdor* = an elder, a prince, from *eald* = old, with suff. -or.] [OLD.]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Older, senior, having lived a longer time; opposed to younger.

"Tho this Kyng Leir *eldre* was."
Robert de Brunne, p. 32.

* 2. Senior in position or time; opposed to junior.

*** 3. Pertaining to earlier times; former.**

"The oral tale of *elder* time rehearse."
Rogers.

II. Cards: Playing, or having the right to play first.

"At the Rubicon game the *elder* hand is entitled to discard five cards."
Field: Jan. 28, 1882.

*** B. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who is older or of greater age than one or more others; an older person; a senior in years.

"At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen."
Hooker: Eccles. Polity.

2. One whose age gives him a claim to honour and respect.

"Rebuke not an *elder*."
1 Tim. v. 1.

3. (Pl.): Ancestors, forefathers.

"Large er tho loudes that his *eldres* wonnen."
Robert de Brunne, p. 144.

II. Technically:

1. *Among the Jews*: The rulers or magistrates of the people. The instinct of inankind considers the old fitter than the young to rule, and at first probably every "elder" was really pretty well advanced in life. But the designation ultimately came to be used more of office than of age. "The elders of the congregation," or simply "the elders," are mentioned as early as Lev. iv. 15. Seventy of them were appointed (Num. xi. 25). They are combined with the officers (Deut. xxiv. 10), with the princes (Ezra. x. 8), with the priests (Lam. i. 19). In the New Testament they are described as having given currency to traditions (Matt. xv. 2), and taken a chief part in compassing the death of Jesus (Matt. xxvi. 59; xxvii. 20, &c. There were elders, also, of single towns, as of Succoth (Judges viii. 14), and of Jezreel (2 Kings x. 1).

2. *In the New Testament Church*: The same as presbyters. [PRESBYTER.]

3. *Among the Presbyterians*: A body of men elected by the communicants from among their number to aid the minister in portions of his spiritual work. They are chosen for life, though they are free at any time to resign office, and they may be deposed if heresy or immorality be proved against them. With the minister, they constitute the "session" of the congregation. The geographical area from which the members are drawn is generally divided into districts, with an elder for each.

"A general meeting of ministers and *elders* was called for the purpose of preventing such creditable excesses."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

elder-brethren, s.pl. The masters of the Trinity House, in London.

elder-son, s.

Among the Abigenes and other Cathari: The higher of two vicars attached to the bishop. (*Moshelm.*)

El'-dēr (2), *eller, s. & a. [A.S. *ellen*, *ellern*.]

A. As subst.: A tree of the genus *Sambucus*, occurring widely in the United States and the Old World. There are two species in the United States, *S. canadensis* and *S. pubens*. The former closely resembles the common species of Europe, *S. nigra*. It is a large shrub, sometimes a small tree, bearing large clusters of black berries. Wine is made from the berries. The flowers of the European species yield *elder flower* water, an agreeable perfume.

¶ *Cut-leaved elder*: A cultivated variety of *Sambucus nigra*.

B. As tree: Made of the hollowed branch of the elder-tree.

"If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder* gun, I have no augury."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Philaster, I. 1.

(1) Bishop's Elder: [BISHOP.]

(2) Dwarf Elder: [ELDER.]

(3) Ground Elder: *Sambucus Ebulus*.

(4) Marsh Elder: *Marsh Elder. Viburnum Opulus*.

(5) Water Elder: The same as Marsh Elder (q.v.).

elder-berry, s. The fruit of the elder.

elder-bush, s. The same as ELDER (2) (q.v.).

elder-gun, s. A pop-gun made from a piece of elder with the pith extracted.

elder-moth, s. *Uropteryx Sambucata*.

elder-wine, s. Wine made from the fruit of the elder-tree. It is sometimes used to adulterate port wine.

elder-flowers, s.pl.

Mat. Medica: Sambuci Flores; the recent flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. They yield *Aqua Sambuci*, elder-flower water, when ten pounds of flowers are distilled with two gallons of water, one gallon being distilled over. The water is used in the making of medicines. It is a gentle stimulant. The berries of elder are used to give a special colour and flavour to port wine. The colouring matter is obtained by digesting elder-berries with alum and water. A piece of flannel mordanted with aluminium acetate, heated for some time in the suspected wine, then washed, and immersed in water made faintly alkaline with ammonia, becomes green if the wine is pure; but dark brown if black elder is present. (*Blyth: Practical Chemistry.*)

El'-dēr-ly, a. [Eng. *elder*; -ly.] Rather old; having passed middle age; bordering upon old age.

"A young man, an *elderly* man, an old man, to preach ealie and late."
Wilson: Arte of Logike, fol. 63.

* **el'-dēr-n, *el-lern, *el-lerne, a.** [A.S. *ellarna*. (Sommer.)]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to elder; made of elder.

"And with one at least she shoots out another, as boys do pebels in *eldern* gma."
Sir T. Overbury (Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 20).

B. As subst.: The elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

El'-dēr-ship, *el-der-schip, s. [A.S. *eal-dor-scepe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being older; seniority in age.

"No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*."
Raleigh: Hist. of World bk. i, ch. ix, § 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erasmus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity."
Hooker: Eccles. Polity (Pref.).

3. The body of, or order of elders collectively.

II. Eccles.: The elders of a Presbyterian Church taken collectively. [ELDER (1).]

El'-dēst, *el-deste, a. [A.S. *yldesta*, super. of *eald* = old.]

1. Oldest; most advanced in age or years; born before all others.

"For that he was *eldeste* me lokede upon hym best by right."
Robert de Brunne, p. 23.

2. Of oldest or longest standing.

"He who called himself the *eldest* son of that Church."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

* **ēld-fa-thēr, *alde-fader, *alde-fader, *ēld-fader, *ēld-fader, *ēalde-fader, *ēalde-fadir, s.** [A.S. *eald-fæder, ealde-fæder*.]

1. A grandfather.

"That eftre hys gud *eldfader* was
Callyt Robert; and syne was King."
Barbour, xlii. 604.

2. A father-in-law.

"Ceas the *eldfader*—
Hys wiche Fourey sal stracht agane him went,
With myit oistis of the coryent."
Douglas: Virgil, 195, 94.

* **ēld-ing (l), *ēld-yn, pr. ptt., a., & s.** [ELD, v.; A.S. *ealdung* = old age.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: Age.

"*Elding* is end of erthlie glie."
Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

ēld-ing (2), elld-ing, s. [A.S. *relan* = to kindle, to set on fire; *ēld*, *eald* = fire; O.S. *eld*; Icel. *eldr*.] *Fuel* (Prov.).

"The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering *elding*, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel."
Airkinner: Wigtown. Statist. Acc., IV. 147.

elldin-docker, s.

Bot.: The Water-dock; used for fuel.

* **ēld-mōth-ēr, *ēld-moder, *el-moth-er, s.** [A.S. *eald-mōder, ealde-mōder*.]

1. A grandmother.

"*Arta. Ealde-moder*."
Wright's Vol. of Vocab., p. 51.

2. A mother-in-law.

"*Eldmoder* to aue hunder that saw I Hecceba."
Douglas: Virgil, 55, 43.

fāte, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

El Dör-a'-dō, s. [Sp. *el* = the, and *dorado* = gilt.]

I. Lit.: A country which Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, in South America, and which he declared to be a veritable "land of gold." Sir W. Raleigh identified it with Guiana, and published a highly-coloured account of its fabulous wealth of the precious metals.

"Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call *El Dorado*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 410, 411.

II. Figuratively:

1. An inexhaustible mine.

"The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit." *T. Moore.*

2. A region or district falsely represented as rich in all the productions of nature.

El-dritch, a. [A.S. *el, ele*, in comp. = foreign, strange; suff. *-ritch* = -ric (q.v.).] Ghastly; frightful. (*Scotch.*)

"His lengthened chin, his turned-up snout,
His *elritch* squeal and gestures."
Burns: Holy Fair.

***ele, *ely, *eolie, *eoile, s.** [A.S. *ele*.] Oil.

"He schel elye him wyth *ele*." *Shoreham*, p. 41.

El-ê-ât-îo, a. & s. [See definition.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Elea or Velia, a town of Magna Græcia.

2. Relating to the school of philosophy founded by Xenophanes at Elea. He held the unity of God and his eternity. He believed also that the world had always existed. Whether he combined with these views Pantheistic tenets has been a matter of dispute. Other Eleatics were Parmenides, Zeno, &c.

B. As subst.: A follower of the system of philosophy founded by Xenophanes.

***el-e-bre, s.** [HELLEBORE.]

El-ê-câm-pâ-ne, *al-li-cam-pane, *al-e-cam-pane, s. [Corrupted from *Lat. Inula campana*, the old name of the plant.]

1. *Bot.* *Inula helenium*. A tall, stout, downy, composite plant, a native of Europe, and not uncommon in the older American States. It was formerly cultivated as an aromatic and tonic, and the root-stock is still candied. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

2. *Pharm.* A medicine made from the plant described under No. 1.

e-lec-ci-oun, s. [ELECTION.]

El-ê-ct, v.t. & i. [ELECT, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pick or choose out of a number; to select.

"This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elect*d a hundred senators out of the commoners." *Swift.*

2. To select or choose out of a number for appointment to any office or employment; to designate any office by voting.

"Hee was also *elect*d general capitaine of the kinges armie." *Brende: Quintus Curtius*, l. 9.

3. To choose, to prefer; to determine in favour of.

"They have been, by the means that they *elect*d, carried beyond the end that they designed." *Boyle.*

II. Theol.: To choose some persons to everlasting life. [ELECTION.]

B. Intrans.: To determine on any course of action; as, He *elect*d to remain.

¶ For the difference between to *elect* and to choose, see CHOOSE.

El-ê-ct, a. & s. [Lat. *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to choose, to pick out; *e* = ex = out, and *lego* = to choose.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Chosen, picked out or selected from a number.

"The *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause."
Shaksp.: Henry VIII., II. 4.

2. Chosen or designated to an office, but not yet fully in possession of it. It follows the noun to which it refers.

"Emperor *elect* and bishop *elect* are ancient and intelligible descriptions. They mark the man in the stage when his appointment to his office is complete and irrevocable, but when he is not yet put into full possession of it by his coronation or consecration." *Times*, May 29, 1875.

II. Theol.: Chosen by God to everlasting life (B. II. 1.).

B. As substantive:

***I. Ord. Lang.:** One chosen or selected.

"Behold, my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect* in whom my soul delighteth." *Isaiah* xlii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Theol. (Pl.):* Those chosen by God from before the foundation of the world to be brought into a state of grace, and ultimately to receive everlasting life.

"A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have adequate cause upon him to reform and amend his life." *Hammond.*

2. *Med.:* Officers of the College of Physicians. (*Wharton.*)

***El-ê-ct-tant, s.** [Lat. *electans*, pr. par. of *electo*, intens. of *eligo* = to choose, to elect.] One who has the power or right of electing; an elector.

"You cannot go on further to entitle him a free electant too." *Search: On Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c.* (1763), p. 55.

***El-ê-ct-tar-ý, s.** [ELECTUARY.]

El-ê-ct-téd, pa. par. or a. [ELECT, v.]

El-ê-ct-ti-cism, s. [Eng. *elect*: -ic; -ism.] The system of selecting or choosing out doctrines from other systems; eclecticism.

El-ê-ct-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [ELECT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of selecting, choosing, or picking out; election, choice.

El-ê-ct-tion, *e-lec-ci-on, *e-lec-ci-oun, s. [Fr. *election*, from Lat. *electio*, from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to choose, to elect; Sp. *eleccion*; Ital. *elezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number; choosing, choice.

"The prioure of Canturbrie seules to Kyng Jon, Bisouht him of leue to make *election*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 208.

2. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number by vote for appointment to any office or employment.

"In a large society the *election* of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest." *Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. vii.

3. The ceremony or process of electing to an office.

"Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*." *Addison: Spectator*.

4. The condition or position of being elected to any office.

5. The power of choosing or selection; freedom in choosing; liberty to choose or select.

"For what is man without a moving mind?
Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still."
Daniel: Immort. of the Soul.

*6. Discernment, discrimination, distinction.

"In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good; for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious." *Bacon.*

7. Voluntary preference or choice.

"By his own *election* led to ill."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

*8. Those who are elected.

"Some of the House of Lords having procured themselves to be chosen by the people sat in parliament at the foot of the *election*." *Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 253.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrol. (Pl.):* Astrologers mean by this Term certain opportunities of Times, elected (or chosen) by Astrological Observations, as most fit for such a particular Business or Enterprise. (*Mozon.*)

2. *Theol.:* The act of God in selecting some persons from the race of man to be regenerated by His spirit, to be justified, to be sanctified, and to receive other spiritual gifts in this world, with eternal life in the next. The Calvinistic doctrine makes this election take place by God's mere good pleasure, without any foreseen merit in the individuals chosen. The Arminian on considers that God chooses those who he foresees will accept the offer of the Gospel and act as true Christians till death. The 17th of the XXXIX Articles, headed, "Of Predestination and Election," teaches Calvinism, though not of an extreme type. The 3rd chapter of the Westminster Confession, entitled "Of God's Eternal Decree," uses more decided language. The strongest adherents of this view are in

the Presbyterian churches of Britain, though there is a tendency to soften the harsher features of the system. Many Baptists hold the same doctrine, as do the Calvinistic Methodists. The Arminian opinion is that of the Wesleyans, of many clergymen in the Church of England, and many Dissenters belonging to various denominations.

"The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made realities in the practice of virtue." *Asterbury.*

Presidential Election: [ELECTORAL COLLEGE.]

Primary Election: [PRIMARY.]

election-auditor, s. A public official appointed in each constituency to examine and publish the accounts of the expenses incurred at parliamentary election, in Great Britain.

election-committee, s. A committee selected to promote the election of any particular candidate or candidates.

election-judges, s. pl. Judges of the Higher Courts appointed by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 125, § 11, to try election petitions. (*Wharton.*)

***El-ê-ct-tion-ar-ý, a.** [Eng. *election*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to elections; connected with elections.

"This method proving to be the fertile cause of interminable *electoratory* agitations." *R. Pauli, in Academy* (Dec. 15, 1871), p. 362.

El-ê-ct-tion-êr, v.t. [Eng. *election*; -er.] To canvass or work at any election in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates.

"All those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer*." *Miss Edgeworth: Rosanna*, ch. iii.

***El-ê-ct-tion-êr-êr, s.** [Eng. *electioneer*; -er.] One who canvasses or works in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election.

"Her urgent entreaties were now joined to those of Lord Glastonbury and of many loud-tongued *electioneers*." *Miss Edgeworth: Vicar*, ch. ii.

El-ê-ct-tion-êr-îng, pr. par., a., & s.

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of canvassing or working in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election; the tactics employed at an election in favour of a candidate.

"Such a master of the whole art of *electioneering* England had never seen." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

El-ê-ct-tive, a. [Fr. *électif*; Sp. & Port. *electivo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Chosen by election; dependent on or appointed by election.

"Disputes between the hereditary and the *elective* branch of the legislature." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Bestowed or passing by election.

"I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as no hereditary." *Bacon.*

3. Pertaining to the right or privilege of election or choice; as, an *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting or exercising the power of choice.

"All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will." *Greene: Cosmology Sacra*.

II. Chem.: Having a tendency to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others; as, *elective* affinity.

elective-monarchy, s. A monarchy in which the successive kings are elected instead of obtaining the throne by hereditary descent.

***El-ê-ct-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *elective*; -ly.] By way of election; by choice; with preference for one before another.

"How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscled *electively*, I am not subtle enough to discern." *Rus: The Creation*.

El-ê-ct-tôr, *e-lec-tour, s. [Lat. from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to elect; Fr. *electeur*; Sp. *elector*; Ital. *elettor*.]

1. *Gen.:* One who has the right, power, or privilege of electing; a person who is by law entitled to take part in any election, or to vote for any candidate; a person who possesses such qualifications of age, property, character, &c., as are by law declared to be necessary to entitle him to a vote.

bêl, bôy; pôt, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -tîon = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl

2. *Spec.*: One of the princes of Germany who were formerly entitled to elect the Emperor.

elector-palatine, s.

Hist.: A title first assumed in A.D. 1274 by Rudolph I., Count Palatine of the Rhine. [PALATINATE.]

ē-lēc'-tōr-āl, a. & s. [Fr. *electoral*; Ital. *electorale*; Sp. *electoral*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to election or electors.
2. Having the dignity, rights, or privileges of an elector.

"In favor of the electoral and other princes in the empire."—*Burke: Economical Reform.*

*B. As subst.: An electorate.

"The electorals and countries belonging to electors." *Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 234.

electoral-college, s.

1. The body of electors chosen by the people of the United States to elect their President.

¶ The Electoral College is the outcome of a difficulty experienced by the Constitutional Convention in deciding who would be the best judges of the fitness of a candidate for the Presidency, the people, or a select body chosen by the people; this body to be either Congress, or delegates selected for this express purpose. It was doubted if the people as a whole would be the best judges of a candidate's qualifications for the high office of National Executive, and it was finally decided to let the people choose men whose proficiency they knew, and let this body of select men elect the candidate of their choice. The method fixed upon was that the people of each state should vote for as many electors as they had members in Congress, these to be free from connection with the Government, and the choice of the President to be left in their hands. As is well known, this plan has not had the effect aimed at. The electors as now chosen are pledged to support certain previously selected candidates, and the choice of the President has fallen so strictly into the hands of the people that it is proposed to do away with the Electoral College as useless and cumbersome, and have the President elected directly by popular vote. The law governing the duty of the electors provides that they shall meet at a fixed period after the date of their election, cast their votes, and transmit the result to the seat of Government by the fourth Monday of the following January. On the second Wednesday of February a joint session of the two Houses of Congress is held, with the President of the Senate as presiding officer, whose duty it is to open the certificates of the electoral vote, and hand them to tellers who have been appointed to make a list of and count the votes, and deliver the result of their count to the presiding officer, who thereupon announces the same to the assembled Congress. This announcement is deemed a final and sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The principal objection to the Electoral College system is that it does not fairly represent the choice of the people, and that through its agency a candidate may be elected President who has not received a majority of the votes of the people of the United States.

2. The body of princes entitled to elect the Emperor of Germany. In the earlier centuries of the empire this power was exercised by the whole body of princes, but in the 13th century it became restricted to 7 of the greatest civil and ecclesiastical potentates. Other changes in the number of electors were afterwards made, and during the Napoleonic period the empire was dissolved. It has been recently restored, but the electoral college no longer exists.

ē-lēc'-tōr-āl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *electoral*; -ity.] An electorate.

"Not to trouble one another, or anything to them belonging; as electoralities, principalities, subjects, towns, villages."—*Wotton: Remains* (1620), p. 232.

ē-lēc'-tōr-ate, s. [Fr. *electorat*; Ital. *electorato*; Sp. *electorado*.]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of an elector of the German Empire.

"He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

2. The dignity of an elector; electorship.

ē-lēc'-tōr-ēss, s. [Eng. *elector*; -ess.] The same as ELECTRESS (q.v.).

"The eyes of all the Protestants in the nation turned towards the Electress of Bohemia."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1700).

ē-lēc'-tōr'-i-āl, a. [Eng. *elector*; -ial.] Of or relating to an elector or election; electoral.

"They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

ē-lēc'-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *elector*; -ship.] The office or dignity of an elector.

"The son is to succeed him in the electorship."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. I, § vi., lett. 22.

ē-lēc'-tra, s. [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos, and sister of Orestes. Her adventures and misfortunes formed the subject of two plays, one by Sophocles, the other by Euripides.

2. Astronomy:

- (1) One of the Pleiades.
- (2) An asteroid, the 130th found. It was discovered by Peters, on February 17, 1873.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of membranaceous polypes.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of composite plants. The two known species are from Mexico.

ē-lēc'-tre (tre as tēr), s. [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*); Lat. *electrum* = amber.]

1. Amber.

2. An alloy or mixed metal.

"Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin."—*Bacon*

ē-lēc'-trēp'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber, and *τρέπω* (*trēpō*) = to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

ē-lēc'-trēss, s. [Eng. *elector*; -ess.] The wife of one of the electors of the German Empire.

"The act of parliament settled the crown on the electress Sophia and her descendants, being protestants."—*Burke.*

ē-lēc'-trīc, *ē-lēc'-trīck, a. & s. [Fr. *électrique*, from Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to electricity. *Spec.*—

- (1) Containing electricity, exciting attraction in consequence of its electricity.

- (2) Generating electricity: as, an *electric* machine.

- (3) Operated upon by electricity or by a body containing that subtle agent.

2. *Fig.*: Anything subtle, mysterious, and powerful, as, for instance, thought.

"And the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught From high, and lightened with electric thought."—*Byron: Lara*, l. 26.

- B. *As subs.*: A non-conductor of electricity, and in which, therefore, it can be accumulated. Examples, amber, shellac, the resins, wax, sulphur, glass, silk, dry paper, &c.

electric-absorption, s. The apparent absorption, by the glass of a Leyden jar, of electricity which, after the discharge of the jar, seemingly flows out and produces a second charge. [ELECTRIC-RESIDUE.]

electric-action, s. A system of organ action in which the key-board may be at a distance from the pipes, the connection being made by an electric current, through whose aid the motion of the keys affect the pipes.

electric-adhesion, s. Adhesion caused by the attraction of substances affected by unlike electrostatic charges; as in the case of sheets of paper which have been electrically excited by friction.

electric-alarm, s. An instrument, otherwise known as a thermostat, used for giving an alarm when the temperature rises to a point at which the instrument completes the circuit. This is used in stoves and hot-houses, to indicate excess or lack of temperature, and as a maximum thermometer-alarm or fire-

alarm, which is made by carrying one platinum wire in connection with a battery and bell into the bulb of a mercurial thermometer, and another wire down the tube to the degree it is not desired to exceed. When the mercury rises to this point, the circuit is completed, and notice is given by the ringing of the bell. [THERMOSTAT; FIRE-ALARM.]

electric-annealing, s. Annealing by aid of the heat excited in a metal by the passage through it of a strong electric current.

¶ This method was discovered by an American electrician in 1893, who learned that a bar of iron, immersed in a solution of water and sulphuric acid, and made the channel of a powerful current of electricity, grew hot to the point of fusion with remarkable rapidity, beginning to melt before either the liquid or the body of the metal rod had time to get hot. It is estimated that a temperature of 7000° F. was developed, and that with very strong currents the extraordinary temperature of 14,000° F. can be reached.

electric-annunciator, s. A form of annunciator, used in large private houses and hotels, in which a current wire is the means of shifting the shield covering the number aperture on a dial, or in some other way indicating the number of the room. The guest in his room touches a stud upon the wall; the circuit being made or broken, the effect is evidenced by the exposure of the room number on the dial. There are other forms of annunciator, in which the electric mechanism is moved by clock-work, the purpose being to make automatic records of future engagements, the instrument serving as a mechanical memory.

electric-apparatus, electrical-apparatus, s. Apparatus used for making discoveries in electricity, or for applying it to purposes useful to mankind. [ELECTRIC-BATTERY, ELECTRIC-MACHINE, &c.]

electric-aura, s.

Pharm.: A current or breeze of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

electric-balance, s. An instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive forces of electrified bodies. A form of electrometer, consisting of a graduated arc supported by a projecting plate of brass which is attached to the perpendicular column. A wheel, the axis of which is supported on anti-friction rollers, and is concentric with that of the graduated arc, carries an index. Over this wheel, in a groove on its circumference, passes a line, to one end of which is attached a light ball of gilt wood, and to the other a float which consists of a glass tube about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, terminating in a small bulb, so weighted that the index may point to the centre of the graduated arc. The difference between the weights of the float when in and out of water is known, and the diameter of the wheel carrying the index is such that a certain amount of rise or fall of the float causes the index to move over a certain number of graduations on the arc. The attractive or repulsive power on the ball is estimated by the rise or falling of the float in the fluid, and consequent motion of the index as shown by the graduated arc.

electric-balloon, s. An air-ship propelled by an electric storage-battery.

electric-bath, s.

1. *Electro-plating*: The solution containing the metal to be deposited.

2. *Electro-therapeutics*: A bath prepared for the electrical treatment of patients, with electrodes, connections, &c.

electric-battery, s.

1. A series of Leyden jars having all their interior and exterior coated surfaces connected with each other by means of conductors, so that the accumulated electricity of the whole may be made to act together, resembling the effects of lightning itself. [LEYDEN-JAR.]

2. *Voltaic-battery*: Two unlike metals or other substances, immersed in an acid or other chemically active solution, and connected ex-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūu, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ternally by a wire. The substance most vigorously acted on by the fluid becomes the positive, the other the negative, pole of the battery, the electric current excited by the chemical action flowing from positive to negative pole. The poles or electrodes are usually made of zinc and carbon, though many substances might be used. The excitants are sulphuric or nitric acid, sulphate of copper or sal-ammoniacal solution, &c.

3. *Storage-battery*. A series of conducting plates, usually of lead, coated with protoxide of lead, and separated by a non-conductor, the whole being plunged into a water solution. If a current of electricity be sent through this arrangement, the water is decomposed; its oxygen combines with the lead oxide of the positive pole and converts it into peroxide; its hydrogen extracts the oxygen from the oxide of the negative pole, and converts it into metallic lead. When this process is completed and the current stopped, a reverse process begins, oxygen leaving the peroxide and attacking the metallic lead of the negative pole, which is again oxidized. This chemical action gives rise to a current of electricity, which is actively developed when the plates are connected by exterior wires, and can be utilized as a source of power. It has been applied to the movement of street cars, &c. The storage battery is also called an accumulator.

electric-bell, *s.*

1. *Magnetic*. A bell sounded by the action of two electro-magnets, with a vibrating armature pivoted between them. Attached to this armature is a clapper placed between two gongs. On the passage of the current the cores are magnetized, and the armature caused to move alternately from one to the other. This causes a vibratory movement of the clapper and rings the bell.

2. *Battery-bell*. In this there is a single electro-magnet, with an armature, clapper, and gong. A delicate spring is attached to the armature, which operates against a set screw. When the current passes through the electro-magnet the magnetized core attracts the armature, magnetizes, and repels it, the spring aiding the motion. A series of alternating attractions and repulsions take place, causing the clapper to vibrate against and sound the bell.

electric-boat, *s.* A boat whose propelling force is electricity, a screw propeller being moved by an electric motor. The current is usually supplied by a storage battery. Such boats are also called electric launches. Their noiselessness peculiarly adapts them to nocturnal operations requiring secrecy, such as torpedo explosions; and they may come into use in future wars.

electric-breeze, *s.*

1. The stream of air particles which is driven off by repulsion from an electrified point.

2. The brush discharge used in electric therapeutics.

electric-bridge, *s.* A term applied to an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit. The most generally known and used are the Wheatstone "bridge" or "balance," and that of the British Association. The former in substantial respects is adopted in the Siemens' universal galvanometer. The principle involved is that an electrical circuit being divided into two branch-circuits, and again united, and the branches bridged or connected by a short cut, if the resistances in the branches on one side of the bridge are in the same ratio to each other as the resistances on the other side, no current will traverse the bridge; if the ratios are not equal, a current will traverse the bridge. (*Knicht*.)

electric burglar-alarm, *s.* An attachment of electric wires to the windows and doors of a house, so arranged that they will cause an electric bell to ring if disturbed. The bell may be in the house, or elsewhere, as in a neighboring police station.

electric-burner, *s.* A gas-burner so arranged that the gas is ignited by an electric spark.

electric-cable, *s.* The same as TELEGRAPH CABLE (q.v.).

electric-calamine, *s.*

Min.: The same as HEMIMORPHITE (q.v.).

electric call-bell, *s.* [ELECTRIC-BELL.]

electric-candle, *s.* A modification of the arc form of electric light, in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris. Invented in 1877 by Jabluchkoff, a Russian engineer. This invention is noteworthy as having revived an interest in electric illumination. On its introduction it caused quite a panic in gas shares.

electric-car, *s.* A street or road-car moved by an electric motor, the current being supplied either from a dynamo through the medium of a wire, or by storage batteries carried in the car. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]

electric cat, catfish or sheath-fish, *s.* A fish found in Africa, with an electric apparatus in its body capable of giving slight shocks (genus *Malapterurus*).

electric-charge, *s.*

Elect.: The accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or anything similar.

electric-chimes, *s. pl.* Bells varying in musical pitch, as in ordinary chimes; the striking apparatus being moved by electricity, which is operated from a key-board.

electric-circuit, *s.*

1. The passage of electricity from a body in one state to a body in another by means of conductors.

2. The metallic or other conductor producing the passage described under 1.

electric-clock, *s.*

Hor.: A dial with hands and going-train impelled by recurrent impulses from an electromagnet. The first known clock of this kind was invented by Wheatstone, and exhibited by him in 1840. Appold, Bain, Shepherd and others have contrived clocks on the same principle. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCK.]

electric-column, *s.* A galvanic pile invented by De Luc, consisting of different metals alternating with each other, the several couples being separated by paper.

electric-conductor, *s.* The wire or other substance through which a current of electricity passes. Different substances vary greatly in conductive power. Some are nearly absolute non-conductors.

electric-current, *s.* The continuous discharge of electricity from one body to another in a different electric state from itself. Though called continuous, the discharges are not quite so, but a series of them follow each other at intervals of time so small that they appear to do so without intermission.

electric-death, *s.* Death caused by the passage of an electric current through an animal body, as in the case of a lightning stroke, or a powerful current. Experiment has shown that an alternating current is most fatal. High electro-motive force is essential.

electric-density, electric-thickness, *s.*

Elect.: The quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface.

electric-discharge, *s.*

Elect.: The escape of electricity, whether slowly and silently, or more quickly and violently, from a Leyden jar or any similar apparatus.

electric-disk, *s.* A therapeutic arrangement, consisting of a pan filled with hot water through which an electric current is passed.

electric-displacement, *s.* The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a direction due to a change of the electrical forces is the Electric Displacement across that plane.

electric-dogfish, *s.* A fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States which is said to be able to give an electric shock (*Astrocopus anoplus*).

electric door-mat, *s.* A door mat with an electric attachment, arranged to ring a call bell when trodden upon.

electric-drill, *s.* A drill operated by an electric motor, for the penetration of metals, rocks, &c.

electric-dyeing, *s.* A method of dyeing in which the salts employed are reduced or oxidized by the aid of electricity.

electric-eel, *s.*

Zool.: *Gymnotus electricus*, a great eel, inhabiting the marshy waters of the Llanos (plains) in South America. It attains the length of five or six feet, and can discharge electricity sufficient to kill an animal of considerable size. [GYMNOTUS.]

electric-egg, *s.*

Elect.: An ellipsoidal glass vessel, with metallic caps at each end, which may be filled with a feeble violet light by means of an electric machine acting on it after a vacuum has been made inside the glass.

electric-elasticity, *s.* The result arrived at by dividing the electric strain into the electric stress.

electric-energy, *s.* The power of doing work possessed by a current.

electric-engine, *s.* [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]

electric-escapement, *s.* A device actuated by electric impulse which intermittently arrests the motion of the scape-wheel and restrains the train to a pulsative motion—acting, in fact, in the place of a pendulum. An electric pendulum at a central station may be the regulator of numerous distant clocks with electric escapements, with each of which it is connected by circuit or circuits. In some cases the device has alternately a detent and impulse action, and is the motor as well as regulator. Devices in which a train is set in motion, or a machine started or stopped, are not strictly escapements, but may be considered as electrical-governors or electrical-regulators. (*Knicht*.)

electric-expansion, *s.*

1. The dilatation of any substance due to an electric charge.

2. Elongation caused by magnetization.

electric-explorer, *s.* An electrical device for discovering the location of a metallic substance, as a bullet in the human body. It was tried unsuccessfully in the case of President Garfield.

electric-fan, *s.* A fan operated by an electric current; used for ventilation or to create a current of cool air. It is made with inclined revolving vanes or blades.

electric-field, *s.* The portion of space in the vicinity of electrified bodies which is considered with reference to electrical phenomena.

electric-filtering, *s.* The employment of electricity as an aid in the filtration of water.

electric-fishes, *s. pl.* Such fishes as are capable of giving electric shocks, such as the Torpedo, the Gymnotus, and the Silurus (q.v.).

electric-fluid, *s.* According to a once-accepted theory, a fluid, if it can be called so, composed of an indefinite quantity of a subtle imponderable matter. It is formed by the union of two fluids, the one positive, the other negative in character. [ELECTRICITY.]

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

electric-flyer, s. A pair of radial arms rotated by the action of streams of static electricity, emanating from a conductor.

electric-fog, s. A fog which indicates a heavy charge of atmospheric electricity.

electric-force, s. The force with which electricity tends to move matter.

electric-furnace, s. An oven or heater whose heat is supplied by electricity, the heat being caused by the introduction of the requisite amount of resistance into the circuit. Great heat may be thus obtained. In Siemens's electric-furnace eight pounds of platinum were melted in a quarter of an hour, a result indicating an extreme heat.

electric-fuse, s. A device used in blasting to explode the charge. The fulminate or the charge itself is lighted by means of an electric spark or a resistance section of fine platinum wire, which is heated to redness by the passage of an electric current induced by a voltaic or magneto-electric battery. The term fuse is also applied to a device to protect electric circuits against currents of too great volume. A wire of lead or soft alloy is introduced into the circuit. If the current becomes too great this fuse of soft metal will heat and melt, thus breaking the conducting circuit.

electric gas-lighter, s. A device for lighting gas by an electric spark. An electric circuit is broken by a small interval at the point of exit of the gas. On the current being established a spark leaps across this interval, lighting the escaping gas, which is turned on by the same movement that starts the current.

electric governor, s. A governor in which a part of a fly-wheel, say a segment of the rim, is made to move radially outward when the wheel revolves at a rate above a preappointed speed, and thereby comes in contact with a metallic tongue completing an electric connection, which is utilized to move a butterfly-valve or other device which concerns the transmission of power. Governor-balls flying out to a certain distance may make or break an electric connection to produce the same result, or sound an alarm. Electromagnetic action is also used to start and stop machines, and operate stop-motions.

electric-hammer, s.

1. A drop drill operated by an electrical current.
2. A dental hammer used in filling teeth, and operated by electricity.

electric-harpoon, s. An application of the electric force to the explosion of a bursting-charge in a harpoon or bomb-lance. A copper wire is carried through the line, and when a circuit is established by the harpooner, a resistance-section in the fuse of the bomb-lance ignites the charge. (*Knight*.)

electric-heat, s. Heat developed in the passage of an electric current.

electric-heater, s. A device in which a fine platinum wire heated by a passing electric current is made to communicate sensible heat as a means of warming or burning, as the case may be. It has been used as a local cautery, and has been suggested for amputating, &c. By placing carbon, platinum, or other resistant body in the circuit of a strong current a great degree of heat may be produced, suitable for an electric furnace (q.v.).

electric-helix, s. A coil of copper wire in the form of a screw. The wire is generally coiled round a bar of soft iron, and when an electric current is sent through it, this confers polarity upon the iron, the wire and iron together constituting an electromagnet. But the helix will also manifest magnetic properties without any iron wire at all.

electric-indicator, s. An apparatus by which electromagnetic currents are indicated.

electric-jar, s. A Leyden jar.

electric-kite, s. A kind of kite devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air. In June, 1752, on a stormy day, in a field near Philadelphia, he flew a kite with a key attached to it. In order to insulate the kite in place of the ordinary string, he made use of a silken cord, which he tied to a tree. He hoped to obtain a spark readily from the key, but without success, till the rain began to fall, when the cord became a good conductor and brought down the spark.

electric-lamp, s.

1. A contrivance for holding in position and regulating the movements of the carbon electrodes between which the arc light is produced. The patent office teems with specifications of different patterns of regulators. Among the first devised were those of Duboscq, Foucault, and Serrin, the last being of very perfect form. Of later years the lamps of Siemens, Brush, Pilsen, Crompton, and others have supplanted the older forms. The electric candle (q.v.) of Jablochkoff is also a form of arc lamp.

2. (*Incandescent*): In this form of lamp, a slender thread of carbon (carbonized paper, fibre, &c.), is enclosed in a glass bulb exhausted of air. The passage of the electric current renders this thread white hot. Edison, Swan, Maxim and others have produced lamps on this principle which differ little from one another. E. A. King in 1845 patented an incandescent lamp. The following year Greener and Staite improved upon it. In 1871 Lodyghin at St. Petersburg exhibited 200 such lamps on one circuit. Prof. Moses Farmer, of Boston, lighted his house with incandescent platinum wires in 1847, but mainly as an interesting experiment, the generation of the current being then a costly process. The success of the modern lamp is due in great part to the invention of the dynamo-electric machine, and also to the higher degree of vacuum now obtainable. The Edison and other recent incandescent lamps owe their success largely to this cheapening of the current and the better vacuum used. Some inventors, however, have sought to do away with the necessity of a vacuum by filling the bulb with nitrogen or some other incombustible gas. At present the vacuum lamp is chiefly used, but it may be at any time satisfactorily replaced.

electric-launch, s. [ELECTRIC-BOAT].

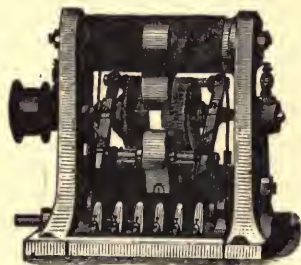
electric-light, s.

1. *Definition*:

(1) A brilliant light emitted by the white-hot points of two pieces of carbon when used as the electrodes of a powerful voltaic battery, or other generator of electric currents. [ELECTRIC LAMP.]

(2) The light emitted by the incandescence of a metallic wire, or carbon filament, when subjected to the passage of an electric current. [ELECTRIC-LAMP, 2.]

2. *Hist.*: In 1809 Sir Humphrey Davy, whilst experimenting with a powerful battery, discovered the phenomenon of the voltaic arc. He used as electrodes points of charcoal.



GRAMME DYNAMO MACHINE

Foucault and later experimenters replaced these by pencils of gas-retort carbon, and this material is yet used in some forms of regulators. A better result, however, is obtained from manufactured carbon pencils, and this manufacture already represents a distinct

trade both in America and Europe. Coke, lampblack, cane-sugar, gum, &c., are the ingredients used for these pencils, which are subsequently placed in moulds and submitted to a red heat. Davy's suggestive experiments were of more scientific interest until the improved battery cells invented by Grove and Bunsen came into use forty years later, when many attempts were made to turn the electric light to practical account. But owing to the trouble, expense, and other difficulties attendant upon the use of a battery, the light was still only available for exceptional uses. The discovery by Faraday (1830) that an electric current could be induced in a coil of wire by the approach to it or recession from it of a magnet may be said to have given electricians the first hope of giving the electric light a commercial importance. The magneto-electric machines which followed upon Faraday's discovery were soon many in number, each one exhibiting some improvement upon its predecessor. Of these pioneer machines may be mentioned that of Pixii (1832), who caused a horseshoe magnet to turn beneath bobbins of wire suspended above its poles; Clarke's machine, where the reverse method was adopted, the bobbins moving near the poles of a fixed magnet; Siemens, who in 1854 introduced a new form of armature or coil, which superseded the bobbins formerly used; Wilde, of Manchester, who produced a powerful machine in which the electro-magnet (q.v.) was first employed in this connection, it being excited by a permanent or ordinary horseshoe magnet. In 1866 Siemens and also Wheatstone pointed out that this initial excitation was unnecessary, because the iron cores of the electromagnets always retained a certain amount of residual magnetism which, by proper appliances, could be rendered into powerful effects. Holmes, Ladd, and others, also produced machines worthy of mention. A machine called the "Alliance" was fixed at the South Foreland Lighthouse in 1872, and is still in use there. It was invented by Professor Nollet, of Brussels, in 1849, and was used for the service of some French lighthouses before it was employed in England. It is of a most cumbersome nature, and in common with the machines already noticed must be considered obsolete. In 1872 Gramme (France) gave the subject of electric illumination fresh impetus by the introduction of a small and compact machine which altogether distanced its prototypes in power and efficiency, and we may date from this time the excitement which has been growing of late years concerning the electric-light. In England the Gramme machine was first used in 1874, to provide a light for the summit of the Westminster clock tower. In the United States the subject of electric lighting has been greatly experimented with of recent years and highly encouraging progress made. Of the arc lights in use the Brush, the Edison, and the Thomson-Houston are the best known, and their use is extending for street and store lighting until they threaten to dispossess gas as an illuminant. Equal progress has been made with the incandescent light, of which Edison is the best known inventor. In this the electric current is sent through a slender film of carbon in a glass bulb exhausted of air, the film being made brilliantly incandescent in the passage of the current. This form of electric light is coming rapidly into use for interior lighting, being now widely employed in stores in our large cities, while it is used in many private houses. In all probability the near future will see the electric light very widely used, to the banishment of other illuminating agents.



SWAN INCANDESCENT LAMP.

electric-lock, s. A lock opened by mechanism worked by electricity, and set in operation by touching a push button at a distance.

electric-locomotion, s. Ability to move from place to place by aid of electric power.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, aûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

electric-locomotive, s. A carriage or engine moved by electricity, and capable of drawing cars.

electric-log, s. An electric circuit through the log-line to the detent of an escapement in the register-log, so that by touching a key on deck a circuit may be completed, an armature attracted, and thus the starting and stopping of the mechanical register in the log be exactly timed.

electric-loom, s. Electricity used as the motive power for a loom. In 1852 an electric loom was exhibited by Bonelli at Turin. The invention was at that time in a crude state, but has since been much improved. The object is to dispense with the perforated cards required in the Jacquard apparatus. (Knight.)

electric-machine, electrical machine, s.

1. A machine for exciting electricity by means of friction. Its inventor was Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, who made one, consisting of a sulphur globe, about 1647, following it by the air-pump about 1650. Sulphur was next exchanged for resin, which in turn was superseded by a glass cylinder. Von Guericke's "rubber" to excite electricity had been simply his hand. Instead of the hand Winckler, in 1740, introduced cushions of horsehair stuffed with silk. Bose, about the same date, collected the electricity on an insulated cylinder of tin plate. Ramsden, in 1760, replaced the glass cylinder by a circular glass plate. The glass is rotated between the surfaces of the rubbers, and the electricity which is generated passes to the conductors on each edge of the disc, thence to the prime conductor, and finally to a Leyden jar or other object, as may be desired. By friction with the glass the glass becomes positively and the rubbers negatively electrified. The latter communicate with the ground by means of a chain which carries off the negative electricity as soon as it is produced. In Nairne's machine there is a cylinder which is rubbed by only one cushion. Armstrong's is a hydro-electrical machine. [HYDRO-ELECTRICAL.] In Holtz's the electricity is not developed by friction but is induced by the constant influence of an already electrified body. It is an old invention revived and improved, and the principle has been carried still further by the admirable machines of Voss and Wimshurst. (Gannet, &c.)

2. The dynamo-electric machines, now so widely in use, are all based upon one principle, discovered by Henry and Faraday nearly simultaneously in 1832. This is, that if a conducting circuit of wire is moved across a magnetic space, an electric current is generated in the wire. At the same time the movement of the wire is resisted. The stronger the magnetism, the more rapid the motion of the wire or the greater its length, the stronger is the resultant current, and the greater the resistance. In modern dynamos powerful magnets are used, and coils of a great length of wire, which is caused to move past the poles of the magnet with very great rapidity, powerful engines being used to cause the rotation and overcome the resistance. As each coil of wire passes the magnetic poles a momentary current is generated in it, but as a number of coils rapidly follow each other a practically continuous current is produced. This current is conveyed by wires to electric lamps or motors according as light or power is desired.

electric-main, s. The main line in a system of conducting wires from which local wires may take off a partial current.

electric-meter, s. [ELECTROMETER, ELECTROSCOPE.]

electric-mortar, s. A small mortar in which discharges are made between two bodies charged with opposite electricities. The discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air particles that a small ball placed in the mouth of the mortar is expelled.

electric-motor, s. A machine for driving cars, or apparatus of various kinds, by aid of the electric current. It is practically a second dynamo, with a reverse action; the first or primary dynamo converting motion into electricity, the motor or secondary dynamo reconverting electricity into motion, and so moving vehicles or machinery.

electric-musket, s. A musket so arranged that it can be fired by an electric current.

electric-organ, s. An organ with an electric motor attachment.

electric-pen, s. There have been various kinds of electric pens invented, each acting as a needle or stylus that produces a series of perforations in paper, which may then be used as a stencil for the reproduction of numerous copies of the original matter. In Edison's pen the needle is driven out of a handle which contains it, in a rapid alternating motion, the power being an electric motor. It is used as a pen, and moved across the paper in the manner of writing or drawing, producing the letters or design desired. The paper can then, with the aid of an ink roller, be used as a stencil, and many copies be produced.

electric-pendulum, s. A pendulum constituting an essential element in an electric clock. A point below the bob of the pendulum passes through a globe of mercury, the time of contact being indicated on a travelling fillet of paper. In another form the bob comes in contact, at the limit of each stroke, with a delicate spring, which makes the electric connection. Besides its use as a chronograph for recording atmospheric, astronomical, and other observations, it is also employed to secure isochronous beats of distant pendulums. (Knight.)

electric-phosphorescence, s. Phosphorescence caused in a substance by the passage of an electric discharge. The phosphorescent material is placed in an exhausted glass tube, and submitted to the action of a series of discharges, as from a Ruhmkorff coil or Holtz machine. The violet-blue light of such discharge is very efficient in producing phosphorescence.

electric-photometer, s. In this instrument the electric resistance of selenium is made use of to measure the intensity of light, this resistance varying with the degree of light. In another form of apparatus the light is made to act on a thermo-electric pile with which is connected a galvanometer. The action of the light on the pile is indicated by the motions of the galvanometer needle.

electric-piano, s. A piano provided with a series of electromagnets, each corresponding to a key of the instrument, the armatures of which are caused to strike the keys when the circuit is closed. In 1868, a contrivance upon this principle for playing the organ was exhibited at the Polytechnic in London.

electric-plugger, s. A dental apparatus in which a tooth plugging instrument is given a rapid motion by an electric current. [ELECTRIC HAMMER.]

electric-potential, s. The tendency to flow from a surface of higher to one of lower charge. Potential is, therefore, related to electricity as level is to gravity.

electric-power, s. Power produced by an electric current, through the aid of motors of any description.

electric-pulse, s. The intermittent oscillating discharge from a Leyden jar.

electric-radiometer, s. A radiometer in which the repulsion of the atmospheric molecules takes place from electrified instead of from heated surfaces.

electric-railway, s. A railway in which the cars are moved by electricity, each car conveying an electric motor, whose moving force is obtained either from storage batteries carried in the car, or from a stationary dynamo

at a distance, the current being conveyed by wires to the motor, whose moving armature gives motion to the axle and wheels of the car. Railways of this kind are rapidly coming into general use. [ELECTRIC LOCOMOTION, MOTOR, TROLLEY.]

electric-railway-signal, s. A device for communicating messages or warnings as to the place or condition of a train on the track, in regard to stations left or approached, or to other trains on the same line.

electric-ray, s.
Ichthy. : A name for the Torpedo (q.v.), so called because when irritated it is capable of giving an electric shock.

electric-register, s. A device for making a permanent record of the time of a watchman's visit to each of the different localities in his round. It is operated by the pressing of a push button by the watchman at each station.

electric-regulator, s. Any device by which an electromagnet circuit is made the means of reaching a machine to stop it or start it. The applications are numerous and various. The term is also applied occasionally to apparatus for controlling the arc forms of electric lamps. [ELECTRIC LAMP, 1.]

electric-repulsion, s. The tendency in two similarly charged bodies mutually to drive each other back, or the driving apart of two like charges.

electric-residue, s. A second charge which tends to arise when a Leyden jar is permitted to stand for a short time after it has been discharged.

electric-resistance, electrical-resistance, s. Resistance is the inverse of conductivity. Ohm's law stands as follows:—The strength of the current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit.

electric-resonance, s. The action of pulses in conducting wires in setting up electric pulses in open circuited conductors. Resonance takes place when the wave lengths are the same in the two bodies, or when one is a half or a multiple of a half wave length of the other.

electric-saw, s. A wire rendered incandescent by a current, and employed in cutting operations.

electric-shock, s. The physiological effect produced in the human or other animal body by an electric discharge.

electric-signal, s. A signal, or signals, by simple or repetitive sounds or by code, are conveyed by electric influence. The motion of bell-hammers, of flags, index-fingers, or semaphore arms may be held as included in this definition, which thus covers telegraphing and signaling by electric circuit.

electric-siphon, s. A siphon with an automatic air pump, operated by electricity, its purpose being to remove the air whose accumulation would stop the flow of the liquid.

electric-soldering, s. A process in which solder, in making joints, is melted by the heat caused by an electric current in the place of ordinary heat.

electric-spark, s. A spark produced when two bodies of opposite electricities are brought within a short distance of each other, and electricity passing from the one to the other has to encounter the resistance of the air. It may be also drawn from the conductor of an electric machine if the latter be touched or nearly approached by the finger. If the spark have only a short distance to travel, it does so in a straight line. When it has to traverse two or three inches, it resembles a curve with branches. When it is very powerful, its course becomes zigzag. The lightning is a powerful electric spark, and its track tends to be of the last-named form.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. tious, -cions, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del,

electric steam-gauge, s. A steam-boiler attachment, in which the rise of the mercury under pressure of steam is indicated by means of electric connection to the dial. (*Knight.*)

electric-sterilization, s. The employment of an electric current to destroy germs in a liquid.

electric-storm, s.

1. A disturbance of the electrical and magnetic forces of the earth, of wide distribution, affecting the operation of telegraph wires, &c.; ascribed to great electrical disturbances in the sun. [*SUN SPOTS.*]

2. A thunder storm.

electric-strain, s. The surface deformation, due to electric-stress.

electric-stress, s. The pressure or strain that deforms glass or other material within a magnetic field.

electric-sunstroke, s. An effect resembling that of sunstroke, sometimes experienced by those who have been for a long time exposed to intense electric light.

electric-switch, s. A device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring the current or a part of it to another circuit. [*SWITCH.*] The same as a commutator (q.v.).

electric-target, s. A target arranged to register automatically by aid of electricity the shots that strike it.

electric-telegraph, s. In a general sense an apparatus by which signals may be transmitted to considerable distances by means of voltaic currents propagated on metallic wires. (*Ganot.*) In a more limited one that form of electric signalling apparatus in which an insulated wire excited by frictional electricity is, or rather was, used to convey messages by sparks or shocks. (*Knight.*) Gray, in 1729, experimented with conductors; Nollet soon afterwards sent a shock along a line of men and wires 900 toises in length; Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1745, sent a shock through 12,000 feet of wire, and proved that it was practically instantaneous throughout its length. A writer in the *Scots Magazine*, in 1753, proposed a series of wires from the ends of which were to be suspended light balls marked with the letters of the alphabet, or bells which were to be moved by an electric current directed to the appropriate wire. Lesage, at Geneva, in 1774, actually constructed a telegraph arranged in this manner, the end of each wire having a pith-ball electroscope attached. Lamond, in 1787, employed a single wire, employing an electrical machine and electroscope in each of two rooms; and Reussner, in 1794, proposed the employment of letters formed by spaces cut out of parallel strips of tin-foil pasted on sheets of glass, which would appear luminous on the passage of the electric spark. In 1795 Cavallo proposed to transmit letters and numbers by a combination of sparks and pauses. Don Silva, in Spain, appears to have previously suggested a similar process. Betancourt, in 1796, constructed a single line telegraph between Madrid and Aranjuez, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in which the electricity was furnished by a battery of Leyden jars, and the reading effected by the divergence of pith balls. In 1811 Sommering, decomposing water, managed thereby to give telegraphic signals. In 1834 Gauss and Weber made an electromagnet telegraph [*ELECTROMAGNETIC*], sending signals by it in or near Göttingen for a mile and a quarter. In 1837 Steinheil, in Munich, and Wheatstone, in London, constructed telegraphs, the current in the former being produced by an electromagnet machine, and the latter by a constant battery. During the same period Morse, in the United States, was experimenting successfully with his system of telegraphy. A line was constructed from Baltimore to Washington, over which the first message—"What hath God wrought"—was sent in 1843. The

Morse system is now everywhere used, except in railway offices in England, where the Wheatstone needle indicator is still employed. Since that time many inventions have been made, and systems of Duplex, Quadruplex, and Multiplex telegraphy introduced which greatly increase the service over a single wire. Among the inventions are a number of automatic sending and printing telegraphs which are to some extent in use. The most recent invention is Gray's Telautograph, or writing telegraph, by which a letter written by hand is immediately reproduced in *fac simile* at a distance. This system is still in process of perfecting.

The Morse electric telegraphic system consists essentially of three parts: A circuit consisting of a metallic connection between two places, a communicator for signalling between them, and an indicator for receiving them at a station to which they are sent. The connection between two places, if aerial or terrestrial, is made by galvanized iron wires fixed to insulating porcelain poles or other supports. If marine, they are of copper coated with gutta-percha, covered with tarred hemp, and strengthened exteriorly by being sheathed in an iron cable. (For the other arrangements, see COMMUTATOR, INDICATOR, ELECTROCHEMICAL, ELECTROMAGNETIC, &c.) (*Knight, Ganot, &c.*)

electric-telpherage, s. A method of conveying packages of freight along an overhead wire by the aid of an electric motor. This system was devised by Fleeming Jenkin in 1881, who proposed the word Telpherage, and constructed some lines, suitable for transporting minerals or goods in small parcels and at a low rate of speed. In one of these the line consists of a series of short spans of steel cable, conveying an electric current, and supported in the air on stout posts, which are planted about 70 feet apart. The train consists of a number of light cars, which hang from the line, and are so supported that they can pass the posts without obstruction. They swing freely and are connected together by light coupling rods. The moving power consists of a small electric motor, which is attached to the cars and operated by the current of electricity sent along the cable. A telpher line of this character was constructed in 1885, and is still in operation. It is a mile long. The trains carry cement clay in small buckets, and travel at a walking pace without need of attention. The telpherage system so far has been but little adopted, and its future is not promising.

electric-tempering, s. Tempering metals by heat of electric origin, instead of ordinary furnace heat.

electric-tension, s. The electrostatic energy in a charged surface; difference of electric potential; electro-motive force.

electric-thermometer, s. An instrument for measuring the changes in temperature in a metal caused by an electrical discharge.

electric time-ball, s. A balloon or canvas suspended on a mast, and dropped at an exact time every day by means of an electric circuit operated by an observer whose eye is upon the astronomical clock, and hand upon the telegraph-key.

electric-torch, s. A gas-lighter operating by electric action.

electric-torpedo, s. A torpedo operated by electricity. The torpedo moves below the surface, being suspended from a vessel immediately above it, or its depth fixed by special adjustment. It is driven by a screw, worked by an electric motor, whose power is received through a conducting wire communicating with the shore or a vessel, the wire unrolling from a reel as the torpedo advances. The explosive is placed in the front of the torpedo and is exploded by contact with the object to be destroyed.

electric-tower, s. A tower on which electric arc-lights are placed.

electric-traction, s. The movement of weights by an electric-motor.

electric transmission of energy, s. The conveyance of electric power over a wire from its place of origin to that of use. This is to be employed on a grand scale to convey the energy developed by the great turbines recently installed at Niagara, after conversion into electricity by dynamos, to Buffalo and other cities, as a source of mechanical power. It may, in the future, be transmitted as far as New York City.

electric-trolley, s. The electric street car now coming generally into use, moved by a motor actuated by an electric current produced at a distance and conveyed by wires from a central station, in which the electricity is generated by dynamos. The current is taken from the wire by a small revolving wheel, to which the name Trolley is given, and carried by a conducting rod to the motor in the car, which reconverts it into mechanical motion. The trolley car system is rapidly replacing the horse car street railway system, and is extending from the cities into the country, where it is coming into active competition with the steam railroads. It is in its infancy as yet, and may have a great future [*TROLLEY RAILWAY.*]

electric-typewriter, s. A type-writing machine in which electric power is used to impress the letters.

electric-valve, s. A valve controlled or operated by electricity. Such valves are employed in systems of electro-pneumatic signals, to ring bells, control water or air valves, &c.

electric-varnish, s. An insulating varnish.

electric-wand, s. An electrophorus in the shape of a baton. [*ELECTROPHORUS.*] (*Knight.*)

electric watch-clock, s. A watchman's time-detector, in which a patrol touches a stud at such times during the night as may indicate his presence at that spot at the appointed hour. (*Knight.*)

electric weighing-apparatus, s. An attachment to a scale which comes in as an auxiliary to the eye in detecting the turn of the balance. The poise is shifted out on the beam, and, as soon as it feels the tendency to rise, the circuit is completed, and the point which the poise stopped is indicated. (*Knight.*)

electric-welding, s. A method of welding metals through the heat produced by an electric current. The intense heat thus evolved renders this method greatly superior to the old hand system of welding, both in its rapidity and the perfection of its result. Metals that resist welding by hand are readily joined by this process, bars of different metals are welded together, and the most refractory substances may be overcome with astonishing rapidity. The junction made is perfect, the two bars becoming essentially one. The rails of a railroad track can in this way be joined into a single continuous rail.

electric whaling-apparatus, s. An appliance by which a bursting-charge in a harpoon may be exploded. [*ELECTRIC HARPOON.*]

electric-whirl, s. A whirl of magnetic force.

é-léc'-tric-al, a. [*Eng. electric; -al.*] The same as *ELECTRIC*, a. (q.v.).

electrical-apparatus, s. [*ELECTRIC APPARATUS.*]

electrical-congress, s. A convention of electricians. Such a Congress was held at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, in 1893, at which units of electric energy and action were decided upon, said units being given the names of eminent electricians, as a Farad, a Volt, an Ampere, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

electrical-diapason, s. An instrument for electrically starting and maintaining the vibration of a tuning fork or reed.

electrical-endosmosis, s. The action of the electric current in the passage of an electrified liquid through a diaphragm from anode to cathode; the amount being proportionate to the intensity of current and resistance of liquid, regardless of the area and thickness of the diaphragm.

electrical-engineering, s. The act of utilizing the electric power in the production of light, heat, mechanical motion, &c.

electrical-exhibition, s. A display of electrical apparatus. An interesting one was made in Philadelphia in 1888. The Electrical Exhibition at Chicago was one of the leading attractions of the Fair.

electrical-machine, s. [ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

¶ For other compounds, see ELECTRIC.

electrical-units, s. The Units of electrical measurement. [ELECTRICAL CONGRESS.]

e-léc-trí-o-al-ly, adv. [Eng. electrical; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: By means of electricity.
2. *Fig.*: As electricity does.

ē-léc-trí-cal-nōss, s. The state or quality of being electrical.

e-léc-trí-çian, s. [Fr. *électricien*.]

1. One proficient in the science of electricity; one who studies electricity.
2. An inventor, manufacturer, or dealer in electrical apparatus; or one who has charge of the same.

e-léc-tríç-i-ty, s. [Fr. *électricité*; Sp. *electricidad*; Port. *electricidade*; Ital. *elettricità*.]

1. *Nat. Phil. & Ord. Lang.*: A powerful physical agent which makes its existence manifest by attractions and repulsions, by producing light and heat, combinations, chemical decompositions, and other phenomena.

2. *Hist.*: About 600 B.C. Thales discovered that, when amber was rubbed with silk, it became capable of attracting light bodies. The ancients seem to have known no more than this regarding electricity; nor for the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era was much addition made to the solitary known fact in electricity.

In A.D. 1600, Gilbert, who was surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., published a book, *De Magnete*, in which for the first time the word "electric" was used in connection with science. He died in 1603. He regarded magnetism and electricity as two emanations of one fundamental force. He showed that not merely amber, but sulphur, glass, &c., are electrics. Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, discovered that there was a repulsive as well as an attractive force in electricity, and about 1647 constructed the first electrical machine.

Newton, in 1675, observed signs of electrical excitement in a rubbed plate of glass. Hawkesbee, who wrote in 1709, also observed similar phenomena; and Dufay, in the *Mémoires of the French Academy*, between 1733 and 1737, generalised so far as to lay down the principle that electric bodies attract all those which are not so, and repel them as soon as they have become electric by the vicinity or contact of the electric body.

Dufay also discovered that a body electrified by contact with a resinous substance repelled another electrified in a similar way, and attracted one which had been electrified by contact with glass.

He thence concluded that the electricity derived from those two sources was of different kinds, and applied the names vitreous and resinous to them. Franklin attributed this difference to an excess or deficiency of the electric fluid, the former condition existing in electrified glass and the latter in resins.

Otto Guericke had discovered that his sulphur globe, when rubbed in a dark place, emitted faint flashes of light, and shortly afterwards it was noticed that a similar phenomenon occurred at the surface of the mercury when the barometer was shaken; a fact which one of the celebrated mathematicians, Bernoulli, attempted to explain on the Cartesian system, but which was afterwards correctly attributed by Hawkesbee to electricity. Wall, in 1708, observed the sparks produced from amber, and Hawkesbee noticed the sparks and "snapping" under various modifications.

Dufay and the Abbé Nollet were the first to draw sparks from the human body, an experiment which attracted great attention, and became a species of fashionable diversion at the time.

The discovery of the Leyden jar is attributed to Cunnæus of Leyden, in 1746, who, while handling a vessel containing water in communication with an electrical machine, was surprised at receiving a severe shock; a similar event had happened the year previous to Von Kleinst, a German prelate.

Gnericke was the great electrician of the seventeenth century; in the eighteenth century the names of the principal contributors to the advancement of electrical science were Newton, Hawkesbee, Dufay; Cunnæus of Leyden, to whom we owe the Leyden jar; and Franklin, who, in 1747, pointed out the circumstances on which the action of the Leyden jar depends. Monnier the younger discovered that the electricity which bodies can receive depends on their surface rather than their mass, and Franklin soon found that "the whole force of the bottle and power of giving a shock is in the glass itself," he further, in 1750, suggested that electricity and lightning were identical in their nature, and in 1752 demonstrated this fact by means of his kite and key. About the same time D'Alibard and others in France erected a pointed rod forty feet high at Marli, for the purpose of verifying Franklin's theory, which was found to give sparks on the passage of a thundercloud. Similar experiments were repeated throughout Europe, and in 1753 Richman was instantly killed at St. Petersburg by a discharge from a rod of this kind.

The more important discoveries since those days relate rather to electricity produced by voltaic or magnetic action.

In the later history of electricity no name is greater than that of Michael Faraday, who was born in London in 1794, was appointed by Sir Humphrey Davy assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in March 1813, and in 1831 commenced the publication of a series of splendid discoveries in electricity.

3. *Present state of knowledge regarding electricity*: The past history of electricity centres round the frictional machine and the voltaic battery. The first-named is now only of experimental interest, and the second, if we except its use in signalling (telegraphy and telephony) is quickly being supplanted by the more economical and vastly more powerful dynamo-machine. To this contrivance, in its various forms as designed by different makers, and in less degree to the secondary battery (now quite in its infancy), electricians look for the advancement of their science. The fact that the Gramme and similar machines are reversible is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of the century. By reversible is meant its power to act as a motor when coupled up with a distant machine, under which circumstances its armature rapidly revolves in the reverse direction to what it would do if used directly—as in the production of the electric light. By such means the electrical transmission of power from place to place has become possible. In the electric railway recently laid at Portrush (Ireland), for instance, the force developed by a natural waterfall is made to turn a turbine; this actuates a dynamo-machine, and by suitable conductors the power of this first machine is conveyed to a second one, which forms the locomotive engine. It is believed that the force of rivers, the rise and fall of the tides, the action of the sea waves, and other natural sources of power, will in time be thus utilized and transmitted where required. The most notable example is that at Niagara Falls. The invention of the secondary battery demonstrates that the voltaic

cell is also reversible, and many believe that it is destined to play an important part in the future of electricity. There is no really satisfactory theory of electricity. The two-fluid hypothesis of Symmer has been a convenient one, but it is misleading. The molecular theory upheld by Faraday is probably nearest to the truth.

ē-léc-trí-cize, v.t. To electrify.

† ē-léc-trí-cōl'-ō-gy, s. A treatise or discourse on electricity.

ē-léc-trí-os, s. The science of electricity.

ē-léc-trí-cūte, v.t. [ELECTROCUTE.]

† ē-léc-trí-fēr-ōus, a. Productive of electricity.

ē-léc-trí-fí-a-ble, a. [Eng. *electrify*; -able.]

1. That may or can receive electricity, or be charged with it; capable of becoming electric.
2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

ē-léc-trí-fí-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *electrify*; c connective, and -ation.]

1. The act or process of electrifying.
- "On *electrification*. By Thomas T. P. Bruce Warren." *Brit. Assoc. Report* (1869), ii. 47.
2. The state of being electrified or charged with electricity.

ē-léc-trí-fied, pa. par. or a. [ELECTRIFY.]

ē-léc-trí-fy, v.t. & i. [Mid. Lat. *electricus*, and Lat. *facio* = to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. *Of material bodies*: To make electric; to charge with electricity.

"The explosion of a cannon in St. James's Park, is observed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury."—*Dr. Stephen Hales: On Earthquakes* (1750), p. 22.

2. *Of the human body*: To affect by transmitting through it or some part of it a current of electricity.

II. Fig. (Of the mind): To send through it a sudden thrill of joy, of surprise, or any other exciting emotion.

B. Intrans.: To become electric.

ē-léc-trí-fy-íng, pr. par., a. & s. [ELECTRIFY.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of communicating electricity to

ē-léc-trine, a. [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*); Lat. *electrum* = amber, and Eng. adj. suff. -ine.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of or of the nature of amber.
2. Pertaining to or composed of electrum

ē-léc-trín'-i-dæ, s. pl. A family of polyzoons, with punctured walls and subterbinate zoecia.

ē-léc-tríç-ēr, s. [ELECTRIZER.]

ē-léc-trí-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *électrisation*; Sp. *electrización*; Port. *electrização*.] The act of electrizing, the state of being electrized.

ē-léc-trize, v.t. [Fr. *électriser*; Sp. *electrizar*; Port. *electrizar*; Ital. *elettrizzare*.] To charge with electricity; the same as **ELECTRIFY** (q.v.).

"[He] Dr. Lister, in 1855 did not doubt that several things would *electrize*."—*Hist. of Royal Soc.* iv. 398.

ē-léc-trized, pa. par. or a. [ELECTRIZE.]

ē-léc-tríz-ēr, s. [Fr. *électriseur*.]

1. *Gen.*: That which electrizes; that which electrifies a body.
2. *Med. (Pl.)*: The name given by Harrington to metallic plates of a galvanic battery designed for medical purposes.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gém; thín, thís; sín, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-uan, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tíon, -sion = zhūn. -ci-ous, -tious, -e'ous = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ, *s.* [An abbreviation of electrotype.] An electrotype, used specially for an electrotype from a wood-engraving, &c.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-, *in compos.* Having electricity for its motive power, or in any way resulting from or pertaining to electricity.

electro-ballistic, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles and to electricity.

Electro-ballistic apparatus: An instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a wire screen, thus breaking a current of electricity, and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the flight of the projectile between the screens. [BALLISTIC PENDULUM.]

Electro-ballistic pendulum: The same as **Electro-ballistic apparatus** (q. v.).

electro-ballistics, *s.* The art of making electro-ballistic measurements.

electro-bath, *s.* A metallic solution, used in electroplating or electrotyping.

electro-biological, *a.* Appertaining to electro-biology.

electro-biologist, *s.* One skilled in electro-biology.

electro-biology, *s.*

1. *Properly*: The science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

2. *Less properly*: The department of knowledge which treats of the influence or control over the feelings, thoughts, and actions of a mesmerized person which the operator is alleged to possess.

electro-bioscopy, *s.* An electrical examination of the muscles; usually as a test to discover if life is extinct.

electro-blasting, *s.* Blasting by means of an electric or electromagnetic battery, communicating through connecting wires with the explosive charges. The most noteworthy example of modern times is the destruction in 1876 of Hellgate rocks, a dangerous impediment to navigation in East River, New York. The scene of operations covered an area of three acres, and the total explosive charge consisted of no less than 60,000 lbs. of dynamite. It was fired by 1,000 voltaic cells.

electro-bronze, *s.* Iron which is plated electrically with bronze or copper.

electro-bronze, *v.t.* To electroplate with bronze.

electro-capillarity, *s.* Adaptation to electro-capillary phenomena.

electro-capillary, *a.* Denoting an influence produced by an electric current upon the surface tension of liquids.

electro-cautery, *s.*

Surg.:

1. Cautery by aid of an incandescent wire.

2. The instrument by which such cautery is performed.

electro-chronograph, *s.* An instrument for recording time and events in the instant and order of their time, as in noting transits in observatories. A paper marked for seconds is placed on the surface of a revolving drum, over which is a stylus operated by electromagnetic action when the circuit is closed by the telegraph key in the hand of the operator, who is also the observer at the transit instrument. A mark is thus made on the time-paper at the instant of the transit.

electro-chronographic, *a.* Relating to the use of or the laws which control the operation of an electro-chronograph.

electro-copper, *v.t.* To electroplate with copper.

electro-deposit, *s.* A deposit made by means of electricity.

electro-deposit, *v.t.* To deposit (as a metal) from a chemical compound by means of electricity.

electro-deposition, *s.* The deposition of metals or other chemical substances from a solvent by electricity.

electro-depositor, *s.* One who practices the art of electro-deposition.

electro-diagnosis, *s.* *Therap.* The method of determining the location of a disease in the body by the action of an electrical current on the nerves or muscles.

electro-engrave, *v.t.* To complete an etching by or in an electric bath. [ELECTRO-ENGRAVING, ETCHING.]

electro-engraving, *s.* Engraving executed by means of electricity.

electro-etch, *v.t.* [ELECTRO-ENGRAVE.]

electro-etching, *s.* A process for biting-in an engraving by attaching it to the copper of the battery in an electro-bath. The plate is covered with a ground and etched in the usual manner; being immersed for a while in the bath, it is withdrawn and the finelined stopped out; a second immersion deepens the lines and makes the next tint, and so on.

electro-gild, *v.t.* To gild by means of an electric current.

electro-gilding, *s.* [ELECTRO-PLATING.]

electro-gilt, *a.* Gilt by means of an electric current.

electro-optic, *a.* Relating to electro-optics.

electro-optical, **electro-optically**, *adv.* In an electro-optic manner.

electro-optics, *s.* That branch of physical science which is concerned with the mutual action of light and electricity or magnetism.

electro-photography, *s.* The taking of photographs by the aid of the electric light. [See RÖNTGEN'S METHOD.]

electro-pneumatic, *a.* Operated by or relating to electrically compressed air.

electro-semaphore, *s.* A semaphore or signalling apparatus operated by electricity.

electro-silver, *v.t.* To coat with silver by means of electricity; to electroplate.

electro-smelt, *v.t.* To smelt by the heat evolved by an electric current.

electro-steeling, *s. pr. par.* Plating with iron the copper plates used in engraving.

electro-stereotype, *s.* The same as **ELECTROTYPE** (q. v.).

electro-therapeutics, *s.*

1. The electrical treatment of disease.

2. The principles and doctrines controlling such treatment. [ELECTROPATHY.]

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-chẽm'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and chemical.] Of or pertaining to electro-chemistry.

electrochemical-series, *s.* The arrangement of a number of chemical substances in the order of their affinity for the positive or for the negative pole of a battery.

electrochemical-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph which records signals upon paper imbued with a chemical solution, which is discharged or caused to change color by electric action. The first was that of Bain, in 1845, then followed those of Bakewell, Gint, and Bonelli. These contrivances, although exhibiting great ingenuity, are now only of historical interest. They have never reached any practical importance.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-chẽm'-i-s-trỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and chemistry.] The science which treats of chemical effects produced through the agency of electricity, whether frictional or dynamic. For instance, electricity can decompose water into its constituent elements. Many other substances can be similarly decomposed. The contrary process can also in many cases be carried out; the constituent elements of bodies may be combined into a compound, sending through them an electric spark.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-cũte, *v.t.* To execute a criminal by means of an electric current; to kill by electrification. [This word is formed on the model of the word "execute."]

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-cũ'-tion, *s.* Capital punishment by means of electricity; the killing of a man or animal by an electric current.

¶ Capital punishment by means of electricity has been the law in the state of New York since the 1st of January, 1889. The first execution under this law took place on August 6, 1890. Much opposition was excited, on account of a slight delay in death, but a number of executions have taken place since in which death was practically instantaneous. The law requires that a current of at least 3000 volts—preferably an alternating current—shall be used. The condemned criminal is fastened in a chair, and the current made to pass through his body from the brain to the lower part of the spine, contact of the wires being made by the aid of moistened sponges. As regards the strength of current necessary to produce death it depends greatly on its character. A continuous current of low potential is considered harmless, but is not entirely so, as it may give rise to an induced current of much greater electro-motive force. Alternating currents are dangerous, the danger increasing up to a certain number of alternations per second. Beyond this limit the danger decreases, and currents of very rapid alternation may become harmless. This has been proved by Nikola Tesla's investigations, and an interesting evidence of it is that he recently passed a high alternating current of 200,000 volts through his body without injurious effect. A law substituting electrocution for hanging was passed by the Ohio legislature on April 9, 1896, taking effect on July 1 following.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-cũ'-tion-ẽr, **ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-cũ'-tẽr**, *s.* One who puts a criminal to death by electrification, under legal warrant.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõde, *s.* [Gr. *ẽλεκτρον* (*ẽlektron*) = amber, and *õdõs* (*hodos*) = a way, a path.] A term introduced by Faraday to designate either pole of a voltaic circle. The positive pole, marked +, is called the anode, the negative one, marked -, the cathode.

ẽ-lẽc'-trõ-dỹ-nãm'-i-c, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *dynamic*.] Pertaining to electricity in a state of motion; pertaining to electric currents.

electrodynamic-attraction, *s.* The mutual attraction of conductors through which electric currents are passing in the same direction.

electrodynamic engine, *s.* An engine in which a dynamic effect is produced by the evolution of an electric current, by voltaic battery, or otherwise. [ELECTROMAGNETIC-MACHINE.]

electrodynamic-induction, *s.* Electro-motive forces set up by induction in conductors which are moved across the lines of magnetic force.

electrodynamic-repulsion, *s.* The mutual repulsion of conductors through which electric currents are passing in opposite directions.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camel, hẽr, thẽre; pine, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marine; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unĩte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ẽ; ey = ẽ. qu = kw.

đ-lẽc-trở-dỹ-nãm-ics, *s.* [ELECTRODYNAMICS.] The laws of electricity in a state of motion, or the action of electric currents upon each other and upon magnets. It is distinguished from Electrostatics, which treats of electricity in a state of rest.

electro-dynamometer, *s.* An apparatus by which the strength of an electric current may be determined, the interaction of two wire coils being usually employed.

đ-lẽc-trở-êr-gôm'-ê-têr, *s.* [Eng. *electro*; Gr. *êργον* (*ergon*) = work, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine or anything similar.

đ-lẽc-trở-gên'-ê-sis, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *genesis* (q.v.).] The genesis or production of electricity.

đ-lẽc-trở-gên'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *γενναῖος* (*gennaios*) = to produce.] Producing electricity.

đ-lẽc-trở-grăph, *s.*

1. An automatically traced curve, yielding a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.

2. An electrical apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing wall-papers or fabrics.

đ-lẽc-trở-gra-phỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The department

1. The department of knowledge which describes electrical phenomena. As inquiry into the causes of these phenomena generally accompanies such a dissertation, the more common term is *Electrology* (q.v.).

2. The copying of a fine copper or steel engraving by means of an electro-copper deposit.

đ-lẽc-trở-kì-nê't'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to electricity in motion.

đ-lẽc-trở-kì-nê't'-ics, *s.* That branch of science which treats of electricity in motion, and the forces concerned in it.

đ-lẽc-trở-liêr, *s.* A hanging fixture for incandescent lamps. It greatly resembles a gas chandelier, and frequently combines gas and electric-lights.

đ-lẽc-trở-lĩ-thốt'-rĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *lithotripsy*.] Lithotripsy, i.e., the grinding down of urinary calculi, attempted by means of electricity.

đ-lẽc-trở-lôg'-ic, **e-lec-tro'-log-i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of electricity.

đ-lẽc-trở-lĩ-ô-gĩst, *s.* One versed in electrical science.

đ-lẽc-trở-lĩ-ô-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the phenomenon of electricity, and attempts to trace them to their causes.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹs'-a-ble, *a.* [ELECTROLYZABLE.]

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹsê, *v.t.* [ELECTROLYZE.]

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹ'-y-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber, and *λύσις* (*lusis*) = setting free.] The decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity. Electrolysis has risen into an unexpected importance since the employment of powerful electric currents in the movement of trolley cars. The return current from the telegraph wire has long been discharged into the earth without harm, it being too feeble to produce any injurious result. But the powerful currents discharged from electric-car motors, seem likely, by decomposing the water of moist earth, and setting free oxygen and hydrogen, to injure gas and water pipes buried in the earth. This can be avoided only by making a complete metallic return circuit, which the car companies generally are endeavoring to do.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹtê, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *λύσις* (*lusis*) = that may be dissolved; *λύω* (*luō*) = to loose, to dissolve.] The compound in the electrolyzing bath which is decomposed by the electric action.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹt'-ic, **đ-lẽc-trở-lỹt'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *λυτικός* (*lutikos*) = able to loosen or dissolve; *λύω* (*luō*) = to loosen, to dissolve.] Pertaining to electrolysis; caused by the decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

"The following are examples of electrolytic compositions."—Everett: *C. G. & System of Units* (1875), ch. xl, p. 76.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹt'-i-cal-lỹt, *adv.* [Eng. *electrolytical*; *-ly*.] As is done in or by electrolysis (q.v.).

"The Croto lamp possesses theoretic and practical interest. The filament is hollow. The carbon is deposited electrolytically, and is shaped externally somewhat like the Müller carbon."—*Electrician*, Oct. 7, 1882.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *electrolyze*; *-able*.] That may or can be decomposed by an electric current; capable of or liable to electrolyzation.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹz'-a-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electrolyze*; *-ation*.] The act or process of electrolyzing; the state of being electrolyzed.

đ-lẽc-trở-lỹze, *v.t.* [Fr. *électrolyser*; Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber, and *λύω* (*luō*) = future *λύσω* (*lusō*) = to loose, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity whether frictional or dynamic.

đ-lẽc-trở-măg-nê't, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *magnet*.] A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a coil of wire by which the bar is surrounded.

đ-lẽc-trở-măg-nê't'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *magnetic*.] Pertaining to magnetism and to electricity; having magnetism developed by electricity.

"And this is true, whether C and E are expressed in electromagnetic or in electrostatic units."—Everett: *C. G. & System of Units* (1875), chap. xl, p. 66.

electromagnetic-alarm, *s.* An alarm which is brought into action by the closing an electromagnetic circuit. This may be a burglar-alarm in which the opening of a door or window is made to close a circuit mechanically; or it may be a fire-alarm in which the lengthening of a rod or a change in its shape is made to close a circuit. In some cases a column of mercury is expanded by the heat and thus completes the circuit, making the hammer shaft vibrate, and delivering a blow upon the bell.

electromagnetic-attraction, *s.* The mutual attraction of the unlike poles of electro-magnets.

electromagnetic-clock, *s.*

1. A clock of which electricity is the motive power. Of this kind are those of Wheatstone, of Bain, and of Shepherd, that of the last-named inventor being exhibited at the London Exhibition of 1851. In this clock electromagnetism is the sole motor in moving the pendulum, driving the train, and running the striking-works, no weights or auxiliary springs being employed. (*Knight*.)

2. A clock, the pendulum of which is designed to have an electric connection with that of another, so as to make them beat synchronously. Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, carried out such a principle about A.D. 1860. By it all the clocks in a city may be made to keep the same time. (*Knight*.)

electromagnetic-engine, *s.* A machine in which the motive power is derived from electromagnets excited by an ordinary voltaic battery, or by the more modern secondary battery. In Froment's engine, a cylinder furnished with iron bars or armatures, turned in front of the poles of an electromagnet, the current being cut off automatically as each bar passed the poles. Most modern dynamo-machines can be used as motors, and in this capacity can be employed for railways, tramcars, and other services.

electromagnetic-force, *s.*

1. The induction current in an electromagnetic machine.

2. The magnetism which it excites.

3. The attractive force.

4. The lifting power which it possesses (*Ganot*.)

electromagnetic-gyroscope, *s.* A gyroscope in which the operating principle is electromagnetism. One was described to the

electromagnetic-machine, *s.* The same as ELECTROMAGNETIC-ENGINE (q.v.).

electromagnetic-medium, *s.* The medium in which electromagnetic phenomena occur; now regarded as the luminiferous ether.

electromagnetic-radiation, *s.* The sending out from a conductor, in which an oscillating discharge is passing, of electromagnetic waves similar to those of light except that they are of much greater length. [ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY OF LIGHT.]

electromagnetic-regulator, *s.* A device for maintaining an even heat in an apartment, a bath, or a furnace. [THERMOSTAT.] (*Knight*.)

electromagnetic-repulsion, *s.* The mutual repulsion of the like poles of electromagnets.

electromagnetic-solenoid, or helix, *s.* A circuit bent in the form of a helix or solenoid. If an electric current be passed through such a coil it acquires all the properties of a magnet, and is attracted and repelled by other magnets.

electromagnetic-telegraph, *s.* A signalling, writing, printing, or recording apparatus, in which the impulses proceed from a magnetic force developed by voltaic electricity. The principle is that a mass of soft iron is rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a surrounding coil of wire. It differs from the electric telegraph properly considered, and also, specifically, from the magneto-electric telegraph (q.v.). (See also list under TELEGRAPH.)

The earlier electric telegraphs were all what their name implies, and not electromagnetic. [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.] The pioneers in its discovery were Sommering, in 1808, and Prof. Coxe, of Pennsylvania, about the same year. Then followed Oersted, in 1820. In 1832, Prof. Morse began to devote his attention to the subject of telegraphy, and in that year, while on his passage home from Europe, invented the form of telegraph since so well known as "Morse's." A short line worked on his plan was set up in 1835, though it was not until June 20, 1840, that he obtained his first patent. His first idea was to employ chemical agencies for recording the signals, but he subsequently abandoned this for an apparatus which simply marked on strips of paper the dots and dashes composing his alphabet. The paper itself is now generally dispensed with, and the signals read by sound—a practice which conduces to accuracy in transmission, as the ear is found less liable to mistake the duration and succession of sounds than the eye to read a series of marks on paper. In 1840, Wheatstone, whose attention seems to have been drawn to telegraphy about 1834, patented a dial instrument, on which, however, he afterwards adopted several modifications. His first telegraph comprised five pointing needles and as many line wires, requiring the deflection of two of the needles to indicate each letter. The single-needle telegraph of Cook and Wheatstone is caused to indicate letters and figures by means of the deflections to the right or left of a vertical pointer; for instance, the letter A is indicated by two deflections to the left, N by two deflections to the right, I by three consecutive deflections to the right and then one to the left, and so on. This is extensively employed in Great Britain and in India. The same inventors have also contrived a double-needle telegraph on the same plan; but this, as it

bẻl, bẻy; pẻt, jẻw; cat, çell, chorus, çhìn, bench; go, çem; thin, thỉs; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -gion = zhùn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c = bẻl, dẻl

requires two lines of wire, each needle being independent of the other, though greatly increasing the speed with which messages may be transmitted, has not come into general use. Dr. Siemens and others have also made improvements in the electromagnetic telegraph.

electromagnetic theory of light, s. A theory advanced by J. Clerk Maxwell, based on the relations found to exist between the phenomena of light and those of electromagnetism, and the close relations between their velocity of propagation. The theory asserts that light is an electromagnetic phenomenon, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism all being due to certain motions of the ether, such as rotation, oscillation, &c., the effects of which are imparted to matter. This theory has been recently elaborated by Hertz, who has proved that electricity resembles light in being reflected, refracted, &c., under proper conditions, and that when an impulsive discharge is passing through a conductor, ether waves are radiated in all directions in the space surrounding the conductor, these waves being in all respects, except that of length, similar to those of light, their velocity of propagation being equal to that of light.

electromagnetic-units, s. pl. [UNIT.]

electromagnetic watch-clock, s. An apparatus consisting of a magnet, with a recording-dial, clock-works, and a signal-bell; on this run wires, one to each of the banks or other offices under guard where watchmen are employed, whose duty it is to visit each bank at stated times during the night and give signals, which are recorded on the dial of the clock in the fire-alarm office, showing the time that the signal was given from any particular bank or office. If the signal is not given within five minutes after the appointed time, the man on duty at the fire-alarm office communicates with the office of the superintendent of police, and an officer is immediately despatched to the point from which no signal has been sent.

ē-lēc-trō-măg-nēt-īcs, s. [ELECTROMAGNETIC.] The same as ELECTROMAGNETISM (q.v.).

ē-lēc-trō-măg-nē-tism, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *magnetism*.] The science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and the properties or actions of the currents thus evolved. Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, led the way in the discoveries which established the science; Ampère, Faraday, Barlow, Arago, Nobili, and others, followed in his track.

¶ The temporary magnetic moment is proportional to the intensity of the currents. In the case of an iron bar it is proportional to the number of windings. In a magnet it is proportional also to the square root of the diameter of the magnet. In solid and in hollow cylinders of the same diameter it is equal in amount. The attraction of an armature by an electromagnet is proportionate to the square of the intensity of the current, as long as the magnetic moment does not attain its maximum. Two unequally strong electromagnets attract each other with a force proportional to the square of the sum of both currents. For powerful magnets the length of the branches of an electromagnet is without influence on the weight which it can support. (Ganot.)

ē-lēc-trō-măg-nēt-ist, s. One skilled in electro-magnetism.

e-lec-tro-mas-sage, s. The employment of an electric current in massage, or kneading the flesh and muscles.

ē-lēc-trō-mēd-ic-al, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *medical*.] Pertaining to medicine and to electricity; designed to cure diseases by means of electricity.

electromedical-apparatus, s. An instrument for the treatment of diseases by electromagnetism.

ē-lēc-trō-mē-tāl-lūr-gŷ, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *metallurgy*.] The act of precipitating metals from their solutions by the slow action of a galvanic current. The method of doing this was discovered independently by Spence in England, and by Jacobi in St. Petersburg. (Ganot.)

ē-lēc-trōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = amber, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument to measure the amount of an electrical force. In Coulomb's torsion electrometer the force opposed to that of electricity is the resistance to twisting offered by an elastic thread. In Henley's quadrant electrometer the electric force is measured by the amount of repulsion which it produces upon a pith-ball attached to a silk fibre suspended from the centre of a graduated arc. [ELECTROSCOPE.] Sir William Thomson's and Varley's electrometers are the most delicate of all, and are used in reading the insulating power of telegraph-cables. [GALVANOMETER.] The strength of the electric force excited by the rubbing of glass, sulphur, amber, wax, resin, &c., was measured by Gilbert by means of an iron needle (not very small) moving freely on a point, *versorium electricum*, very similar to the apparatus employed by Häüy and Brewster, in trying the electricity excited in different minerals by warmth and friction. Another form of the instrument is Lane's electrometer. Knight, &c.

ē-lēc-trō-mēt'-rī-cal, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *metrical*.] Measuring electric force; pertaining to electrometry.

† ē-lēc-trō-mēt'-rŷ, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The department of science which seeks to measure the intensity of electricity at any time in a particular body. [ELECTROMETER.]

ē-lēc-trō-mō'-tion, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *motion*.] The motion of electricity in its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

ē-lēc-trō-mō'-tīve, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *motive*.] Producing electromotion; producing mechanical effects by means of electric currents.

"Physicists have traced the source of the electromotive force of polarisation to the oxygen and hydrogen deposited in (or on) the platinum plates."—*Electrician*, Oct. 7, 1882.

electromotive-force, s. This term is used to denote that which moves, or tends to move electricity from one place to another. Generally expressed by the letters E.M.F.

electromotive-series, s.

Of the metals in a voltaic couple: Metals so arranged as to have the most electropositive at one end, and the most electronegative at the other. Ohm's Law on the subject—i.e., the law discovered by Ohm—is that the intensity of the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance.

ē-lēc-trō-mō'-tō-graph, s. An apparatus used occasionally as a substitute for an electromagnet, and in one form of telephone. It contains a rotating cylinder of moist chalk on which presses a platinum point, the friction of which is reduced by electrolytic action caused by the passage of an electric current.

ē-lēc-trō-mō'-tōr, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *motor*.] An apparatus actuated by electricity and imparting motion to a machine. [ELECTROMAGNETIC-ENGINE.]

ē-lēc-trō-mūs'-cu-lar, a. Relating to the action of electricity on the muscles, as, an *electromuscular phenomenon*.

• ē-lēc-trōn, s. [Gr. = amber.] The same as ELECTRON (q.v.).

ē-lēc-trō-nēg'-a-tīve, a. & s. [Eng. *electro*, and *negative*.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of being attracted by an electropositive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

B. As subst.: A body which, in electrolysis, passes to the positive pole: an anion.

electronegative-ions, s. The anions, or negative atoms, or atom groups, into which the molecules of an electrolyte are decomposed by electrolysis.

ē-lēc-trō-nome, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law, a regulation.] A measurer of electricity. [ELECTROMETER.]

ē-lēc-trō-pāth'-ŷ, s. The electrical treatment of disease; the employment of electricity as a curative agent.

ē-lēc-trō-phōne, s. [Eng., *electro*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound, a tone, or *φωνεῖν* (*phōneō*) = to sound.]

1. An instrument invented by Dr. Strethill Wright in 1864 for producing sound by electric currents of high tension. [TELEPHONE.]

2. A form of telephonic transmitter which was claimed by its inventor to be specially adapted for telephonic communication through sub-marine cables.

ē-lēc-trō-phōr, ē-lēc-trōpn'-ōr-ūs, s. [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.] An instrument invented by Volta about 1776, for generating electricity by induction. It consisted of a thick disc of resin twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, called the plate, resting on a tin foil called the sole. The plate has a metallic cover, insulated by a glass handle. The resinous plate being excited by rubbing it with a warm and dry flannel, the metallic cover is placed upon it, and a spark of — electricity may be drawn from it; if it then be raised, it affords a spark of + electricity. On replacing the cover and again touching it, it affords another spark of — electricity, and so on. It forms a portable electrifying-machine, and is used as a gas-lighter by developing a spark over the burner, inflaming the issuing gas. There are other forms of the instrument.

ē-lēc-trō-phōre, s. The typical genus of the Electrophoridae (q.v.).

ē-lēc-trō-phōr-i-dæ, s. A family or anguilliform fishes, of the order Plectrospodii. It contains the Electric Eel.

ē-lēc-trō-phō-tōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *photometer*.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of electricity.

ē-lēc-trō-phō-tō-mī-crōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *photomicrography*.] The art of photographing objects as magnified by the microscope by the help of the electric light.

ē-lēc-trō-phŷs-i-ō-lōg'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *physiological*.] Pertaining to electrophysiology.

ē-lēc-trō-phŷs-i-ōl'-ō-gist, s. One skilled in electrophysiology.

ē-lēc-trō-phŷs-i-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Eng. *electro*, and *physiology*.] Physiological results produced by electricity, or vice versa.

ē-lēc-trō-plāte, v.t. & s. [Eng. *electro*, and *plate*.]

A. As verb: To cover with a coating of silver or other metal by means of an electric current.

B. As subs.: Articles covered with silver or other metals by means of electric currents.

ē-lēc-trō-plāt-ēr, s. [Eng. *electroplater*, -er.] One who practises or professes electroplating.

āte, fāt, fāre; amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

đ-lêc-trô-plát-îng, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plating*.] A means of covering a metal or a metallic surface by exposure in a bath of a solution of a metallic salt, which is decomposed by electrolytic action. In 1801 Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich, and in 1801 Woolaston, made discoveries which led the way to electroplating. It was not, however, till 1838 that Mr. Spencer gave it a practical bearing by making casts of coin and casts in intaglio from the matrices thus formed. Professor Jacob, of Dorpat, in Russia, an independent inventor, in the same year also produced much-admired electroplated articles.

The process, briefly described, is as follows: The voltaic current employed is supplied by a constant battery, such as Daniells' or Bunsen's. In the simple form, the galvanic current is produced in the same vessel in which the metallic deposit is effected. The outer vessel of glass, stone-ware, or wood, contains a solution of the metallic salt—say, sulphate of copper. A smaller vessel of unglazed porcelain contains diluted sulphuric acid. A plate of zinc, forming the positive pole, is suspended in the acid solution, and connected with two copper medals by means of a copper wire. Electrolysis ensues, the copper in the solution is deposited on the medal which forms the negative pole, and the strength of the solution is maintained by suspending a bag of crystals of sulphate of copper in the bath. In the compound form, the galvanic current is produced outside the bath containing the solution to be decomposed. In this arrangement a current of any degree of strength may be employed, according to the size and number of cells forming the battery. The moulds are suspended from a metallic rod, opposite to which a plate is hung. Copper, if the solution is a salt of that metal, will serve as a soluble electrode, and will be dissolved in the same ratio as the metal is deposited upon the mould. The battery being charged, the plate is put into communication with the copper pole by a copper wire, and the metallic rod is put into communication with the zinc pole. The voltaic current being passed through the solution of a metal, decomposition takes place; the metal being electropositive attaches itself in a metallic state to the negative pole or to the object attached thereto—a medal, for instance—while the oxygen or other electronegative element seeks the positive pole. For operations on a large scale the dynamo machine is now employed in lieu of a voltaic battery.

đ-lêc-trô-pô-ôu, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *ποιέω* (*poiôō*) = making, pr. par. of *ποίη* (*poiôē*) = to make.]

1. A name applied specially to Bunsen's carbon battery, though applicable to other forms.

2. A liquid composed of potassium dichromate, sulphuric acid, and water, used as the exciting liquid of an electric battery.

đ-lêc-trô-pô-lar, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *polar*.]

Of a conductor: Positively electrified at or on one end or surface, and negatively at or on the other.

đ-lêc-trô-pô-l-î-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *positive*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having a tendency to the negative pole of a magnet or battery.

B. *As subst.*: A body where an electrolysis passes to the negative pole; a cation.

electropositive-ions, *s.* The kathionic, positive atoms, or atom groups, into which the molecules of an electrolyte are decomposed by electrolysis.

đ-lêc-trô-pũc-tũ-ră-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *puncturation*.]

Surg.: A method of treatment by the insertion of needles in the body, and passing a voltaic current between the points.

đ-lêc-trô-pũc-tũ-re, *v.t.* [Eng. *electro*, and *puncture*.]

Surg.: To treat by electropuncture.

đ-lêc-trô-pỹ-rôm-ê-têr, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *pyrometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature by

means of electricity. Such instruments have been devised are not very satisfactory in practice. Pouillet's, described by Ganot, is one of the best known. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1883), Professor Tait indicated a means by which he hoped to construct a serviceable instrument. His experiments lead to the assumption that by means of the metals iridium and ruthenium a standard thermo-electric couple might be constituted. "I shall have at last found that which I have long searched for, a definite standard for comparing very high temperatures, such as furnaces, &c., for which at present we have no suitable instruments." (Prof. Tait, as above.)

đ-lêc-trô-rê-cêp-tive, *a.* Utilizing an electric current, as by a telegraphic wire, or an electric light or motor.

đ-lêc-trô-scope, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν* (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.] An instrument for detecting electrical excitation. It consists of a glass jar with a wooden bottom, a brass wire passing through the cork, and surmounted by a ball of the same metal; to the lower end of the wire are gummed two depending strips of gold-leaf. The test of the electric condition of a body is to bring a small ball suspended from a filament of silk against the body, and then apply the same ball to the knob of the electroscope. The presence of electricity will be shown by the divergence of the leaves, which, being similarly electrified, will repel each other. A rod of glass or of sealing-wax rubbed and applied to the knob will determine if the previous excitation was positive or negative. The dry-pile electroscope consisted of a gold-leaf suspended between two balls, and Grove improved on this by insulating the gold-leaf between two surfaces and charging it at the same time by an electrified rod. [ELECTROMETER.]

đ-lêc-trô-scôp-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electroscop(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to an electroscope; performed by means of an electroscope,

đ-lêc-trô-stăt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *static*.] Pertaining to electricity in a state of rest.

† Electrostatic unit of electricity:

"In the C. G. S. system, the electrostatic unit of electricity is accordingly that quantity which would repel an equal quantity at the distance of one centimetre with a force of one dyne."—*Seebeck: The C. G. S. System of Units* (London, 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

electrostatic-field, *s.* The region of electrostatic force which surrounds a charged body.

electrostatic-leakage, *s.* The gradual dissipation of a charge owing to imperfect insulation of the conductor.

electrostatic lines of force, *s.* Lines of force produced in the vicinity of a charged body by the presence of the charge. These lines pass through dielectrics and affect more distant electrics; how is not known.

electrostatic-units, *s.* Units based on the force exerted between two quantities of static electricity; as units of quantity, potential, &c.

đ-lêc-trô-stăt-ics, *s.* [ELECTROSTATIC.] The science which treats of electricity in a state of rest as distinguished from Electrodynamics, in which the electricity is in a state of motion. The distinction is analogous to that between hydrostatics and hydraulics.

đ-lêc-trô-têch'-nĩc, *a.* Relating to the industrial application of electricity.

đ-lêc-trô-têch'-nĩcs, *s.* The science of the methods by which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

đ-lêc-trô-têl-ê-grăph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *telegraphic*.] Pertaining or relating to the electric telegraph. [TELEGRAPH.]

đ-lêc-trô-tê-lêg'-ră-phỹ, *s.* Telegraphy by means of electricity.

đ-lêc-trô-thăn-ă'-sia, *s.* Death by electricity, either legal or accidental.

đ-lêc-trô-thêr-măn-cỹ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *θερμαννῖς* (*thermānōis*) = heating.] The department of electricity which treats of the effect of an electric current on the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

đ-lêc-trô-thêr-mô't-ic, *a.* Pertaining to heat generated by electricity.

đ-lêc-trô-thăn-ỹ, *s.* Same as *Electrothanasia* (q.v.).

đ-lêc-trô-tĩnt, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *int*.] A mode of engraving in which the design is drawn on a copper plate with an acid-resisting varnish. By the electro-bath a reverse is obtained, and from this copies are printed. The process may be adapted to relief or to plate printing.

đ-lêc-trô-tĩnt-ĩng, *s.* The method of producing an electroint.

đ-lêc-trô-tôme, *s.* A device for breaking an electric circuit—usually automatic.

đ-lêc-trô-tôn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tonic*.] Pertaining to electric tension.

electrotonic-state, *s.*

Elect.: The latent state of a conductor while it is being subjected to the action of an electric current.

đ-lêc-trô-tôn-ĩze, *v.t.* To alter the normal action of a muscle or nerve by electricity.

đ-lêc-trô-tôn-ôis, *a.*

1. Relating to electric tension.

2. Caused by or due to electrotonus.

đ-lêc-trô-tôn-ũs, *s.* The change induced in a nerve or muscle by electric action.

đ-lêc-trô-type, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a figure, an image, *τυπτε* (*typtō*) = to strike.]

1. The act or process of producing copies of medals, woodcuts, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original.

2. A copy, usually in copper, of a form of type. A page of the type is covered with wax, which is driven into the interstices by powerful pressure. The face of the wax-mould is covered with plumbago to give it a conducting surface to which the metal will adhere. The positive pole of a battery is attached to the mould, and the negative to a copper plate, and both are plunged into a bath of sulphate of copper in solution. The copper is deposited on the face of the mould in a thin film, which increases in thickness as the process continues. The shell having attained the thickness of a stout sheet of paper, the mould is removed from the bath, the shell detached, and strengthened by a backing of type-metal. This process is called backing-up. As type-metal will not readily adhere to copper, the back of the shell is coated with tin, and the shell is then placed face downwards on a plate, by which it is suspended over a bath of molten type-metal. When it has attained the requisite heat, a quantity of the metal is dipped up and floated over the back of the shell. When cold, the plate is reduced to an even thickness by a planing-machine. For printing, it is mounted on a wooden backing. Another mode of obtaining electrotype plates from a letter-press form is by a mould of gutta-percha, brushed with graphite and immersed in the electroplating bath. Gutta-percha is also used for obtaining intaglio moulds and then cameo impressions from woodcuts, for printing. [ELECTROPLATING.]

đ-lêc-trô-type, *v.t. & i.* [ELECTROTYPE, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To take copies of by electrotype.

B. Intrans.: To practise the art of electrotyping.

đ-lêc-trô-tỹp-êr, *s.* One who follows the occupation of electrotyping.

đ-lêc-trô-tỹp-ic, *a.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to electrotype; produced by means of electrotype.

đ-lêc-trô-tỹp-ĩst, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; -ist.] One who practises or is skilled in the art of electrotyping.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shũn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhũn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shũs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêi**, **dêi**.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-tỹp-y, a. [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; *y*.] The art or process of producing copies by electrotype.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-tỹ-põ-grãph-ĩc, a. [Eng. *electrotypographic*.] Pertaining to printing by electricity.

electrotypographic-machine, s. An apparatus invented by Fontaine, a French barrister, for printing short legal documents, &c. The letters of the alphabet are arranged around two horizontal discs, one above the other, and surmounted by a third disc which has notches corresponding to the types below. A bar in the centre is caused to press upon the notch representing any particular letter, which is, by electromagnetic action, caused to drop and leave its impression on a sheet of paper wound upon a roller beneath, then returning to its place. When the whole has been printed, an impression is transferred to a lithographic stone, from which any number of copies may be taken.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-vẽc'-tion, s. Osmose aided by electricity.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-vĩt'-al, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *vital*.] Derived from or dependent upon vital processes. Used of currents believed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-vĩt'-ãl-ĩsm, s. The theory of neuro-electric action.

ẽ-lẽc-trẽ-võl-tã-ĩc, a. [Eng. *electro*, and *voltic*.] Pertaining to voltaic electricity. Duchenne's electrovoltaic apparatus was designed to send currents for medical purposes through portions of the human body.

ẽ-lẽc-trũm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ẽλεκτρον* (*ẽlektron*).]

1. Mineralogy:

(1) Amber.

(2) The same as 2. (q.v.). Dana calls it Argenteriferous gold.

2. *Metal*. An alloy of gold and silver, containing from twenty to fifty per cent. of silver. Its colour is lighter and its specific gravity less than gold. It is found native, and was used by the ancient Greeks for coinage.

ẽ-lẽc-tũ-ar-y, *let-u-a-riẽ, s. [Low Lat. *electuarium*, *electuarium*, perhaps for *elinctarium*, from *clingo* = to lick away, and so a medicine which dissolves in the mouth.]

Phar. A form of medicine compounded of powders and conserves of the consistence of honey.

"We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them."—Boyle.

ẽ-lẽc-tõ-nẽ, s. [Gr. *ẽλεδώνη* (*ẽledõnẽ*), *ẽλεδώνη* (*ẽledõnẽ*) = a kind of polypus. (Aristotle.)]

Zool. A genus of Cephalopods, family Octopodidæ. Two species are known, one (*Eledone cirrhosa*) British. (Forbes & Hanley.)

***ẽ-lẽc-mõs'-ỹn-ar-ĩ-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *elemosynary*; *-ly*.] By way of charity; in a charitable manner; charitably.

ẽ-lẽc-mõs'-ỹn-ã-rỹ, *e-lẽc-mos-in-ary, a. & s. [Low Lat. *elemosynarius* = an almsman; Gr. *ẽλεημοσύνη* (*ẽleẽmosunẽ*) = alms (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Given or done by way of alms or charity. "He had done many several *elemosynary* cures amongst them."—Boyle's Works, v. 704.

2. Relating to charity or alms; established for the distribution of alms or charity; devoted to charitable purposes.

"The *elemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed."—Blackstone's Comment., bk. 1, ch. 18.

3. Supported by or living upon alms or charity.

B. As substantiv:

1. One who dispenses alms. "*Elemosynary*, an almsman, or one that gives alms."—Blount: Glossographia.

2. One who subsists on charity or alms: a dependant.

"Living as an *elemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation."—South: Sermons, III, ser. 1.

ẽl'-ẽ-gãncẽ, *ẽl'-ẽ-gãnc-ỹ, s. [Fr. *ẽlegance*; Lat. *ẽlegantia*, from *ẽlegans* = neat, elegant; Sp. *ẽlegancia*; Ital. *ẽleganza*.] [ELEGANT.]

1. The state or quality of being elegant; a state of beauty arising from perfect proportion and propriety of the parts, and an absence of anything likely to cause a sensation of discord or want of harmony; symmetry.

"Tell me no more of legs and feet,
Where grace and elegance meet."
Cotton: On Mrs. Anne King.

2. Refinement, polish. (Used of language, style, manners, &c.)

"My plain, homely words
Have not that grace that elegance finds."
Drayton: Owl.

3. Anything which is elegant; that which pleases by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts.

"My comparisons in gardening are altogether Pin-daric, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer elegancies of art."—Spectator.

ẽl'-ẽ-gãnt, *el-e-gãnt, a. [Fr. *ẽlegant*, from Lat. *ẽlegans*, from *e* = ex = out, and *lego* = to choose; Sp. & Ital. *ẽlegante*.] [ELECT.]

I. Of persons:

*1. Capable of choosing, selecting, or discriminating with nicety, judgment, and taste.

"For now I see thou art exact of taste,
And elegant of sapience no small part."
Milton: P. L., l. 1,017, 1,018.

2. Nice, sensible to beauty or propriety.

3. Giving rise to a feeling or sensation of pleasure by the perfect propriety, elegance, or gracefulness of manners, language, or style; polished: as an *elegant* speaker.

II. Of things:

1. Pleasing to the eye by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts; free from anything calculated to give rise to a sensation of discord or want of harmony; characterized by elegance, grace, or fine taste.

2. Polished, refined, graceful; free from awkwardness or coarseness: as *elegant* manners.

3. Polished or refined in language, style, and thought.

"As for the oration itself, as it is most learned, so it is most *elegant*."—Gardiner: Of True Obedience; Pref. of D. Bonar.

4. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; characterized by neatness, delicacy, and ingenuity: as an *elegant* chess problem.

5. Excellent.

¶ For the difference between *elegant* and *graceful*, see GRACEFUL.

ẽl'-ẽ-gãnt-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *elegant*; *-ly*.] In an elegant manner; with taste, elegance, propriety, or grace.

"He delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language."—Watton: Life of Wotton.

ẽ-lẽ-gĩ-ãc, *ẽ-lẽ-gĩ-ãck, a. & s. [Low Lat. *ẽlegiacus*, from *ẽlegia* = an elegy (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to elegies; used in the composition of elegies; as, *ẽlegiac* verse.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; sad, mournful, plaintive.

"Let *ẽlegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes."
Gay: Trivia.

B. As subst.: A style of verse commonly used by the Greeks and Romans in writing elegies; it consists of couplets of alternate hexameters and pentameters. It was sometimes applied to any distich, even of two hexameters.

"His Latin *ẽlegiacs* are pure."—Watton: History of English Poetry.

***ẽl'-ẽ-gĩ-ãc-ãl, a.** [Eng. *ẽlegiac*; *-al*.] The same as ELEGIAC (q.v.).

ẽl'-ẽ-gĩ-ãm'-bĩc, a. [Eng. *ẽlegy*, and *tambic*.] A term applied to a kind of verse used by Horace.

***ẽl'-ẽ-gĩ-ãst, s.** [Eng. *ẽlegy*; *-ast*.] A writer of elegies; an *ẽlegist*.

"The great fault of these *ẽlegists* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain."—Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield, ch. xvii.

***ẽl'-ẽ-gĩc, *ẽl'-ẽ-gĩc, a.** [Eng. *ẽleg(y)*; *-ick*.] Elegiac.

***ẽ-lẽ-gĩ-õg'-rã-phẽr, s.** [Gr. *ẽλεγεσγράφος* (*ẽlegeĩstografos*), from *ẽlegĩa* (*ẽlegĩa*) = all elegy, and *γράφος* (*grãphos*) = to write.] A writer of elegies; an *ẽlegist*.

"Elegigrapher, one who writes mournful songs."—Cockeram.

***ẽ-lẽ-gĩ-õus, a.** [Eng. *ẽleg(y)*; *-ous*.] Lamenting, melancholy.

"If your *ẽlegious* breath should hap to roaze
A happy tear, close harr'ning in his eye."
Quarles: Emblema.

***ẽl'-ẽ-gĩẽ, v.t. & t.** [Eng. *ẽleg(y)*; *-ise* = *-ize*.]

1. *Trans.*: To write an elegy upon; to lament in elegies.

"Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who taught to *ẽlegize* his rage."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. *Intrans.*: To lament as in an elegy.

"I perhaps should have *ẽlegized* on for a page or two farther."—Napole: Letters, l. 322.

ẽl'-ẽ-gĩst, s. [Eng. *ẽleg(y)*; *-ist*.] A writer or composer of elegies.

"Our *ẽlegist* and the chroniclers impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France."—Watton: History of English Poetry, l. 108.

ẽ-lẽ-gĩt, s. [Lat. = he has chosen, 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *ẽligo* = to choose.]

Law:

1. A writ of execution after judgment issuing from the court where the record or other proceedings upon it are grounded, and addressed to the sheriff, who by virtue of it gives to the judgment creditor possession of the debtor's lands, to be by him enjoyed until his debt and damages are fully paid.

"The fourth species of execution is by the writ of *ẽlegit*, so called because it is in the choice or election of the plaintiff whether he will sue out this writ or one of the former writs of *capias* or *fiat facias*, by which the defendant's goods and chattels are not sold, but only appraised; and all of them, except oxen and beasts of the plough, are delivered to the plaintiff, at such reasonable appraisement and price, in part of satisfaction of his debt. If the goods are not sufficient, then his lands are also delivered to the plaintiff; to hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be paid, or till the defendant's interest be expired; as, till the death of the defendant, if he be tenant for life or in tail. During this period the plaintiff is called tenant by *ẽlegit*. This execution, or seizing of lands by *ẽlegit*, is of no high a nature, that after it the body of the defendant cannot be taken; but if execution can only be had of the goods, because there are no lands, and such goods are not sufficient to pay the debt, a *capias ad satisfaciendum* may then be had after the *ẽlegit*; for such *ẽlegit* is in this case no more in effect than a *fiat facias*. So that body and goods may be taken in execution, or land and goods; but not body and land too, upon any judgment between subject and subject in the course of the common law."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. III, ch. 16.

2. The title to estate by *ẽlegit*.

ẽl'-ẽ-gỹ, *el-e-gĩe, s. [O. Fr. *ẽlegie*, from Lat. *ẽlegia*, from Gr. *ẽλεγĩa* (*ẽlegĩa*) = an elegy; originally neut. pl. of *ẽλεγεĩον* (*ẽlegĩon*) = a distich consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, from *ẽλεγος* (*ẽlegos*) = a lament.]

1. A lament, a funeral song or ode; originally applied to one written in elegiac verse.

2. Any funeral lament; a dirge.

"Thy strings mine *ẽlegy* shall thrill,
My harp alone!"—Scott: Rokeby, v. 18.

3. A poem written in a mournful or serious style.

"He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *ẽlegies* upon hawthorns, all, forsooth, defying the name of Rosalind."—Shakspeare: As You Like It, l. 2.

4. Any poem written in elegiac verse.

ẽl'-ẽ-mẽnt, s. [Fr. *ẽlẽment*, from Lat. *ẽlementum* = a first principle: a word of uncertain origin, but perhaps from the same root as *aliment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ẽlemento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One of the first or constituent principles of which anything consists or is compounded; one of the fundamental parts or principles by the combination or segregation of which anything is composed, or upon which its constitution is based.

"The *ẽlements* be those original things *vũmũxt* and uncomponde of whose temperance and mixture all other thũges hũvũge corpũral substance, be compũctũ."—Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth, bk. 1.

(2) (Pl.): Earth, air, fire, and water, the so-called elements of which our world is composed.

(3) The air, the sky, the winds.

"My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *ẽlements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort."
Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra, III, 2.

(4) Any ingredient or constituent part.

"In whom so mixed the *ẽlements* all lay,
That none to us could so'r'ũignly impute."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. III.

(5) The world, the universe.

"The *ẽlements* shall burn with fervent heat."
Peter III, 10.

(6) The proper or natural habitat of any creature, as water of fish.

ẽate, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pine, pĩt, sire, sir, marine; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre. unite, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. ẽ, ẽ = ẽ; ey = ẽ. qu = ẽ.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The proper or natrual sphere of any person; the state of life or action most suited to any person.

"They shew that they are out of their element, and that logic is none of their talent."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

(2) (Pl.) The first rudiments or elementary principles of any science or art.

"Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first elements of letters."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

(3) A datum, quantity, value, or other matter necessary to be taken into consideration in making any calculation, or coming to any conclusion.

* (4) One of the fundamental sources of activity or moving causes in nature or life.

"All subsists by elemental strife,
And passions are the elements of life."
Pope: Essay on Man, l. 109, 110.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [Elements of an orbit].

2. *Chem.:* An element is a substance which has not yet been resolved into a more simple form of matter, nor obtained by the union of other elementary substances. It has been stated that at high temperatures certain of the elements have been decomposed, as shown by certain spectroscopic phenomena, but the constituents have not been separated from each other. The number of elementary substances is not known, as certain of the earth-metals have not been obtained in a pure state. The substances which require further investigation before their claims as elements are admitted are marked with an asterisk (*). The Elements have been divided into Metallic and Non-metallic elements (q.v.), but this division is not clearly defined, as arsenic, antimony, and others, are on the border line. Hydrogen should be regarded as a metal. Following Mendeleeff, they are classed also according to their atomicity. They form remarkable series of three elements in which the atomic weight of the middle element is almost half the weight of the sum of the other two elements, and its properties chemical and physical are intermediate; as, Cl 35.4, Br 80, I 126.5; S 32, Se 79, Te 125; Li 7, Na 23, K 39; K 39, Rb 85, Cs 133; Ca 40, Sr 87.5, Ba 137; Mg 24, Zn 65, Cd 112; Al 27, Ga 70, In 113.4. Other elements having similar properties have their atomic weights nearly the same; as, Ni 58.6, Co 58.6, Fe 56, Mn 55, Cr 52; Ce 140, La 140; Pt 194.4, Ir 192.5, Os 195; Rh 104, Ru 104, Pd 106. Certain elements form the chief part of nature. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are the chief constituents of all organic matter; water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Rocks are composed chiefly of oxides of silicon, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, sodium, and potassium combined with each other, or with carbonic acid. Sodium chloride occurs in large quantities in seawater; phosphate and carbonate of calcium form the framework or skeleton of animals. Metals occur native or as carbonates, oxides, and sulphides. But some of the rarer elements occur very widely diffused; thus iron generally contains a trace of vanadium; clay, especially that of Gault, traces of lithium. Many mineral springs contain Cesium and Rubidium in minute quantities. Traces of rare metals in the soil may often be detected if some of the plants growing therein be burnt and their ashes examined.

The following is a list of the elements and their symbols and atomic weights:—

ELEMENT.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.
Aluminium	Al	27.0
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	120.0
Arsenic	As	75.0
Barium	Ba	137.0
Beryllium (Glucinum)	Be	9.0
Bismuth	Bi	208.0
Boron	B	11.0
Bromine	Br	80.0
Cadmium	Cd	112.0
Cæsium	Cs	133.0
Calcium	Ca	40.0
Carbon	C	12.0
Cerium	Ce	140.0
Chlorine	Cl	35.4
Chromium	Cr	52.0
Cobalt	Co	58.6
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63.5
* Davyum	Dv	
* Decipium	Dp	139.0
Didymium	Di	142.0
Erbium	E	168.0
Fluorine	F	19.0
Gallium	Ga	70.0
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Gold (Aurum)	Au	196.5

ELEMENT.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.
Hydrogen	H	1.0
Indium	In	113.4
Iodine	I	126.5
Iridium	Ir	192.5
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	56.0
Lanthanum	La	138.0
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	206.4
Lithium	Li	7.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.0
Manganese	Mn	55.0
Mercury (Hydragyrum)	Hg	200.0
Molybdaum	Mo	96.0
Nickel	Ni	58.6
Niobium	Nb	94.0
Nitrogen	N	14.0
Osmium	Os	195.0
Oxygen	O	16.0
Palladium	Pd	106.0
Phosphorus	P	31.0
* Philpittum	Pp	142.5
Platinum	Pt	194.4
Potassium (Kalium)	K	39.0
Rhodium	Rh	104.0
Rubidium	Rb	85.0
Ruthenium	Ru	100.5
Samarium	Sa	150.0
Scandium	Sc	44.0
Selenium	Se	79.0
Silicon	Si	28.0
Silver (Argentum)	Ag	108.0
Sodium (Natrium)	Na	23.0
Strontium	Sr	87.5
Sulphur	S	32.0
Tantalum	Ta	182.0
Tellurium	Te	127.0
* Terbium	Tr	147.0
Thallium	Tl	204.0
Thorium	Th	232.0
* Thulium	Tu	169.0
Tin (Stannum)	Sa	118.0
Titanium	Ti	48.0
Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	183.5
Uranium	U	240.0
Vanadium	V	51.0
Ytterbium	Yb	173.0
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	65.0
Zirconium	Zr	90.0

The following elements are gases at ordinary temperature: Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, and Fluorine; and two are liquids, Bromine and Mercury. For other properties of the elements, see ATOMICITY, ATOMIC WEIGHT, ATOMIC THEORY, ATOMIC HEAT, &c.

"The combinations of metallic elements among themselves are distinguished by the general term alloys, and those of mercury as amalgams."—*Grubham: Chemistry* (2nd ed., vol. I, p. 115.

3. *Eccles. (Pl.):* The bread and wine used in the Holy Eucharist.

4. *Elect.:* Elements in binary compounds are divided into electropositive and electronegative. The former separated at the positive pole are electronegative, and those at the negative are electropositive.

5. *Math.:* If we suppose a surface to be generated by a right line moving according to some fixed law, every position of the moving line is called an element. The term is also applied to an infinitely small particle of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered.

¶ *Elements of an orbit:*

Astron.: Those quantities the determination of which define the path or orbit of a planet, a comet, or other celestial body, thus enabling the observer to determine the exact position of such body at any past or future time.

"Mentime Dr. Copeland has computed from Mr. Chandler's elements an ephemeris of the comet for midnight at Greenwich."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

* *El'-ē-mēnt, v.t.* [ELEMENT, s.]

1. To compound of elements.

"As all else, being elemented too.
Love sometimes would contemplate, sometimes do."
Donne: Love's Growth.

2. To constitute; to form an element or first principle of.

"Dull subnary lovers' love
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it."
Donne: A Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

ēl'-ē-mēn'-tal, a. [Eng. element; -al.]

1. Produced by or amongst elements or first principles; pertaining to the four elements of which the world was supposed to be composed.

"The furious elemental war."
Thomson: Summer, 800.

2. Arising from first principles; natural, innate.

"Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is, by elemental contrariety, occult form, or so much as elemental repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood."—*Browne.*

* 3. Pertaining to the elements or first principles of any art or science; elementary, rudimentary.

"All the elemental rules
Of oration, and of the schools."
Cawthorn: Wit & Learning.

* *ēl'-ē-mēn-tāl'-ī-tŷ, s.* [Eng. elemental; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being elemental or elementary.

"By this I hope the elementality (that is, the universality) of destruction, or dispragement (or what else you will call this mal dire), is out of disputa."—*Whitlock: Memoirs of the English, p. 456.*

2. Combination of principles or ingredients.

ēl'-ē-mēn-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. elemental; -ly.] In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally.

* *ēl'-ē-mēn'-tar, a.* [ELEMENTARY,] Elementary, primary.

"What thing occasioned the showers of rayne
Of fyre elemental in his supreme apete."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

ēl'-ē-mēn'-tar-i-nēss, s. [Eng. elementary; -ness.] The quality or state of being elementary; primary, rudimentary.

* *ēl'-ē-mēn-tār'-ī-tŷ, s.* [Eng. elementary(y); -ity.] The quality or state of being elementary; elementariness.

"There is a very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of elementarity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. II, ch. I.*

ēl'-ē-mēn'-tar-y, a. [Lat. *elementarius*, from *elementum*; Fr. *élémentaire*; Ital. *elementario*.]

1. Consisting of only one element, principle, or constituent part; uncompounded, uncombined, primary, simple.

"All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple elementary water."—*Ray: On the Creation, pt. I.*

2. Rudimentary, rudimental.

"Such a pedantick abuse of elementary principles as would have disgraced boys at school."—*Burke: On the Army Estimates.*

3. Treating of, discussing, explaining, or teaching the elements or first principles of any science or art.

elementary-analysis, s.

Chem.: Analysis designed to ascertain of what elements or simple substances a compound is composed. It is more generally called Ultimate Analysis.

elementary-organisms, s. pl.

Anat.: A name proposed by Brücke for animal cells destitute of envelope. It has not come into general use.

elementary-organs, s. pl.

Bot.: The cells from which all plants are developed. [CELL, Bot.]

elementary-schools, s. pl. Schools for teaching the first elements of knowledge; primary schools. [SCHOOL.]

elementary-substances, s. pl. The same as ELEMENTS, *Chem.* (q.v.)

* *ēl'-ē-mēn-tā'-tion, s.* [Eng. element; -ation.] Instruction in the elements or first principles.

ēl'-ē-mēnt'-ēd, a. [Eng. element; -ed.] Composed or consisting of elements; compounded of elements or first principles.

ēl'-ē-mēnts, s. pl. [ELEMENT, s.]

ēl'-ē-mī, s. [Fr. *élémi*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *elemi*, from either a native American or an Oriental word.]

1. *Bot.:* Gum resins derived from various trees. The American or Brazilian elemi is from *Icica icariba*, the Mexican from *Elaphrium elemiferum*, and the Eastern or Mailla from *Canarium commune*.

2. *Comm.:* A brownish yellow resin, from a species of elemi, used to mix with spirit and turpentine varnishes to prevent their cracking as they dry. Distilled with water it yields a transparent colourless oil, which boils at 166°.

3. *Phar.:* Elemi has an odour like fennel, and a bitter aromatic taste. It is used to form *Unguentum Elemi*, ointment of elemi, which is applied as a topical stimulant.

ēl'-ē-mine, ēl'-ē-min, s. [Eng., &c. *elemi* (q.v.); -ine (Chem).]

Chem. C₁₀H₁₂O. The transparent colourless oil distilled from elemi resin.

ē-lēnch, * e-lenche, s. [Lat. *elenchus*; Gr. *ἐλέγχος* (*elengchos*), from *ἐλέγχομαι* (*elengchō*) = to refute, to prove, to argue.]

I. *Logic:*

1. A syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself.

2. A fallacious argument; a sophism

"She will have her *elenche*.
To cut off any fallacy I can hope
To put upon her."

Massinger: Emperor of the East, II. 1.

3. The refutation of an opponent by arguing.

II. *Antiq.*: A kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

* *ē-lēn'-chic*, * *ē-lēn'-chī-cal*, *a.* [Eng. *elench*; *-ic*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to an elench; of the nature of an elench.

* *ē-lēn'-chī-cal-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *elenchical*; *-ly*.] By means of an elench.

* *ē-lēn'-chize*, *v.i.* [Eng. *elench*; *-ize*.] To argue, to dispute.

"Hear him problematize . . . or syllogize, *elenchize*."
—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, II. 2.

* *ē-lēnch'-tic*, * *ē-lēnch'-tic-al*, *a.* [Eng. *elench*; *t* connective; suff. *-ic*, and *-ical*.] Serving to convict, refute, or contradict.

"This is of two kinds, *diadecto* and *elenchico*."—*Wulkins: Ecclesiastes*, p. 9.

* *ē-lēn'-chīs*, *s.* [ELENCHE.]

* *ē-lēnch'-tīc*, *s.* [ELENCHTIC.]

* *elendisch*, *a.* [A.S. *ellende*.] Foreign, strange.

* *elenge*, *a.* [A.S. *ellende* = foreign.] Sad, mournful, cheerless, dull.

"Povert is this, although it seeme *elenge*.
Possessoun that no wight will challenge."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,751, 6,752.

* *e-lenge-nesse*, *s.* [Eng. *elenge*; *-ness*.] Sadness, grief, care, trouble.

* *ē-l-ōch'-ar-is*, *s.* [Gr. *ἔλος* (*helos*), *ἔλεος* (*heleos*) = a marsh, and *χαρὶς* (*charis*) = favour . . . favour felt; *χαῖρον* (*chairōn*) = to rejoice.]

Bot.: Spike-rush. A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpeæ. About 118 species are known, very widely distributed. The most common is *Eleocharis palustris*, the Creeping Spike-rush, which has a stout creeping rootstock, with many tufts of leaves and stems, four to six bristles; compressed fruit. It is found in North America, in Britain and on the continent of Europe, in Northern Africa, Northern Asia, and Northern India.

* *ē-l-ōt*, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A kind of apple.

* *ē-l-ōt'-ra-gūs*, *s.* [Gr. *ἔλος* (*helos*), *ἔλεος* (*heleos*) = a marsh, and *τράγος* (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes. *Eleotragus arundinaceus* is the Riet-Boc (Reed-buck) of Southern Africa.

* *ē-l-phant*, *s. & a.* [Dan. Ger. & Prov. *elephant*; Fr. *éléphant*; Sw. *elefant*; Dut. *olifant*; Port. *elephante*; Sp. & Ital. *elefante*; Lat. *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*), also *elephantus*; Gr. *ἐλέphas* (*elephas*), genit. *ἐλεφαντος* (*elephantos*); in Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar is the elephant's tusk, ivory only; in Herodotus and Aristotle = the animal. Cf. Heb. *פָּלֶשׁ* (*eleph*) = an ox.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A horn of ivory. (*King Alysander*, I, 182.) [See etym.]

2. The animal described under II. 1 (q.v.).

* 3. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

"High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall *Cæsar's* Indian war behold."
—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Georgic* III. 41, 42

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: The name given to the only two species of elephants still living—viz., *Elephas indicus*, the Indian or Asiatic; and *E. africanus*, the African elephant. The molars of the former are $\frac{3}{4}$ with undulating bands of enamel; those of the latter $\frac{3}{4}$, their crowns with lozenge-shaped ridges of enamel. The Asiatic elephant is, moreover, the larger of the two. The head is oblong, the forehead concave, the ears somewhat large, the hind feet with four hoofs. Its ordinary height is about ten feet. It inhabits India and other parts of Southern Asia, and the Eastern Islands. Whilst remaining wild in the jungles of India it has been largely domesticated in that land, every petty Indian potentate possessing a few or many of them. The Anglo-Indians mount on their backs when hunting for tigers, besides occasionally using them

to ride upon in journeys, or more largely to carry burdens. The Indian God Ganesh, or Ganesa, the patron of wisdom, has evidently been suggested at first by the sagacity of the *E. indicus*. The African elephant has a round head, convex forehead, very large ears, and the hind feet with only three hoofs. It is smaller than the Asiatic species. It is found throughout a great part of Africa. This seems to have been the species known to the Greeks and Romans. When first brought into the battle-field against the latter people, by Pyrrhus, it inspired some terror. This was, however, ultimately dissipated when it was seen how easily they could be driven by men through the amphitheatre at the imperial games.

2. *Her.*: [Order of the Elephant].

3. *Bot.*: A kind of Scabious. (Wright.)

4. *Paper*: A size of drawing-paper measuring twenty-eight by twenty-three inches, and weighing seventy-two pounds to the ream. A flat writing-paper of about the same dimensions.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, derived from, or in any way connected with or resembling the elephant.

¶ (1) *Order of the Elephant*: A Danish Order of knighthood, originally religious, but secularised by Christian V., in 1693.

(2) *Sea elephant*: The Bottle-nosed Seal. [CYSTOPHORA.]

elephant-apple, s.

Bot.: A tree, *Feronia elephantum*, which grows in India. It is of the Orange tribe, and is large and handsome, with pinnate leaves and a large grey fruit with a very hard rind.

elephant-bed, s.

Geol.: A bed or stratum at Brighton, noted for the abundant remains of fossil elephants. The name was given by Mantell.

elephant-beetle, s.

Entom.: Either of two large lamellicorn beetles from West Africa. They are—(1) *Goliathus giganteus*, (2) *G. cacticus*.

elephant-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Callorhynchus antarctica*. [CALLO-RYNCHUS.]

elephant hawk-moth, s.

Entom.: *Metopius Elpenor*. Upper wings olive-brown, inclining to olive-green, with purple tinged rose-red markings, a white margin and spot, and a red fringe. Under wings dusky at the base, and reddish-purple posteriorly, with a pure white fringe. This is the most common hawk-moth in Britain; it is found also on the Continent. The caterpillar feeds on the Willow-herbs (*Epilobium*), the vine, &c.

¶ *Small Elephant Hawk-moth*:

Entom.: *Metopius porcellus*. It is the smallest species of the genus in Britain, being usually but twenty lines long. Fore wings usually black and purple; hinder ones black anteriorly, purple posteriorly, with yellow between; body rose-coloured or purple. The caterpillar feeds chiefly on *Epilobium angustifolium*. Found near London, &c.

* *elephant-paper*, *s.* The same as ELEPHANT, II. 4.

elephant-shrew, s.

1. *Sing.*: *Macroscellus typicus*. [2.]

2. *Pl.*: The Macroscelidæ, a family of Insectivorous Mammals, having a proboscis suggesting that of the elephant, except in its minute size. They are from Africa.

elephant's-ear, s.

Bot.: The English name of the genus *Begonia*.

elephant's-foot, s.

Botany:

1. *Testudinaria Elephantipes*.

2. The genus *Elephantopus* (q.v.).

elephant's-tusk, s.

1. *Lit.*: The tusk of an elephant. It is a genuine incisor tooth.

2. The shell of *Dentalium arcuatum*, or that mollusc itself.

* *ē-l-phant'-ta*, *s.* [From the island of that name.] For def. see extract.

"The termination of the rainy season on this side India is usually proclaimed by a tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the *Elephanta*, and caused by the commencement of the Madras monsoon. For some days previous to this final crash the atmosphere is charged with electricity, and the heavy thunder-clouds, which apparently form directly over the island of Elephanta, roll onwards to expend themselves in one terrific storm, which bears its name."—*Life in Bombay* (London, 1852), p. 194.

* *ē-l-phant'-ti-āc*, *a.* [Eng. *elephanti*(asis); *-ac*.]

Med.: Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis; suffering from elephantiasis.

* *ē-l-phant'-ti-a-sis*, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις* (*elephantiasis*) = a cutaneous disease, especially prevalent in Egypt, so called from its likeness to an elephant's hide. (*Liddell & Scott*.)]

Med.: Two distinct diseases were long confounded under this term, the Grecian and the Arabian Elephantiasis.

(1) Grecian or Greek Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), Tubercular Elephantiasis. It is characterized by the breaking-out over the face, ears, or limbs of reddish or dark tubercles from the size of a split-pea to that of a large nut; the skin becomes thickened, wrinkled, and of diminished sensibility. It is ultimately fatal. It is common in India, where two forms of it occur, in Arabia, Africa, Madeira, and the West Indies, as also in Norway and Iceland. [LEPROSY.]

(2) Arabian Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Arabum*), called also Elephant Leg, and locally in Ceylon Galle Leg, on the Indian peninsula Cochín Leg, and in the West Indies Barbadoes Leg, or sometimes Yam Leg. It consists, according to Dr. Musgrave, of a migratory inflammation of the lymphatic system, and may affect various organs, especially the legs. Rhazes, an Arabian physician, described it about A.D. 850. In the East it is common on the south-west coast of Ceylon, in Cochín, Malabar, also in Japan, Egypt, and parts of Abyssinia. Its chief locality in the western world is Barbadoes, where at first it was limited to the negroes, but in 1706 began to attack also the Creoles. Its causes are unknown.

* *ē-l-phant'-ti-dæ*, *s.pl.* [Lat. *elephas*, genit. *elephantis*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Mammals, the typical one of the order Proboscidea (q.v.). In addition to *Elephas*, it contains the extinct genus *Mastodon*, distinguished from the former by the shape of the crown of its teeth. [ELEPHANT, MASTODON.]

* *ē-l-phant'-tine*, *a.* [Lat. *elephantinus*; Gr. *ἐλεφαντινος* (*elephantinos*); Fr. *éléphantin*.] [ELEPHANT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant.

* 2. Made of ivory.

"Chaste *elephantine* bone."

Jones: Enchanted Fruit.

II. *Fig.*: Huge, immense; as, A person of elephantine proportions.

"Beneath his overshadowing orb of hat,
And ample fence of *elephantine* nose."
—*J. Phillips: Cerealia*.

B. *Rom. Antiq.*: An epithet applied to certain tablets or books in which the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, &c., were registered, so called from being made of ivory.

* *ē-l-phant'-toid*, *ē-l-phant'-toid'-al*, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεφαντώδης* (*elephantōdēs*) = like an elephant, from *ἐλέphas* (*elephas*), genit. *ἐλεφαντος* (*elephantos*) = an elephant, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; Eng. & C. suff. *-al*.] Resembling an elephant, elephant-like.

* *ē-l-phant'-tō'-pē-æ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elephantopus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

* *ē-l-phant'-tō-pūs*, *s.* [Gr. *ἐλεφαντόπους* (*elephantopus*) = ivory-footed, but now used for "shaped like an elephant's foot": *ἐλέphas* (*elephas*), genit. *ἐλεφαντος* (*elephantos*) = an elephant, and *πούς* (*pous*) = foot.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, the typical one of the sub-tribe Elephantopææ. About twelve species are known. *Elephantopus scaber* is a plant about a foot high, with heads

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, ūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

of pale red flowers. It is common in India. The natives of Malabar use a decoction of it as a remedy in dysuria.

ĕl-ĕ-phās, s. [Lat. & Gr.] [ELEPHANT.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family *Elephantidae*. The incisive teeth are two; they are enormously developed, and are what are popularly called tusks. The molars vary in the different species; they have vertical and transverse laminae springing from the bottom of the jaw transversely forward; the nose is elongated into a trunk, the multifarious motions and operations of which, from lifting a cannon to picking up a pin, are produced, according to Cuvier, by the action of nearly 40,000 muscles; mammae two, tail rather short, penicillate at the end; five toes to all the feet. There are but two living species known. [ELEPHANT.]

2. *Palæont.*: The oldest stratum in which the genus has as yet been found is the Siwalik formation of India, which is Upper Miocene. By the time of the Pliocene they were scattered over the world. In Malta there were two of pigmy size—*Elephas melitensis*, the Donkey elephant, and *E. falconeri*, the former four and a half, the latter two and a half to three feet high. *E. antiquus* abounded in the Post-pliocene of Southern Europe; whilst *E. primigenius*, the Mammoth, was a northern and even arctic form, being adapted to bear cold by its long shaggy hair. [MAMMOTH.]

ĕ-lĕt-tār-ĭ-a, s. [From one of its native names, which in the Mahratta country are *ela*, *atum*, *cheddy*, *elachee*, *elah*, and *eldorah* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceae, akin to *Amonum*, except that the tube of the corolla is filiform and the anther naked. *Elettaria Cardamomum* furnishes the small Cardamoms, called also the Malabar Cardamoms, of commerce. *E. major* is said to produce the Ceylon Cardamoms. [CARDAMOM.]

ĕ-leū-sī-nē, s. [From Eleusis in Attica.] [ELEUSINIAN.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Chloraeae. *Eleusine coracana*, called in the West of India Natchnee, Nagla, Ragee, and Mand, forms a principal article of diet among the hill people of the Western Ghats, in India. It is cultivated also in Japan. *E. stricta* is also used for food. In Demara a decoction of *E. indica* is prescribed in infantile convulsions.

ĕ-leū-sīn-ĭ-an, a. [Gr. Ἐλευσίς, *Eleusis* (Eleusis, Eleusin), a city in Attica, where were celebrated the mysteries of Ceres or Demeter.] Of or pertaining to Eleusis: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries.

Eleusinian-mysteries, s. pl.

Greek Myth.: Mysteries annually celebrated in the month of September, at Eleusis, in honour of Ceres. They were of great antiquity, and continued till the invasion of Alaric I., in A.D. 396.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ĭ-a, s. & a. [See def.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: One of the Bahama Islands.

B. As adj.: (See the compound).

Eleutheria bark, s.

Bot.: The bark of *Croton Eleutheria*, so named from growing on the island of the same name. It yields Cascarella (q.v.).

ĕ-leū-thēr-ĭ-an, a. [Gr. ἐλευθέριος (*eleutheros*) = free.] Delivering, saving.

"Eleutherian Jove will bless their flight."

Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-mā-nī-āc, s. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and *mania* (mania) = madness.] A madness for freedom.

"Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*."—

Carlyle: French Revolution, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-mā-nī-āc, a. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and Eng. *maniac*.] Mad for freedom.

"*Eleutheromania* philosophorum grows ever more clamorous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. v.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-pĕt-ā-loūs, a. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (Of a corolla): Having the petals distinct—i.e., in no way cohering together; apopetalous, polypetalous.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-phŷl-loūs, a. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (Of a perianth): Consisting of distinct portions, in no way cohering together; apophyllous, polyphyllous.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-pō-mī, s. pl. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and *πίμα* (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A name given to Chondropterygii, or the first order of Cuvier's cartilaginous fishes, those designated in Griffith's *Cuvier* by the circumlocution Chondropterygii with free gills. It contains the Sturgeons. [ACIPENSEE.]

ĕ-leū-thēr-ō-sĕp-ā-loūs, a. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot. (Of the calyx): Having the sepals distinct instead of cohering; aposepalous, polysepalous.

ĕ-leū-thēr-ūr-ūs, s. [Gr. ἐλευθέρος (*eleutheros*) = free, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda, Frugivorous Bats. *Eleutherus ægyptiacus* is sculptured on the Egyptian monuments.

ĕl-ĕ-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo* = to lift up; *e* = out, up, and *levo* = to make light, to lift; *levis* = light; Fr. *élever*; Ital. *elevare*; Sp. *elevar*.]

* 1. To make light of.

"Withal he forgot not to *elevate* as much as he could the fame of the aforesaid unhappy field fought, saying that if all had been true there would have been tressengers coming thick one after another upon their flight to bring fresh tidings thereof."—*P. Holland: Surgery*, p. 1, 199.

2. To lift, to raise up from a lower to a higher place or position.

"This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss."—*Woodward*.

3. To raise or exalt in position, rank, or dignity.

4. To raise, to make higher or londer: as, To *elevate* the voice.

5. To raise with high or great conceptions; to refine, to improve, to raise in character or sentiment.

"And I am conscious of affecting thoughts And dear remembrances, whose presence sooths Or *elevates* the mind, intent to weigh The good and evil of our mortal state."—*Wordsworth: Recluse*.

6. To excite, to elate, to animate.

"A little *elevated* With the assurance of my future fortune."—*Massinger: Parliament of Love*, ii. 1.

7. To make excited with drink; to intoxicate slightly.

¶ For the difference between *elevate* and *lift*, see *LIFT*.

ĕl-ĕ-vāte, *ĕl-ĕ-vat, a. [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*.]

1. Raised.

"As many degrees as thy pool is *elevat*."—*Chaucer: Astrolobe*, p. 32.

2. Elevated, raised, high.

"In a region *elevate* and high."

Drayton: Baron's Wars, bk. i.

ĕl-ĕ-vāt-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [ELEVATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lifted or raised up; set on high or above others; exalted: as, an *elevated* position or dignity.

2. Raised, made louder.

"Your *elevated* voice goes through the brain."—*Cowper: Conversation* 323.

3. Slightly intoxicated with drink; excited.

"He is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

II. *Her.*: Applied to the wings of a bird, which are expanded and upright.

elevated-battery, s. A battery which has its whole parapet elevated above the natural surface of the ground; to procure the mass of earth required, a ditch is usually dug directly in front of the parapet.

elevated-oven, s. An oven whose baking-chamber is situated above that plate of the stove in which are the holes for the pots and kettles.

elevated-railway, s. A railway with an elevated line of rails. Any railroad supported on a continuous viaduct may be said to be an elevated railway, but the term has

lately received a rather more limited application. It is now particularly applied to city



ELEVATED RAILWAY

railroads of which the line of rails is so elevated as not to materially infringe upon the street area.

ĕl-ĕ-vāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ELEVATE, v.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of lifting up, raising, or exalting; elevation.

elevating-block, s. A tackle-block used in elevating hay or bales, where, after the object has been raised to a given height, the block is required to travel along to a position above where the load is to be deposited. The track-rope passes through the case under the locomotive pulleys. The draft-rope leading from the hay-fork to the train passes between the lower pulley and the stop. The cord running over the pulley in the rear operates the stop that, rigidly connecting the draft to the track-rope above, arrests its progress in either direction. It is managed by a depending check-rope, which is grasped by a man on the barn or warehouse floor. (*Knight*.)

elevating-clutch, s. Designed to attach a clutch to an elevated beam in a barn, as a means of suspension for the tackle of a horse hay-fork, and to detach the clutch therefrom when required. It has two arms attached to a handle of any suitable length, and arranged to engage the jaws of the clutch to hold them open until the beam is grasped, or to uncloset them when required. (*Knight*.)

elevating-screw, s. A screw beneath the breech of a piece of ordnance, to give the elevation or vertical direction to the piece. In field-pieces it is bedded in the stock immediately under the base-ring of the gun, which rests on the top of the screw. The latter is turned by four handles. In theodolites and other geodetical and astronomical instruments a similar contrivance is used for levelling the instrument. (*Knight*.)

ĕl-ĕ-vā'-tion, s. [Lat. *elevatio*, from *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo* = to lift up; Fr. *élévation*; Sp. *elevación*; Ital. *elevazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of elevating, lifting up, or raising to a higher place or position.

"The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle."—*Woodward*.

2. The state of being elevated, lifted up, or raised.

3. The act of raising, promoting, or exalting to a higher state, position, or dignity.

4. The state of being raised or exalted to a higher state, position, or dignity.

"One of the most severe trials to which the head and heart of man can be put is great and rapid *elevation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. An elevated position or ground; a height, an altitude.

6. A position of high honour, rank, or dignity.

"Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties."—*Locke*.

7. The act of raising, refining, or improving the mind, manners, character, style, &c.

8. A state of refinement or exaltation of the mind, &c., by noble conceptions.

"There must be some *elevation* of soul in a man who loves the society of which he is a member and the leader whom he follows with a love stronger than the love of life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, qell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ɿ -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -şious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

9. Dignity or refinement of language or style.

"His style was . . . so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little elevation."—Wotton.

10. The act of raising or lifting up the heart in prayer.

"All which different elevations of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer."—Hooker: *Eccelesiastical Polity*.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture, Drawing, &c.:

(1) A side or end view of an object or representation on a perpendicular plane.

(2) An end or side view of a building or machine drawn according to the actual width and height of its parts without reference to perspective.

2. *Astron.*: The arc of a vertical circle intercepted between an object and the horizon; the altitude or height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

"Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern elevation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. *Dialling*: The angle of the gnomon with its base.

4. *Geol.*: The upheaval of the land in any region or district by an earthquake commotion or by other agency, as has been alleged to be the case on the coast of Sweden, though Lord Selkirk in 1806 somewhat modified previous views on the subject. [IGNEOUS.]

5. *Gunnery*: The angle of the line of fire with the plane of the horizon.

6. *Trig. Surv.*: The altitude or height of any object or point above the surface of the earth; the angle of elevation (q.v.).

* 7. *Astrol.*: A certain pre-eminence of one Planet above another; or, A concurrence of Two to a certain Act, wherein one being Stronger is carried above the Weaker, and does alter and depress its Nature and Influence. (Mozon.)

¶ (1) Angle of elevation:

Trig. Surv.: The angle formed by two straight lines drawn in the same vertical plane, the one from the observer's eye to the highest point of an object, the other parallel to the horizon.

(2) Elevation of the Host:

Roman Catholic Church: The part of the mass in which the celebrant raises the Host above his head to be adored by the people.

(3) Valley of elevation:

Geol.: A valley produced by the elevation of strata so as to constitute an anticlinal, cracked or fissured at the top so as to produce a ravine or narrow valley. If excavated mainly by water or ice, it is not properly a valley of elevation.

elevation-crater, s. & a. A term used chiefly in the subjoined compound.

Elevation-crater theory: [CRATER].

ēl-ē-vāt-ōr, s. [Low Lat. *elevator*; Fr. *élevateur*; Ital. *elevatore*, from Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo* = to elevate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which elevates, raises, or lifts up.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body, as the lip, the eye, &c.

2. Machinery:

(1) An apparatus for hoisting or elevating



ELEVATOR.

persons or goods from one level to another. The word elevator is used in the United States

to indicate all kinds of lifting machines, except those of the character of cranes, derricks, &c. They are largely used in the tall buildings now coming into use, to carry passengers from floor to floor. In this form they are known in Britain as lifts (q.v.). Elevators are also much used for transferring grain from a car, the hold of a ship, &c., to an elevated hopper, whence it is discharged by spouts, as needed. They are also used in flour mills to carry the wheat to the upper story, where it is cleaned, and for various other purposes in the mill. Elevators are also used in many other machines for raising small objects or materials, such as the tailings in a thrashing-machine or clover-huller. They are also used in elevating bricks mortar, &c., in building.

2. *Grain-trade*: A building specially constructed for elevating, storing, and loading grain into cars or vessels. These structures are very capacious both as to the capacity for handling and storing, but the construction is very simple. An elevator-leg, so called, reaches into the bin or cellar into which the contents of the waggon or cars are discharged. A strong belt, carrying a series of buckets, travels over a drum at the lower end and also over one at the upper end, where the buckets tip over and discharge into the upper bin. This has valved spouts, which direct the contents into either one of the deep bins. The floors of these bins are over the tracks, and valves in the floor allow the contents of the bins to be discharged into cars or canal-boats, which are brought beneath. In unloading from ships, the leg is a pivoted, adjustable piece, which is first raised to obtain the necessary height, brought over the hatchway, and lowered thereto. In practice the grain is discharged into the hopper of a weighing-machine gauged exactly for one hundred bushels; by pulling on a valve the contents are sent by a spout to the bin, the valve closed, the elevating resumed, and so on. Seven thousand bushels an hour are thus weighed. (Knight.)

3. *Surgical*: An instrument employed in raising portions of bone which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan. The common elevator is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone to be raised. The elevator of Louis has a screw peg united to the bridge by a kind of pivot. Pettit's elevator is a straight lever, except at the very point, where it is slightly curved. The triploid elevator consists of three branches united in one common trunk. The elevator is one of the instruments of the trephine case. A curved instrument for operating upon depressed portions of the skull was disinterred at Pompeii, 1819, by Dr. Cavenke of St. Petersburg. (Knight.)

elevator-bucket, s. One of the grain-cups on the travelling-belt of the elevator.

ēl-ē-vāt-ōr-y, a. & s. [Eng. *elevator*; -y.]

A. As adj.: Tending or having the power to lift or raise.

"The *elevator* effect of such dislocating movements."—Lytel: *Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xxvi.

B. As substantive:

Surg.: The same as ELEVATOR, II. 4.

* **ē-lē-ve, s.** [Fr. *élève*.] A pupil.

"He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *élèves*."—Lord Chesterfield: *Characters*.

ē-lēv-en, *en-lev-en, *cnd-lev-ene, *el-leve, *el-ev-ene, a. & s. [A.S. *endlyufon*, where the *d* is excrement, and *en* = *ān* = one; also the *-on* is a dat. pl. suff.; hence the base is *ān-luf* or *ān-lif*; cf. Goth. *ain-lif*; Icel. *ellifu*, *ellifu*; Du. *elf*; Da. *ellev*; Sw. *elva*; O. H. Ger. *einlif*; Ger. *elf*, *elf*. (Skeat.)]

A. As adj.: Ten with one added.

"And withhilde hym half a yere and *ellev* dayes."—P. Floorman, p. 5a.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

The sum of ten with one added.

2. A symbol representing the sum of eleven units, as xi. or li.

3. (Spec.): A term applied to the Apostles, after the defection of Judas.

"But Peter standing up with the *ellev*, lifted up his voice."—Acts ii. 14.

II. *Cricket*: The eleven men selected to play for any particular side or club in a match.

¶ Eleven-o'clock:

Bot.: A lily, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. So called from its not "waking up and opening its eyes till eleven o'clock in the day." (Prior, in *Britten & Holland*.)

ē-lēv-en-th, *endlefte, *endleve, *el-leventhe, a. & s. [A.S. *endlyfta*, *endlefte*; Da. *elleve*; Sw. & Ger. *elfte*; Du. *elfde*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That next in order after the tenth

"In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel."—Raleigh: *History of the World*.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *Mus.*: Of or pertaining to the interval of an octave and a fourth.

B. As substantive:

1. *Arith.*: One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven.

2. *Mus.*: The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. (Statner & Barrett.)

ēlf, *elfe, *elve (pl. **elven*, **elvene*, *elves*), s. [A.S. *elf*; Da. *alf*; Icel. *álfr*; O. H. Ger. *alf*; Sw. & Ger. *elf*.]

1. A little sprite, supposed to inhabit wild and desolate places, and in various ways to exercise a mysterious power over man; a fairy, a goblin.

"I speke of many hundred yeres ago,
But now can no man see non *elves* mo."—Chaucer: *G. T.*, 6455.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a devil, a demon, an imp.

3. A stupid person, an oaf.

"I do not rhyme to that dull *elf*,
Who cannot image to himself."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 22.

4. A dwarf, a diminutive person; a pet name for a child.

¶ *Elves* were supposed greatly to envy the privileges acquired by Christian initiation; and they gave to those mortals who had fallen into their power a certain precedence, founded upon this advantageous distinction. Many legends are told of their eagerness to obtain for their offspring the prerogatives of Christianity.

elf-arrow, s. One of the flint arrow-heads commonly used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and still in use amongst some tribes, as the Esquimaux, the American Indians, &c. They were so called from being popularly supposed to be shot by fairies. [ELF-BOLT, ELF-SHOT.]

elf-bolt, s. The same as ELF-ARROW (q.v.).

elf-bore, s. A hole in a piece of wood out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven.

* **elf-cake, s.** An affection of the side, supposed, no doubt, to be produced by the agency of the fairies.

"To help the hardness of the side, call'd the *elf-cake*—Take the root of gladiol, make powder thereof, give the diseased party half a spoonful to drink in white wine; or let him eat thereof so much in his potage at a time, and it will help him."—Lupton's *Thousand Noble Things*. (Nares.)

elf-child, s. A changeling; a child supposed to be left by fairies in exchange for one taken away by them.

elf-cup, s. The name of small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall, believed to be the work of elves.

elf-dart, s. The same as ELF-ARROW (q.v.).

elf-dock, *elf-docke, s.

Bot.: *Inula Helentium*.

elf-fire, s. The *ignis fatuus*, or Jack of Lantern.

elf-land, s. The region of elves or fairies; fairyland.

"The horns of *elf-land* faintly blowing."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iii. 357.

elf-lock, s. A knot of hair twisted by elves; twisted knots or locks of hair.

"His plaited hair in *elf-locks* spread
Around his bare and matted head."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***elf-locked**, ***elfe-lockt**, *a.* Having elf-locks or tangled hair.

"The elf-locks tarry all her snakes had shed."
Stapleton: Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-mill, *s.* The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch. This is also called the Chackie-mill.

elf-shot, *s.*

1. The same as **ELF-ARROW** (q.v.).

"Elf-shot, i.e., the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1769), p. 115.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

"That the sickness of William Black was an elf-shot."—*Gleivill: Saddingismus Triumphans*, p. 398; *Trial of Scotch Witches*.

***elf**, *v.t.* [**ELF**, *s.*] To twist or entangle hair in knots in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

"My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket me lousie, elf all my hair in knots."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

***elfe**, *s.* [**ELF**, *s.*]

elfe-queene, *s.* The queen of the elves.

†**elf-in**, *s.* & *a.* [*For elf-en, from elf, with adj. suff. -en, as in gold-en, &c.*]

A. As substantive:

1. An elf; a fairy. (Spenser, who coined the word, applies it to his knight.

"He was an elfin, born of noble state."
Spenser: F. Q. II. i. 4.

2. A little urchin, a roguish child.

"[Sbe] in those elfin ears would oft deplore
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed."
Shenstone: Schoolmistress, st. xv.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with fairies; elfish.

"They gleam through Spenser's elfin dream."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.).

elfin-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

"Who come here to chase the deer,
Beloved of our Elfyn Queen."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

†**elf-ish**, *a.* [*Eng. elf; -ish.*]

1. Like an elf; of the nature of an elf.

"Here besyde an elfish knyght
Has taken my lord in fyghte."
Sir Guy, in Warton: Hist. Eng. Poet., l. 5.

2. Proceeding from or caused by elves.

"In Chaucer's Tale of the Chanon Yeman, chymistry is termed an elfish art, that is, taught, or conducted by spirits."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, l. 169.

†**elf-kin**, *s.* [*Eng. elf; and dimin. suff. -kin.*]
A little elf.

†**elf-wört**, *s.* [*Eng. elf, and suff. wört.*]
Bot.: Inula Helenium.

†**el-ī-as-ite**, *s.* [Named from the *Elias* mine, Joachimsthal, where it occurs; -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A subtranslucent or opaque mineral occurring in shapeless masses. Hardness, 3·3–4·5; sp. gr., 4–5. There are two varieties: (1) *Eliasite* proper: Of reddish-brown colour, hyacinth-red on the edges, streak yellow or orange; (2) *Pittinite*: Colour black, streak olive-green. Both are closely akin to *Grennrite* (q.v.). *The Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of *Pitchblende* (q.v.).

†**el-īc-īt**, ***el-īc-īte**, *v.t. & i.* [*Lat. elicitus*, *pa. par. of elicio* = to draw out; *e* = out, and *lacio* = to entice, to allure.]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw out, to extract, to educate.

"Divers particles of matter and spirits derived and elicited from the plant or animal."—*Bate: Origin of Mankind*, p. 76.

2. To ascertain by reasoning and observation; to deduce.

"By bringing reason to bear upon observation, the astronomer has been able out of the 'mystic dance' to elicit their order and their real paths."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

3. To ascertain or bring to light by enquiry and questioning.

B. Intrans.: To ascertain, to find out, to discover, to deduce.

***el-īc-īt**, ***el-īc-īte**, *a.* [*Lat. elicitus*, *pa. par. of elicio*.] Brought into act or real existence; open, evident.

"The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 2.

***el-īc-ī-tāte**, *v.t.* [*Eng. elicit; -ate.*] To elicit, to discover, to deduce.

"Thus may a skilful man his truth elicitate."
More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 41.

***el-īc-ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. elicitat(e); -ion.*]
The act or process of eliciting, drawing out, or educing.

"That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object."—*Brankmil.*

†**el-īc-ī-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [*ELICIT*, *v.*]

†**el-īc-īt-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*ELICIT*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of drawing out, deducing, or ascertaining.

***el-īde**, *v.t.* [*Lat. elido*, from *e* = out, and *lEDO* = to dash, to hurt.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To crush, to break in pieces, to destroy utterly.

"We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is elided."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. IV., § 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To quash.

"And gif they might and had comperit, they waid hane elidit and stayit the samyn to have bene put to noy proutounn."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1597 (1816), p. 126.

2. *Gram.*: To cut off or suppress the last syllable by elision.

***e-lie**, ***e-lye**, *v.t.* [*OH. v.*] To anoint.

"He seyle elye him with ele." *Shoreham*, p. 41.

***el-ī-gent**, *s.* [*Lat. eligens*, *pa. par. of eligo* = to choose, to elect.]. An elector.

"The eligents, who make the king by their vote."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, II. (Davies).

***el-īght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [*ALIGHT*.] To alight, to dismount.

"As soon as he brought the horse backe again and had elighted down."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 225.

†**el-ī-g-ī-bīl-ī-tē**, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *eligibilitas*, from *eligibilis* = eligible (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or fit to be chosen; the state of being preferable.

"If there be no certain invariable rule of eligibility, it were better to get simplicity, if certainty is not to be had."—*Burke: Motion on the Middlesex Election*.

2. The quality or state of being eligible or capable for being chosen to any office or position; the position of being legally qualified for any office.

†**el-ī-g-ī-ble**, *a.* [*Fr. eligible*, from Low Lat. *eligibilis*, from Lat. *eligo* = to choose: *e* = out, and *lego* = to 'choose; Ital. *eligibile*.] [*ELECT.*]

1. Fit or deserving to be chosen; worthy of choice, preferable.

"Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an eligible theme."
Cosper: Annus Memorabilis (1789).

2. Desirable, suitable.

"I have nothing eligible or profitable to suggest."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxx.

3. Fit or qualified to be chosen to any office or position; legally qualified or capable for election or appointment. (Generally followed by *for* before the office or position.)

†Crabb thus discriminates between *eligible* and *preferable*: "*Eligible* or fit to be elected, and *preferable* to be preferred, serve as epithets in the sense of choose and prefer: what is *eligible* is desirable in itself, what is *preferable* is more desirable than another. There may be many *eligible* situations out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable*. Of persons, however, we say rather that they are *eligible* to an office than *preferable*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

†**el-ī-g-ī-ble-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. eligible; -ness.*]
The quality or state of being eligible; eligibility.

†**el-ī-g-ī-bly**, *adv.* [*Eng. eligib(ly); -ly.*] In a manner deserving or fit to be chosen or preferred; suitably, desirably.

***el-ī-ke**, *a.* [*ALIKE*.] Like, similar.

"That the elike letter of naturalitie be grantit."—*Acts Mary*, 1553 (ed. 1814), p. 507.

***el-ī-māte**, *v.t.* [*Lat. elimo*; *e* = out, fully, and *lima* = a file.]. To polish, to render smooth.

†**el-īm-ī-nant**, *s.* [*Lat. eliminans*, *pr. par. of elimino*.] [*ELIMINATE*.]

Math.: The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also **RESULTANT** (q.v.).

†**el-īm-ī-nāte**, *v.t.* [*Lat. eliminatus*, *pa. par. of elimino* = to put out from the threshold, to publish: *e* = out, and *limen* (genit. *liminis*) = a threshold: *Fr. éliminer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Literally:

(1) To thrust, put or cast forth out of doors. (*Blount.*)

(2) To pass over the threshold; to pass beyond.

"Lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And near eliminat'st thy door."
Lowell: Lucan. Poeth. (of the Snail), p. 14.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To set free from confinement, to set at large, to discharge.

"Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplored."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 500, 591.

(2) To discharge, to throw off, to vent.

* (3) To publish abroad. (*Blount.*)

(4) To get rid of, to clear away.

"To discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering and accumulating."—*Lowth: Isaiah* (Prelim. Disc.).

(5) To leave out of an argument or consideration; to set aside, to pass over.

* (6) To obtain by eliminating; to elicit, to deduce, to deduce, to infer.

"Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully eliminated by others."—*O. W. Holmes: Webster*.

II. Algebra:

1. To cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. To combine several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities.

†**el-īm-ī-nā-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. élimination*, from Lat. *eliminatus*, *pa. par. of elimino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of expelling or thrusting out of doors; expulsion, ejection.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting, as by the pores.

(2) The act of leaving out of an argument or consideration; a passing over or by as of no account; a setting aside as unimportant.

(3) The act of eliciting, deducing, or inferring.

II. Algebra:

1. Causing a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; removing a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. The operation of combining several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations, containing a less number of unknown quantities.

***el-īn-guāte** (*gu* as *gw*), *v.t.* [*Lat. elinguatus*, *pa. par. of elingo* = to deprive of the tongue; *e* = out, and *lingua* = the tongue.]. To deprive of the tongue. It was an old punishment in English law.

"The Diu'll that Diu'll elinguate for his doome."
Durie: Holy Roode, p. 14.

***el-īn-guā-tion** (*gu* as *gw*), *s.* [*Eng. elinguat(e); -ion.*] The act of punishment by cutting out the tongue.

***el-īn-guā** (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [*Lat. elinguis*; *e* = out, and *lingua* = the tongue.]. Not having the power of speech; tongue-tied.

***el-liqua-mēt** (*liqua* as *lik-wa*), *s.* [*Lat. eliquamen*, from *eliquo* = to strain or drain.]. A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish by pressure.

†**el-ī-quā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. eliquatio*, from *eliquo* = to liquify, strain out; *e* = out, and *liquo* = to make liquid, to melt.].

Chem.: An operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from another which is less fusible—namely, by the application of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the former but not the latter. Thus, argentiferous copper is melted with lead, and the alloy is cast into discs, which are subjected to a gradually increasing heat; the silver in com-

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-elan, **-tian** = **shən**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŭn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhŭn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

bination with the lead melts, while an alloy of lead and copper remains in the solid state. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

ē-lī'-gion, s. [Lat. *elisio*, from *elisus*, pa. par. of *elido* = to strike out; *e* = out, and *lido* = to dash; Fr. *élision*; Sp. *elision*; Ital. *elisione*.] [ELIDE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"Nor prattle I less that circumstance, By modern poets called *elision*."

Swift: *Dean's Answer to Sheridan*.

2. Fig.: A cutting apart or asunder; a division or separation of parts.

"To make some admiration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or concussion of the air, than an *elision* or section of the same."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.* (cent. iii.), §187.

II. Gram.: The cutting off or suppressing of a vowel at the end of a syllable for the sake of the rhythm; as, th' attempt.

ē-lī'-gōr, s. [Fr. *éliseur* = a chooser, from *éliser* = to choose.]

Law: One of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury, when, from the sheriff's being interested in a suit, he is himself disabled from so doing.

"If the sheriff be not an indifferent person, as if he be a party to the suit, or be related by either blood or affinity to either of the parties, he is not then trusted to return the jury, but the precept is directed to the coroners, who in this, as in many other instances, are the substitutes of the sheriff, to execute process when he is deemed an improper person. If any exception lies to the coroners, the precept shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or two persons of the county named by the court, and sworn. And these two, who are called *elisors*, or *elitors*, shall indifferently name the jury, and the return is final: no challenge being allowed to their array."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

***e-lite, *e-lyte, v.i.** [O. Fr. *eslit*, pa. par. of *eslire* = to elect (q.v.).] To elect, to choose.

"One Creusa that Eneas afterwards *elit* to wed."—*Destruction of Troy*, l. 490.

ē-lī'te, *e-lyte, s. [O. Fr.]

*1. A choice.

"The pape at his dome ther *elites* quassed don."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 202.

2. A choice or select body or number; the pick, the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

*3. A term applied to one elected to a bishopric. (Scott.)

***ē-lī'x, v.t.** [Lat. *elizo* = to boil thoroughly.] [ELIXATE.] To extract, to elixate.

"The purest *elized* juice of rich concept."—Marston. (Webster.)

***ē-lī'x-āte, v.t.** [Lat. *elizatus*, pa. par. of *elizo* = to boil thoroughly, from *elirus* = sodden; *e* = out, fully, and *lix* = iye or ashes.] To boil, to seethe, to extract by boiling.

***ē-lī'x-ā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *elizatus*, pa. par. of *elizo*.] [ELIXATE.]

1. The act or process of boiling or stewing anything.

"The egg expling less in the *elization* or boiling."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

2. The act or process of digestion.

"*Elization* is the seething of meat in the stomach by the aid natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot."—Burton: *Anal. of Melancholy*, p. 20.

ē-lī'x-ir, *e-lex-ir, s. [Arab. *el ikṣēr* = the philosopher's stone.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The philosopher's stone.

"A nay, let be, the philosophers ston, *Elxir* cleped, we seken fast eche on; For had we him, than were we wiser know."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 16,380-2.

2. The quintessence or refined extract of anything.

"In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elxir* of worldly delight."—South: *Sermons*, v. i., ser. 2.

3. Any cordial or invigorating substance or essence.

"What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth *elxir* pure."—Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 606, 607.

II. Technically:

*1. Alchemy:

(1) The liquor with which alchemists hoped to transmute metals.

(2) A potion or draught for prolonging life.

*2. Medical:

(1) A tincture with more than one base.

(2) A compound tincture or medicine composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form.

¶ Elixir of love:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A decoction of the seeds of the plant described under (2). It is made in Amboyna.

(2) *Bot.*: *Grammatophyllum speciosum*, a fine orchid from Java and the adjacent islands. It seems to be deleterious, if not even absolutely poisonous, as many of the orchids are.

***ē-lī'x-ir, *ē-lī'x-ēr, v.t. & i.** [ELIXIR, s.]

A. Trans.: To compound as an elixir.

"In giving this *elized* medicine."—*Lovelace: To Capt. H. Lovelace*.

B. Intrans.: To prepare elixirs; to practise with elixirs.

"Thou hast so spirited, *elxir'd*, we Conceive there is a noble alchemy. That's turning of this gold to something more Precious than gold, we never knew before."—*Lovelace: To the Genius of Mr. John Hall*.

***ē-lī'x-iv-i-āte, v.t.** [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and Eng. *lixivate* (q.v.).] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly.

"These ashes, being carefully *elxiviated*, afforded five scruples of white fixed salt."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 746.

***ē-lī'x-iv-i-ā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and Eng. *lixivation* (q.v.).] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

"Examining these substances . . . by calcination, *elxivization*, and vitrification."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 800.

ē-lī'z-ā-bēth'-an, a. [Eng. proper name *Elizabeth*, and adj. suff. -an.] Of or pertaining to Queen Elizabeth, or her time.

Elizabethan-architecture, s. That style of architecture which prevailed in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and followed immediately on the Tudor style. It is a mixed style, combining debased forms of the Gothic and Italian styles. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Dutch architects were in vogue in England in consequence of religious and political sympathies, and their peculiarities of taste got interwoven into this style, which gradually lapsed into what became known as the Jacobean. It is also sometimes known as the English Renaissance. English buildings in this style are, as a rule, distinguished by



ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE.

capricious treatment of forms, and generally exhibit a deficiency in that grace and dignity, both in details and ensemble, which lend a charm to Italian structures in the same style. There is much similarity, at least in the treatment of details, to the later German Renaissance. The usual Rococo Renaissance forms also occur in it, as, for instance, the quadrant-shaped gables curving alternately inwards and outwards, as also pilasters and columns intersected by quoins and bands, and various grotesque and debased forms. Enriched quoins are also freely used at angles and joints. The chimneys are tall, the windows large and deeply embayed, and the parapets, window-heads, &c., freely ornamented. For ornamentation festoons, cornucopias, garlands, heads of dolphins, satyrs, lions, and masks are of frequent occurrence.

ēlk, s. [Icel. *elgr*; Sw. *elg*; O. H. Ger. *elaho*; M. H. Ger. *elch*; Lat. *alces*; Gr. *ἄλκη* (*alkē*); Sansc. *riṣhya* = a kind of antelope.]

1. *Zool.*: The Moose or Moose Deer, the Cervus *alces* of Linnaeus, now called *Alces palmatus*, one of the family Cervidae. It is a clumsily proportioned animal with very large

broad antlers, with points along their outer edges, a long narrow head, small eyes, long hairy ears, a large mane, the throat with long hair, a rounded body, long legs, and a short tail. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is hunted for its flesh, which is prized for the table, while the skin may be tanned into good leather.

2. *Palæont.*: It has been found in the peat bogs of Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Scotland. A specimen has occurred at Walthamstow, near London, where it was associated with the goat, Celtic shorthorn, and the reindeer. (Prof. Boyd Dawkins in *Q. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi. (1880), pt. i., p. 402.)

¶ Irish Elk:

Palæont.: *Megaceros hibernicus* (Owen), a fossil species of Cervidae having enormous antlers; found in the peat bogs of Ireland, in the brick-earths of Ilford, &c., in Essex, and in other places. Prof. Boyd Dawkins ranks it as one of the early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain, and considers that it continued to exist nearly to the historic period, being contemporary with palæolithic and with neolithic man. (Prof. Boyd Dawkins in *Q. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxvi. (1880), pp. 398, 400-402.)

elk-nut, s.

Bot.: A North American cinchonaceous plant, *Hamiltonia oleifera*, the oil nut, of which elk-nut may perhaps be a corruption.

ēll, *elle, *elne, s. [A. S. *elne* = a cubit, cogn. with Dut. *elle* = an ell; Icel. *alm*; Sw. *aln*; Dan. *alen* = an ell; Goth. *aleina* = a cubit; O. H. Ger. *elina*; M. H. Ger. *elne*; Ger. *elle* = an ell; Lat. *ulna* = (1) an elbow, (2) a cubit; Gr. *ὑάλη* (*hālē*) = an elbow.]

1. *Lit.*: A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell is 45 in.; the Scotch = 37.2 in.; the Flemish = 27 in.; and the French = 54 in. It is used for measuring cloth.

2. Fig.: Used proverbially to express a long measure.

"'I saw,' he wrote to Portland the next day, 'faces an *ell* long. I saw some of those men change colour with vexation twenty times while I was speaking.'"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ēll-lāg'-īo, a. [Fr. *ellagique* = pertaining to galls. A word formed by Braconot, from Fr. *galle* = gall, reversed, and suff. -ique = Gr. -ικος (*ikos*) = Lat. = -icus = Eng. -ic. (Sayce.)]

Chem.: Pertaining to galls or to gallic acid.

ellagic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_6$. Obtained by the action of oxidizing agents, as arsenic acid, iodine, and water, &c., on gallic acid. It is also contained in benzoar stones, which are dissolved in caustic potash, and precipitated by hydrochloric acid. Ellagic-acid forms a crystalline compound with one molecule of water; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

ēl'-la-gīte, s. [Eng. &c. *ellagic* (q.v.); *ite* (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Scolecite (q.v.). It occurs in yellowish or brownish crystalline masses, pearly on the planes of cleavage.

ēl-lēb'-ōr-īn, s. [Fr. *ellébore*, from Lat. *helleborus* = hellebore (q.v.); suff. -in (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in Winter Hellebore (*Helleborus hiemalis*).

+ **ēl'-lēr, s.** [ELDER.]

Bot.: (1) The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*, (2) The elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

elles, adv. [ELSE.]

el-ling, a. [A. S. *ellende*, *elende* = foreign, strange.] [ELENEO.] Lonely, melancholy, separated from friends.

***el-linge-ness, *el-ling-ness, s.** [Eng. *elinge*; -ness.] Loneliness, melancholy, dullness, cheerlessness.

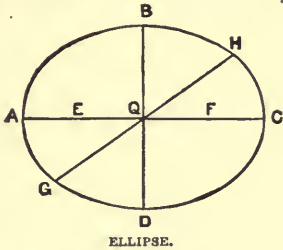
"This shall be to advertise you of the great *elinge-ness* that I find here since your departing."—Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, *Let.*, p. 29.

ēl-lī'p'so, s. [Dan., Ger., Fr., & Port. *ellipse*; Sw. *ellips*; Sp. *elipse*; Ital. *ellisse*; Lat. *elipsis*; Gr. *ἐλλειψις* (*elleipsis*) = a leaving behind, leaving out, ellipse (of a word), deficiency, failure . . . the conic section called an ellipse

ēte, fāt, fāre, amidst whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, āire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

because the base forms, with the base of the cone, a less angle than that of the parabola.]

1. *Geom. (Conic Sections):* A plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the sum of those straight lines will always be the same. These two fixed points are called the foci. In the Ellipse $A B C D$, E and F are the foci. If a straight line ($E Q F$) be drawn joining the foci, and be then bisected, the point of bisection is called the centre. The distance from the centre to either



ELLIPSE.

focus ($E Q$ or $Q F$) is called the eccentricity. The straight line ($Q G H$), drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve, is called the diameter. Its vertices are G and H . The diameter $A C$, which passes through the foci, is called the axis major or major axis; the points in which it meets the curve (A and C), the principal vertices. The diameter ($B D$) at right angles to the major axis, is called the axis minor, or minor axis. [See also Abscissa, Axis, Latus Rectum, Normal, and Subnormal, Parameter, and Tangent.] Practically, a tolerably accurate ellipse may be drawn on paper by sticking two pins in it to represent the foci, putting over these a bit of thread knotted together at the ends, inserting a pencil in the loop, and pulling the sheet tight as the figure is described. The importance of the ellipse arises from the fact that the planets move in elliptical orbits, the sun being in one of the foci—a fact which Kepler was the first to discover.

él-líp-sís, s. [Gr. *ἐλλειψις* (*elleipsis*).] [ELLIPSE.]

1. *Gram.*: An omission; a figure by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader can supply.

2. *Print.*: Marks denoting an omission of one or more words or letters: as —, or . . . , or * * * , for *k—g*, for *king*, &c.

3. *Geom.*: An ellipse.

"The figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an ellipse."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 464.

él-líp-s-ô-grâph, él-líp-tô-grâph, s. [Gr. *ἐλλειψις* (*elleipsis*) = an ellipse, and *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing ellipses. The pins of the beam traverse in the slots of the trammel, each occupying its own slot, and the pencil at the end, as the beam revolves, is guided in an elliptical path. [TRAMMEL.]

él-líp-sôid, s. & a. [Gr. *ἐλλειψοειδής* (*elleipsioeidês*) = an ellipse, and *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form.]

A. As substantive:

Geom.: A solid figure produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. The earth, generally said to be an oblate spheroid, has been designated also an oblate ellipsoid.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the figure described under *A*.

él-líp-sôid-â-l, a. [Eng. *ellipsoid*; -*al*.] The same as *ELLIPSOID*, *a.* (q. v.).

él-líp-tic, *él-líp-tick, él-líp-tic-al, a. [Fr. *elliptique*, from Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός* (*elleiptikos*).] Having the form of an ellipse.

"Since the planets move in elliptic orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits elliptic."—Chayne: *Philosophical Principles*.

elliptic-chuck, s.

Turnery: A chuck invented by Abraham Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning. [CHUCK.]

elliptic-compasses, s. pl. Compasses or other instruments for describing not a circle but an ellipse. The simple device of

two pins and a thread, mentioned under ellipse, is the simplest form of elliptic compasses. A slightly more complex one is made by constructing two grooves at right angles to each other, and causing two pins attached to a ruler to travel in the grooves. If, then, a pencil be attached to the ruler it will, when the latter is put in motion, trace out an ellipse.

elliptic-functions, s. pl.

Integral Calculus: A class of integrals representing the expression for the arc of an ellipse.

elliptic-lanceolate, a.

Bot., &c.: Between lanceolate and elliptic, but tending more to the former than to the latter.

elliptic-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf two to three times as long as broad, and with the angles rounded off. The same as *OVAL-LEAF* (q. v.).

elliptic-polarization, s.

Optics: Polarization which causes the particles of a substance to describe ellipses around their positions of rest, the planes of the ellipses being perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and their axes equal and parallel. It arises when plane polarized light suffers reflection, as when it is reflected from some metals.

elliptic-spring, s.

Vehicles: A spring formed of a number of bent plates in two sets, curved apart in the middle and united at the ends. The pressure is brought upon the middle and tends to collapse them.

elliptical-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch having two foci and an elliptical contour. The arches of London Bridge are the finest elliptical arches in the world; the middle one has 152 feet span.

elliptical-gearing, s. [ELLIPTIC-WHEEL.]

elliptical-wheel, s. A wheel used where a rotary motion of varying speed is determined by the relation between the lengths of the major and minor axes of the ellipses.

él-líp-tí-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *elliptical*; -*ly*.]

Gram.: In an elliptic manner, so as to constitute an ellipsis.

"I looked upon as dull" [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *a*. The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, 'I looked upon as being as dull as'—Hurd: *On Addison*, vi. 173.

[*Elliptical polarized light*: [ELLIPTIC-POLARIZATION.]

él-líp-tic-ý-tý, s. [Fr. *ellipticité*.] The extent to which any particular ellipse differs from a circle; in other words, the relative lengths of its two axes; the amount of compression of an ellipse, whether at the equator or the poles. [*Atry*.]

él-líp-tô-grâph, s. [ELLIPSOGRAPH.]

***ell-orne, s.** [A.S. *ellarn* = the elder tree.] The elder tree (q. v.).

elm, *elme, s. & a. [A.S. *elm*; cogn. with Dut. *olm*; Icel. *álmr*; Dan. *alm*, *elm*; Sw. *alm*; *Ger. *elme*, *ulme*; Lat. *ulmus*.]

A. As substantive:

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: The botanical genus, *Ulmus*.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) The elm is a very common tree in the United States, a half dozen species being known in the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States. *Ulmus Americana*, the white elm, is the best known, and is much used for ornamental purposes, especially in New England. It is a tree of striking beauty and of great size, often being 100 feet high and 12 feet in circumference.

(2) Any species of the genus *Ulmus*. About thirteen are known.

B. As adj.: Made of elm, or in any way pertaining to it.

[1] American elm: *Ulmus Americana*. It is found from New England to South Carolina.

(2) Broad-leaved elm:

(a) *Ulmus latifolia* (Gerard), now called *U. montana*.

(b) [*In Essex*]: *Tilia parvifolia*. This has no real affinity to the Elms. (Britten & Holland.)

(3) *Common elm*: *Ulmus campestris*. A large tree with a rugged bark found in woods and hedgerows in England, and ascending in Yorkshire to 1,000 feet on the mountain sides. In Scotland it is rarer. It does not ripen its seeds here. Its native regions are the middle and south of Europe, North Africa, and Siberia. Its inner bark is slightly bitter and astringent, demulcent, and diuretic. It has been used, though with little effect, in skin diseases.

(4) *English elm*: The same as *Common elm* (q. v.).

(5) *Mountain elm*: [*Wych elm*].

(6) *Scotch elm*: [*Wych elm*].

(7) *Spanish elm*: A West Indian tree, *Cordia gerasanthus*, with no real affinity to the elm. It furnishes good timber.

(8) *Wych, Witch, Scotch, or Mountain elm*: *Ulmus montana*, a large tree with larger leaves than those of No. 2, wild in the north of England and in Scotland, besides being naturalized in other parts of Britain. On the Yorkshire hills it ascends 1,300 feet. It is native in other parts of Europe, and in Siberia. (J. D. Hooker, &c.)

(9) *Yoke elm* (Gerard). *Carpinus Betulus*, the hornbeam. According to Gerard, yokes were formerly made of the wood. (Britten & Holland.)

elm-galls, s. pl. Galls on the different species of elm, brought on by the puncture of *Aphis Ulmi*. (Curtis.)

él-mén, a. [Eng. *elm*; suff. -*en*.] Of elm, or pertaining to it.

él-mí-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elm(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A small family of aquatic beetles, now more commonly called *Famidae*.

él-mís, s. [Gr. *ἐλμυς* (*helmys*) = a worm (?)]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Elmidae*. It consists of small beetles generally found adhering to the under side of stones lying in running water. Sharp enumerates six British species.

él-mô, *Er-mo, s. [Ital., corrupted from St. Erasmus, Bishop of Formia, a town of ancient Italy, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, in A.D. 303. He is invoked by Italian sailors during storms.] (For definition, see etymology.)

"What sales are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rare birds tenants roar,
Of witch, of mermaid, and of sprite,
Of Eric's cap and *Elmo's* light."

Scott: *Rokeby*, li. 11.

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire, s. A fire or light, probably of electric origin, which in certain states of the atmosphere settles on the tops of masts, the extremities of yards, on the rigging, &c., in ships navigating the Mediterranean. When two were visible at the same time, the ancients called them *Castor* and *Pollux*. It is also called *Corposant* (q. v.).

él-mý, a. [Eng. *elm*; -*y*.] Abounding with elms.

"The simple spire and *elmy* grange."

T. Warton: *Ode*, xl.

***el-orne, s.** [A.S. *ellarn*. (Somner.)] The Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (q. v.). (Promp. *Para*.)

***é-lô-câ-tion, s.** [Lat. *e* = out, away, and *locutio* = a placing; *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

1. A placing away, a removal from home.

"When the child either by general permission, or former elocution, shall be out of the parent's disposing."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

2. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy.

"In all poetry (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and comination, but also an elocution, and emotion of the mind."—Fotherby: *Atheism*, p. 30.

é-lôc-q-lar, a. [Lat. *e* = out, without, and *loculus* = a cell, a compartment.]

Bot.: Having only one cell; not divided by partitions.

él-ô-cû-tion, s. [Lat. *elocutio*, from *elocutus*, pa. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out: *e* = out, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *elocution*; Sp. *elocucion*; Ital. *elocuzione*.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

- *1. The power of speaking; speech, articulation.
"Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave elocution to the mute."
Milton: P. L., ix. 748, 749.

2. The art of speaking in public, so as to render the discourse most effective and impressive by the use of appropriate gestures, and modes of utterance or delivery; the style or manner of delivering a discourse in public.
"Fitch, borned for tedious elocution, proves
That Swift oils many a spring which Harvey moves"
Swift: Upon Himself.

3. The power of expression or diction; the choice of appropriate words or language in speaking.
"Elocution is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter."—Wilson: *Arte de Rhetorique*, p. 6.

4. The power or art of clothing thought in appropriate and elegant written language.
"The third happiness of this poet's imagination is elocution, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words."—Dryden.

5. Elocution, eloquent language.
"When graceful in the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the strain of elocution flows."
Brooke: *Tasso; Jerusalem Delivered*, l.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *elocution*, *eloquence*, *oratory*, and *rhetoric*: "The *elocution* consists in the manner of delivery; the *eloquence* in the matter that is delivered. We employ *elocution* in repeating the words of another; we employ *eloquence* to express our own thoughts and feelings. *Elocution* is requisite for an actor; *eloquence* for a speaker. *Eloquence* lies in the person, it is a natural gift; *oratory* lies in the mode of expression, it is an acquired art. *Rhetoric* is properly the theory of that art of which *oratory* is the practice. But *rhetoric* may be sometimes employed in the improper sense for the display of *oratory* or scientific speaking. *Eloquence* speaks one's own feelings; it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart; *oratory* is an imitative art, it describes what is felt by another. *Rhetoric* is the affectation of *oratory*. An afflicted parent who pleads for the restoration of her child that has been torn from her, will exert her *eloquence*; a counsellor at the bar, who pleads the cause of his client, will employ *oratory*; vulgar partisans are full of *rhetoric*. *Eloquence* often consists in a look or an action; *oratory* must always be accompanied with verbosity. There is a dumb *eloquence* which is not denied even to the brutes, and which speaks more than all the studied graces of speech and action employed by the orator. Between *eloquence* and *oratory* there is the same distinction as between nature and art: the former can never be perverted to any base purposes; it always speaks truth: the latter will as easily serve the purposes of falsehood as of truth." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

él-ô-cû-tion-ar-y, a. [Eng. *elocution*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

él-ô-cû-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *elocution*; -ist.]

1. One who is skilled in elocution.
2. A teacher of elocution; a writer on elocution.

***él-ô-cû-tive**, a. [Lat. *elocut(us)*, pa. par. of *elocutor*; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Having the power of eloquent expression or language; eloquent, elocutionary.

"Though preaching, in its elocutive part, be but the conception of man."—Feltkam: *Resolves*, ii. 48.

ê-lô-dê-a (pl. **ê-lô-dê-æ**), s. [Gr. *ἐλώδης* (*helôdês*) = marshy, fenny, the habitat of these plants being in such places.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of Hypericaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elodææ. In the United States a stomachic tincture is prepared from *Elodea virginica*. The British *Hypericum elodes* is by some referred to this genus, though Sir Joseph Hooker still calls it by its old name.

2. *Pl.*: A tribe of Hypericaceæ (Tutsans) in which the glands alternate with the bundles of stamens. (Lindley.)

***ê-lô-dî-ans**, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐλώδης* (*helôdês*) [ELODÆA]; Eng., &c. pl. suff. -ans.]

Zool.: An old family or tribe of Chelonina, comprehending the Marsh Tortoises. They were divided into two sub-families, Cryptodere Elodians and Pleurodere Elodians. The former now constitute the family Chelydridæ, and the latter Emydridæ (q.v.)

***ê-lô-gê**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *elogium* = a word, a short inscription; Gr. *ἐλλογιον* (*ellogion*), from *ἀλῶς* (*logos*) = a discourse, a word.] A funeral oration or panegyric pronounced in public in honour of the memory of some illustrious person lately deceased.

"I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure."—Atterbury: *Ep. Corr.*, i. 179.

***êl-ô-gist**, s. [Fr. *élogiste*.] One who delivers or pronounces an *eloge* or panegyric over the dead.

"She did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher."—Watson: *Mem.*, p. 368.

***êl-ô-gy**, ***êl-ôg-î-um**, ***êl-ô-gie**, s. [Lat. *elogium*.] [ELOGE.] A panegyric, praise, eulogy.

"I referre such scoffers to the *elogie* Alcibiades gave to his master."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. i. ch. 3.

***ê-lô-him**, s. [Heb. *עֵלֹהִים* (*Elohim*), pl. of *עֵל* (*Eloach*) = God; cognate with Syriac *El*, *Eloho*, and with Arabic *Allah*.]

Hebrew Theol.: The ordinary name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is rare in the singular, but occurs in the plural more than 2,000 times. There is, however, the grammatical anomaly that this plural stands as the nominative to a singular verb. This has been held to imply that in the Divine nature there is a certain plurality and a certain unity. The plural has been called also the plural of majesty (q.v.). It is generally used of the true God, but Jehovah is deemed by far the more sacred name. Unlike Jehovah, Elohim may be applied to false gods (Exod. xix. 20, xxxii. 31; Jer. ii. 11, &c.), to spirits or supernatural beings (1 Sam. xxviii. 13), and even to kings, judges, and magistrates, who are held to be vicegerents of God (Exod. xxi. 6, xxii. 8; Psalm lxxxi. 1). El is probably an abbreviation of Elohim, though Gesenius and others have deemed it the earlier and primary word. [EL.]

***ê-lô-hist**, s. [Heb. *עֵלֹהִים* (*Elohim*), a plural of excellence = God, and Eng., &c. suff. -ist.]

Biblical Criticism: A biblical writer, hypothetically assumed to have penned part of the Pentateuch, who habitually, if not even exclusively, used the Hebrew name Elohim for God. A Belgian or French physician called John Astruc (A.D. 1684-1766), first called special attention to the fact that in portions of the Pentateuch the name given to the divinity is Elohim, whilst in other portions it is Jehovah, and attributed these two parts to different writers. His view has been universally accepted by critics of the rationalistic school, and by an increasing number of theologians holding what are deemed orthodox views. Others, notably Hengstenberg, have strongly controverted the opinion that the Pentateuch was the work of different writers. Those who agree with Astruc and his school, call the one hypothetical author the Elohist; and the other, the Jehovist. [GENESIS, EXODUS, PENTATEUCH.]

"To imitate the phraseology of the *Elohist*."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 127.

êl-ô-hist-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *elohist*; -ic.]

Biblical Criticism: Pertaining to the hypothetical Elohist, or to the part of the sacred compositions of which he is supposed to have been the author, having used Elohim as the name of the Divine Being.

"The age of the *Elohist* matter in Genesis and Exodus."—Colenso: *On the Pentateuch*, vi. 116.

***ê-lô-în'**, ***ê-lô-igne**, ***ê-lô-igne** (g silent), v.t. [Fr. *éloigner*, from Lat. *elongo* = to remove far off; Fr. *loin*; Lat. *longus* = long, far.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To remove, to separate, to put at a distance.

"They should *elope* or atleast themselves from their domesticall affairs."—Nicolls: *Thucydides*, p. 45.

2. *Law*: To remove out of the jurisdiction.
"After judgment in the action brought by the replevier, the writ of execution to obtain a return of the goods is the writ *de retorno habendo*; and, if the distress be *eloigned*, the defendant shall have a *capias in writernam*; but on the plaintiff's tendering the damages, the process in *writernam* shall be stayed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 16.

***ê-lô-în'-âte**, ***ê-lô-ign'-ate** (g silent), v.t. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloigne*; -ate.] To remove, to separate, to sunder.

"Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloigned* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin."—Howell: *Instruct. For Trav.*, p. 149.

***ê-lô-în'-mënt**, ***ê-lô-ign'-mënt** (g silent), s. [Eng. *eloin*, *eloigne*; -ment.] A removal to a distance; a separation; remoteness.

"He discovers an *eloinment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality."—Shenstone.

***ê-lô-îng'**, v.t. [Low Lat. *elongo*: Lat. *e* = out, and *longus* = long, far.]

1. To remove, to put or set at a distance.
"By seas and hills *elongo*ed from thy sight."
Ward: *The Lower pagh't Venus*.

2. To put off, to retard, to delay.
"Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat
Elonging joyful day with her sad note,
And through the shady air the fluttering bat
Did wave her leather sails and blindly float."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*, ii. 24.

***ê-lô-îng'-gâte**, v.t. & i. [Low Lat. *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*, from Lat. *e* = out, away, and *longus* = long, far.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. To remove, to put or set at a distance or farther off.

"The first star of Arles, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongo*ed and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv. ch. xiii.

2. To lengthen out, to extend, to make long or longer.

"Frequent and thick, o'er all his limbs were seen
Th' *elongo*ed papillæ of the skin."
Cambridge: *The Scribleriad*, bk. iii.

B. Intrans.: To depart; to go or move away; to recede.

"About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongo*ing from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv. ch. xiii.

***ê-lô-îng'-gâte**, a. [Low Lat. *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lengthened, prolonged, extended.

"Berosus has also an *elongo*ed scutellum and ciliate tibiae and tarsi."—Trant: *Amer. Philo. Society*, (1873), vol. xiii., p. 118.

2. *Eol.*: Lengthened, as if stretched out artificially.

***ê-lô-îng'-gât-ion**, s. [Low Lat. *elongatio*, from *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*; Fr. *elongation*; It. *elongazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making longer, lengthening, or extending.

"To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body when they are separated by a wound."—Arbutnot: *On Attiments*.

2. The state of being elongated, extended, or lengthened.

3. A continuation, an extension.

"May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?"—Pinkerton (Welter).

*4. Departure, removal, recession.

"Nor then had it been placed in a middle point but that of descent, or *elongation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv.

- *5. Distance; the space between two things; the distance at which one thing is from another.

"The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real."—Blauvelt: *Scopis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be at from the sun; commonly taken notice of in Venus and Mercury; the angular distance of a planet from the sun; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.

2. *Surg.*: An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. (*Quincy*.)

"*Elongations* are the effect of a humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

***ê-lô-pe**, v.t. [A corruption of Dut. *ontloopen* = to escape, to run away; cogn. with A.S. *hleoþan*; Eng. *leap*; Sw. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*.]

- *1. To run away, to break away, to break loose, to escape from any ties.

"It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

2. *Specif.*: To run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of social or marriage restraints; most commonly applied to the woman.

"The fool whose wife *eloped* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial sores dies a martyr."
Pope: *Satire*, iii. 150, 151.

- *3. To pass away, to escape.

"Thy strength must with thy years *elope*,
And thou wilt need some comfort to assuage
Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age."
Cawper: *Tirocinium*, 876-78.

ête, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fäll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = â. ey = ä. qu = kw.

*4. To issue readily from the lips, to glide softly and musically.

"Spenserian vowels that *elope* with ease
And float along like birds o'er summer seas."
Keats: To C. Cowden Clarke.

ě-lo-pě-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *elope*; -*ment*.] The act of eloping; a running or breaking away from just restraint without license; *specif.*, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

"In cases of *elopement*, and living with an adulterer, the law allows her no alimony."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 15.

ě-lo-pě-er, *s.* [Eng. *elop(e)*; -*er*.] One who elopes.

"Making you an *eloper* with a duellist."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, ch. ii.

ěl-ōps, *s.* [Lat. *elops*, *elops*, *elops*; Gr. *ἐλῶψ* (*elops*), *ἐλῶψ* (*elops*); as *adj.* = mute; as *subst.* = (1) a sturgeon, (2) a serpent.] A particular kind of serpent not identified.

"Cernates horned, *hydras*, and *elops* drear."
Milton: P. L., l. 525.

ěl-ō-quēnce, *s.* [Fr. *eloquence*; Lat. *eloquentia*, from *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out: *e* = out, and *loquor* = to speak; Sp. *eloquencia*; Ital. *eloquenza*.]

1. The quality of being eloquent; the art or power of expressing thought in eloquent, impressive, and elegant language; fluency and elegance of diction.

"There is none that is here
Of *eloquence* that shall be thy peer."
Chaucer: C. T., l. 10, 990.

2. Language expressed in an eloquent manner: eloquent, fluent, or elegant language.

"His *eloquence* was singularly ready and graceful."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.

¶ For the difference between *eloquence* and *elocution*, see *ELOCUTION*.

ěl-ō-quēnt, *a.* [Fr. *eloquent*; Lat. *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out.]

1. Having the power of expressing thoughts in fluent, appropriate, and elegant language; endowed with eloquence.

"The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counselor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator."—*Isaiah* iii, 5.

2. Full of eloquence; expressed in fluent, appropriate, and eloquent language.

3. Full of expression, feeling, or interest.

"There was but one such voice for her,
So kind, so soft, so eloquent."
Moore: Fire Worshipers.

ěl-ō-quēnt-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *eloquent*; -*ly*.] In an eloquent manner; with eloquence.

"An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, commend or disparage, or exhort or dissuade, accuse or defend eloquently, as occasion happeneth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 41, b.

***ě-l-ō-qui-ōis**, *a.* [ELOQUENT.] Eloquent; endowed with eloquence.

"Eloquent hoaried beard, father Nestor."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

***ěl-ričh**, *a.* [ELDRICH.] Strange, weird.

"The little man laughed a little laugh, sharp and *elrich*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. vi, ch. 5.

ělse, **elles*, **els*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *conj.* [A.S. *elles* = otherwise; originally a gen. sing. from an *adj.*, *el* = other; Goth. *aljis*, *alīs* = other, an *adv.*; M. H. Ger. *alles*, *eljes* = otherwise.]

A. As *adj.* or *pronoun*: Other, one beside.

"Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

B. As *adverb*:

1. Otherwise.

"*Else* she hath all his will."

Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Beside, besides, in addition.

"All those sights, and all that *else* I saw."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 29.

*3. At other times.

"Bishops and bachelors, both maistres and doctors, ligen in London in lenten and *elers*."

P. Plowman (Profr.), 91.

C. As *conj.*: Otherwise; in the other case or event.

"The others were assailed, *elles* it were won."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 563.

***ělse-whāt**, *s.* [Eng. *else*, and *what*.] Other things; what else.

"She saw on crosses and *elsewhat*

By Stafford so set out."

Warner: Albions England, bk. xii, c. lxx.

ělse-where, **elles-wher*, *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *where*.]

1. In any other place; in any place else; anywhere else.

"Seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. In other places; in some other place.

"Which manifestly appeared in his own papers taken at Naseby and *elsewhere*."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i, 231.

***ěls-whiřh-ēr**, **elles-wyd-er*, *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *whither*.] In some other direction; to some other place; to any other place.

"To Yriond heo flowe ageyn, and *elseywyder* heo myhte."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 103.

***ělse-wiře**, *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *wise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

ěl-shin, **ěl-sin**, *s.* An awl. (Scotch.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an *elshin* through bend-leather?"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

ěl-sholtz-ý-a, *s.* [Named after J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Elsholtziaceae (q.v.).

ěl-sholtz-ý-dā, *s. pl.* (Mod. Lat. *elsholtzia*), and Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idae*.]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceae, tribe Mentheae.

ě-lú-čī-dāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*: Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *lucido* = bright; Fr. *élucider*.] To make clear, or plain, or manifest; to render intelligible; to free from obscurities or doubt; to explain, to demonstrate. [LUCID.]

"It confirms, *elucidates*, and enforces the moral law."—*Burd: Works*, vol. vi, ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *elucidate* and *to explain*, see *EXPLAIN*.

ě-lú-čī-dā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*.]

1. The act of elucidating or making clear, plain, or manifest; demonstration, explanation, exposition.

"For proof and further *elucidation* of the matters complained of."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. That which serves to elucidate, explain, or make clear.

"In David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the encharistical controversy."—*Bishop Taylor: Real Presence*, § 12.

ě-lú-čī-dā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; -*ive*.] Elucidating; explaining or making plain or clear; tending to elucidate; explanatory.

"Such a set of documents may have to be *elucidative* in various respects."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, l. 10.

ě-lú-čī-dā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; -*or*.]

One who elucidates or explains; an expositor, an explainer, a commentator.

"Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantic *elucidators*."—*Abbott*.

***ě-lú-čī-dā-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *elucidat(e)*; -*ory*.] Tending to elucidate; elucidating, elucidative.

***ě-lúo-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *elucor*.] To struggle out; to escape by struggling.

"They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i, 36.

***ě-lúo-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eluctatio*, from *elucatus*, pa. par. of *elucor* = to struggle out: *e* = out, and *lucor* = to wrestle, to struggle.]

1. A struggle, a contest.

"There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble *eluctation* of truth."—*Browne: Christian Morality*, ii, 5.

2. A bursting or struggling forth; an escape.

"By the power of our faith . . . at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful *eluctation*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 263.

***ě-lúo-cy-brāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *elucubro*, from *e* = out, and *lucubro* = to work by candlelight; *lux* = light.] To work, study, or write by night; to work constantly and unceasingly.

***ě-lúo-cy-brā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *elucubro*.] The act of working, studying, or writing at night; nightwork. [ELUCUBRATE.]

"To prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax-taper for night *elucidations*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*; To Dr. Beale, August, 1663.

ě-lúdo, *v. t.* [Lat. *eludo*: *e* = out, and *ludo* = to play; Fr. *éluder*; Sp. *eludir*; Ital. *eludere*.]

1. To escape from by stratagem, artifice, or dexterity; to evade.

"Had with difficulty *eluded* the vengeance of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; to avoid or escape the researches of.

3. To avoid, shun, shirk, or dodge.

"He did purpose to cozen his own charity, and *elude* the others' necessity."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

¶ For the difference between *elude* and *to escape*, see *ESCAPE*.

***ě-lúd-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *elud(e)*; -*able*.] That may or can be eluded, escaped, or avoided.

"If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure by the force of power, fraud, and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast of our advantages in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe."—*Swift: Trapier's Letters*, No. 7.

E-lúl, *s.* [Heb. *עֵלּוּל* (*Elul*); in Sept. Gr. *ἘΛΟΥΛ* (*Eloul*).]

Calendar: The sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the twelfth of their civil year. It began with the new moon of our September.

"So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month *Elul*."—*Neh.* vi, 15.

***ě-lūm-bāt-ěd**, *a.* [Lat. *lumbis*: *e* = out, *lumbis* = the loin, and *adj. suff. -ated*.] Weakened in the loins; hipshot.

ě-lú-šion, *s.* [Low Lat. *elusio*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] The act of eluding; an escape by skill or dexterity; an evasion; trickery, fraud.

"An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pretended to it."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

ě-lú-sive, *a.* [Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.]

1. Practising or given to elusion; eluding, escaping; using arts to escape; elusory.

"This art, instinct by some celestial power, I tried, *elusive* of the bridal hour."

Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, xix, 160, 161.

2. Eluding or escaping from the grasp.

"Hurled on the crags, behold they gape, they bleed,
And groaning cling upon th' *elusive* weed."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, xl.

ě-lú-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *elusive*; -*ly*.] In an elusive manner; with or by means of elusion.

ě-lú-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *elusive*; -*ness*.] The quality of being elusive; fondness of elusion or avoiding.

"His *elusiveness* of all ordinary social gatherings had increased."—*Mason: De Quincey*, p. 124.

ě-lú-sōr-ý-ness, *s.* [Eng. *elusory*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being elusory.

ě-lú-sōr-ý, *a.* [Low Lat. *elusorius*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo*.] Tending to elude or deceive; fraudulent, deceitful, fallacious, evasive.

"Religion itself had been *elusory*."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii, ch. vi, § 50.

***ě-lúte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *elutum*, sup. of *eluo* = to wash off: *e* = out, and *luto* = to wash.] To wash off or out.

"The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Alimentis*, ch. v.

***ě-lú-tri-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio* = to wash out; to decant, from *eluo* = to wash out: *e* = out, and *luto* = to wash.] To purify by washing and straining off the foul matters with water; to decant liquid from; to cleanse by the process of elutration.

"The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one-tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

***ě-lú-tri-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio*.] The act or process of elutriating. Purification by washing, when the water carries off a lighter or more soluble material from the heavier portion, which is designed to be saved. It differs from *lixivation* in the latter respect. (*Knight*.)

"After all its transmutations, *elutriations*, and filtrations in the body."—*Acc. of Origin. Phemix* (Wor), vol. i, p. 44.

***ě-lúx-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *luxatus*, pa. par. of *luto* = to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, to put out of joint.

ě-lúx-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *luxation* (q.v.).] The dislocation or pulling out of joint of a bone.

ěl-van (1), *a.* [ELFIN.] Of or pertaining to elves.

běl, bōy; pout, jōw1; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-elan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

el'-van (2), *s.* & *a.* [Cornish = white rock (?)]

A. As substantive:

Mining: A granite vein, or a porphyritic or other Plutonic dyke, especially one of a white colour penetrating sedimentary strata. The term is most frequently used in connection with the Dartmoor range of hills, the rocks of Cornwall, and those of Ireland. (*Lyell, &c.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such granitic or other veins [A.]

el'-van-ite, el'-van-ýte, s. [Cornish *elvan* (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (*Mín.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A granitic rock, which weathers white, which has risen in dykes penetrating the Carboniferous rocks.

***élve** (1), *s.* [ELF.] An elf.

elve-locks, s. pl. [ELF-LOCK.]

élve (2), *s.* [HELVE.]

Mech.: The shaft or handle of an axe, an adze, pick, or mattock.

el-vél-lá'-qé-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. (*h*)*elvetia*, and Lat. *mas*, pl. adj. suff. *-acéi*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungales; order Ascomycetes.

el'-vén, s. [Corrupted from A.S. *ellan* = the elm (?)] The common Elm, *Ulmus campestris*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

el'-vēr, s. [A.S. *æl* = an eel; second element doubtful.] A young eel, especially a young conger or sea eel.

élves, *el-ven, s. pl. [ELF.]

élv'-ish, a. [Eng. *el(ve)s*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to elves; elfish; mischievous.

"His palfrey felt the weight

Of that ill-omened *elvis* freight."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12

***elvish-marked, a.** Marked by the elves or fairies.

"Thou *elvish-mark'd*, abortive, rooting hog."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

élv'-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *elvis*; *-ly*.] In manner of elves, like an elf; mischievously.

él'-wánd, éln'-wánd, s. [Eng. *el(l)*, *eln*, and *wánd*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** An instrument for measuring; properly one an ell in length.

"Ane burges may haue in his house, ane measure for his cornes, ane *elwánd*, ane stane, ane pound to wey."

Burrowes Lawes, ch. iii.

2. **Astron.:** The constellation called Orion's Girdle or Belt; also called the King's Ellwand.

"The Son, the seinu sternes, and the Charlewane The *Elwánd*, the elem-ntis, and Arthuris huffe."

Douglas: Virgil, 238, b. 3.

él'-y-dör'-ýc, a. [Fr. *étydorigue*, from Gr. *ἐλαον* (*eláon*) = olive-oil, and *ὑδαρ* (*hudār*) = water.] A term applied to a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpellier, intended to combine the fresh appearance of water-colours and the mellowness of oil-painting. The vehicle for the pigments is an emulsion of oil and water with the intervention of a gum or mucilage.

él'-y-mūs, s. [Gr. *ἐλμυος* (*elumos*) = . . . a kind of grain, from *ἐλμω* (*elūō*) = to roll round; because the fruit is rolled up in the pæla.]

Bot.: Lyme-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ. *Elymus avenarius* is three to six feet high, with a stout creeping stoloniferous root-stalk, rigid pungent leaves, and acuminate awnless glumes. It grows on sandy seashores from Essex and North Wales northwards. It occurs also in the north of Asia and in North America. It is useful in binding together the loose material of sand dunes.

él'-y-ná, s. [Gr. *ἐλνύω* (*elūō*) = to roll round.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Elynæ (q.v.).

él'-y-né-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elyn(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

él'-y's-i-a, s. [Lat. *elysius* = pertaining to Elysium, the place of bliss.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Elysiadæ (q.v.). Found in Britain and the Mediterranean.

él'-y-si'-a-dæ, él'-y-si'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *elysia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Nudibranchiate Gastropoda, shell-less and snail-like, with no distinct mantle or breathing organ, a single series of lingual teeth, and the sexes united. It contains five genera.

él'-y'-gian, or él'-y's-i-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Elysian*; Gr. *Ἠλύσιος* (*Elysios*) = pertaining to Elysium (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. **Lit.:** Of or pertaining to Elysium.

"I'll wait his coming in th' *Elysian* fields."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolytus, iii.

2. **Fig.:** Yielding the greatest delight and pleasure; exceedingly delightful.

"Paradise and groves

Elysian, Fortunate Fields—like those of old."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

B. As subst.: Paradise, the abode of the blessed after death.

"Heil and *Elysian* swarm with ghosts of men."

Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, v. 2.

él'-y's-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Ἠλύσιον* (*Elysion*).]

1. **Lit. & Mythol.:** The abode of the blessed after death. Homer places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favoured heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthus (*Odys.* iv. 564). Hesiod and Pindar place it in the Islands of the Happy. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis.

2. **Fig.:** A place or state of perfect happiness and bliss.

"Such things the bard relates,

Who to the awe-struck world unlocked *Elysium's* gates."

Byron: Child Harold, l. 13.

él'-y'-tra, s. pl. [ELYTRON.]

él'-y't'-ri-form, a. Mod. Lat. *elytrum* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like one or both of a beetle's elytra.

él'-y'-trine, s. Mod. Lat. *elytrum*; Eng. & c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The horny substance or material of which a beetle's elytra are composed.

él'-y'-trô-cèle, s. [Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a sheath [ELYTRON], and *κύλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A tumour in the vagina, vaginal hernia.

él'-y'-trôid, a. [Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a sheath, and *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form.]

Anat.: Sheath-like, resembling a sheath.

él'-y'-trôn, él'-y'-trûm (pl. él'-y'-tra), s. [Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a cover, a covering, the sheath of a beetle's wing; *ἐλνω* (*elūō*) = to roll round.]

Entomology:

1. (*Generally pl.*): The horny sheaths which constitute the anterior wings of the order Coleoptera (Beetles). They afford a protection to the posterior or membranous pair folded up beneath them when the insect is at rest. Hence they are sometimes called wing-covers or wing-cases. In most cases the elytra cover the abdomen above, but in the Brachelytra they are too short to do this. When elytra are hard and opaque at their base, but membranous at their extremities, they are called hemelytra. (*Owen, &c.*)

2. The scales or plates on the back of Aphrodite, the Sea-mouse, an annelid. (*Nicholson.*)

+él'-y'-trô-plás'-tic, a. [Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a sheath; *πλαστός* (*plastós*) = formed, moulded, and Eng. & c. suff. *-ic*.]

Surg.: Pertaining or relating to elytoplasty (q.v.).

+él'-y'-trô-plás'-tý, s. [Fr. *élytoplastie*, from Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a sheath, and *πλάσσω* (*plássō*) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation by which some part of the vagina may be restored.

+él'-y'-trôr'-ra-phý, s. [Fr. *élytrorrhaphie*, from Gr. *ἐλντρον* (*elutron*) = a sheath, and *ράφω* (*rhaphe*) = a seam; *ράπτω* (*rhapto*) = to sew.]

Surg.: An operation by which part of the vagina is sewed to repair a fissure, or when the uterus has fallen.

él'-y'-trûm, s. [Lat.] [ELYTRON.]

él'-zé-vir, s. [See def.] The name of a noted family of printers and publishers in Amster-

dam, who flourished from 1595 to 1680, and whose works are highly prized for their elegance and accuracy.

elzevir-editions, s. pl.

Bibliog.: Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family.

elzevir-type, s.

Print.: A kind of type consisting of tall, thin letters.

ELZEVR TYPE.

ém, pro. [A popular contraction of *them* (q.v.).]

ém, s. [From the letter *m*.]

Print.: The square of the body of a type. As the "m" in early fonts had a square body, it became a unit of measure for compositors' work. A column of this book is 51½ *ems* long and 11½ *ems* broad (pica).

em-, pref. The form which the prefixes *en*, *in* sometimes take before a word beginning with a *b*, an *m*, or a *p*.

***é-măc'-êr-âte, v.t.** [Lat. *emaceratus* = emaciated; *e* = out, fully, and *macer* = thin, lean.] [EMACIATE.] To waste away; to make lean; to emaciate.

***é-măc'-êr-ât-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [EMACERATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subs.: The act of making lean or emaciating; emaciation.

***é-măc'-êr-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *emaceratus*.] The act or process of emaciating; the state of becoming emaciated; emaciation.

é-mă'-cî-âte (or cî as shî), v.t. & i. [Lat. *emaciatius*, pa. par. of *emacio* = to make thin; *e* = out, fully, and *macies* = leanness; *macer*, thin, lean.] [EMACERATE.]

***A. Trans.:** To cause to lose flesh or become lean; to waste away; to reduce to leanness.

"A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks."

Kece: Christian Philosophy, § 6.

***B. Intrans.:** To waste or pine away; to become emaciated; to lose flesh; to be reduced to leanness.

"He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of his reciprocations."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii. ch. xiv.

***é-mă'-cî-âte (or cî as shî), a.** [Lat. *emaciatius*.] Wasted away, thin, reduced to leanness; emaciated. (*Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*)

***é-mă'-cî-ât-îng (or cî as shî), pr. par., a., & s.** [EMACIATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or process of making emaciated; the state of becoming emaciated.

é-mă'-cî-â-tion (or cî as shî), s. [Lat. *emaciatius*.]

1. The act or process of emaciating or making lean.

2. The state of becoming leau or emaciated; a wasting or pining away.

3. A state of being emaciated, wasted away, or leanness.

"Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectic fever."—*Grant: Bills of Mortality*.

***é-măc'-u-lâte, v.t.** [Lat. *emaculatus*, pa. par. of *emaculo*; *e* = out, from, and *macula* = a stain.] To clear from blemishes or faults; to correct; to amend.

"Pichena and others have taken great pains in *emaculating* the text."—*Hale: Remains*, p. 273.

***é-măc'-u-lâ-tion, s.** [Lat. *emaculatus*.] The act or process of cleansing from blemishes or faults; correction, emendation.

é-măll'-ôm-brant, s. [Fr. *email* = enamel, and *ombrant*, *pr. par. of ombrer* = to shade.] A process which consists in flooding transparent coloured glass over designs stamped on earthenware or porcelain. A plane surface is thus produced, in which the cavities of the design appear as shadows of various depths. The process was introduced by the Baron A. de Trenblay, of Melun.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ=ë; ey=ä. qu=kw.

***ēm-a-nant, *ēm-a-nent, a.** [Lat. *emanans*, pr. par. of *emano* = to flow out.] Flowing or issuing out from something else; emanating; passing into an act from.

"The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, is an emanant act."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

ēm-a-nāte, v.i. [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano* = to flow out; *e* = out, and *mano* = to flow. Fr. *émaner*; Sp. *emanar*; It. *emanare*.]

1. To issue or flow from, as a source; to proceed from; as, Light emanates from the sun.

2. To issue or proceed from as the origin or source; to take origin or rise; to spring, to issue.

"Derived from an equal authority emanating from the common agreement and original compact of the state."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

***ēm-a-nāte, a.** [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano*.] Issuing, proceeding, emanating.

ēm-a-nāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EMANATE, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of issuing or proceeding out; emanation.

ēm-a-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *emanatio*, from *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano*; Fr. *émanation*; Sp. *emanación*; It. *emanazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of issuing or proceeding from something else, as from a source or fountain-head.

"Proceeding from him by way of emanation as light from the sun."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. I.

2. That which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from something else, as from a source; an efflux.

"From the boy there came feelings and emanations—things which were Light to the sun and music to the wind."
Wordsworth: *Michael*.

II. Phil.: A system of philosophy which teaches that all existences have successively emanated from God.

***ēm-a-nāt-ive, a.** [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ive.] Emanating, issuing, proceeding.

"Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 1.

***ēm-a-nāt-ive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *emanative*; -ly.] By way of emanation; after the manner of an emanation.

"No natural, imperfect, created being can create or *emanatively* produce a new substance."—*Cudworth: Intellect System*.

***ēm-a-nā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *emanat(e)*; -ory.] Of the nature of an emanation; emanative.

"Which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. I, ch. vi.

e-manche, e-maunche, s. [MANCHE.]

ēm-mā-ŷi-pāte, v.t. [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to set free; *e* = out, and *mancipio* = to transfer property; *maniceps* (genit. *manicis*) = one who acquires property; *manu* = in the hand, and *capio* = to receive.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery or servitude; to restore to freedom from a state of bondage; to manumit.

"By the Twelve Tables, only those were called into the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all emancipated children."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

2. To set free from anything which holds in bondage, or acts as a restraint, or restriction of any kind; to release from any controlling power or influence.

"How from many troublesome and slavish imperfections, grown into habit and custom . . . he had emancipated and freed himself."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*.

II. Scots Law: To liberate or release from parental authority.

***ēm-mā-ŷi-pāte, a.** [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q.v.).] Emancipated, freed, set free, restored to freedom.

"We have no slaves at home. Then, why abroad! And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipated and loosed."
Cowper: *Task*, II, 37-9.

ēm-mā-ŷi-pāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EMANCIPATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of setting free or restoring to liberty; emancipation.

ēm-mā-ŷi-pāt-ēr, s. [EMANCIPATOR.]

ēm-mā-ŷi-pā-tion, s. [Lat. *emancipatio*, from *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting free or releasing from slavery, bondage, or servitude; a restoring to freedom or liberty.

2. The state of being emancipated, freed, or released from any bond, or restraint.

"Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation."—*Glanvill: Scopia Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

3. The act of freeing, releasing, or delivering from any bond, restraint, or controlling power or influence.

II. In the United States, Pennsylvania was the first state to take definite action for the emancipation of slaves. An act providing for this was passed on March 1, 1780. Massachusetts was but one day later. Emancipation was strongly resisted in the South, and the Civil War was an outcome from the strong anti-slavery sentiment in the North. On January 1, 1863, an emancipation proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, setting free all the slaves in the rebellious states.

ēm-mā-ŷi-pā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *emancipation*; -ist.] An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

ēm-mā-ŷi-pāt-ēr, ē-mā-ŷi-pāt-ēr, s. [Lat.] One who emancipates; an emancipationist.

"Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the emancipators."—*Merits of the Catholics*, &c., p. 338.

***ēm-mā-ŷi-pist, s.** [A contr. of *emancipationist*.]

1. An emancipationist.

2. In New South Wales, a convict who had been pardoned or emancipated.

***ēm-mā-ne, v.i.** [Fr. *émaner*, from Lat. *emano*.] [EMANATE.] To issue or flow out, to proceed, to emanate.

"Give this commission to the spirits which emanated from him."—*Sir W. Jones: Myth. Poetry of Persians & Hindus*.

ē-mar-ŷid, a. [Pref. *e* (intens.), and Lat. *marceo* = to droop, to wither.]

Bot.: Withered, flaccid, wilted.

***ē-mar-ŷin-āte, v.t.** [EMARGINATE, a.] To take away the edge or margin of.

ē-mar-ŷin-āte, a. [Lat. *emarginatus*, pa. par. of *emargino*: *e* = out, away, and *margo* (genit. *marginis*) = an edge, a margin.]

Bot., Entom., &c.: Notched or indented at the tip, as if a part had been cut out of the margin. Example, the leaf of the box-tree or shrub (*Buxus sempervirens*). (Lindley.)

"Anterior angles obtusely rounded, apex emarginate, surface sparsely punctured."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 124.

ē-mar-ŷin-āt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [EMARGINATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: The same as EMARGINATE, a. (q.v.).

ē-mar-ŷin-āte-ly, adv. [Eng. *emarginate*; -ly.] In an emarginate manner; with a notch at the apex.

ē-mar-ŷin-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *emarginat(e)*, and suff. -ion.] The act of notching or indenting the margin; the state of being so notched or indented.

"In Berosus the sixth abdominal segment is always visible in the emargination of the fifth."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 118.

ē-mar-ŷin-u-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *emarginatus* = notched.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs having shells with a notch upon the anterior margin. Forty recent species are known, and forty fossil. The former extend in space from Britain to Australia, the latter in time from the Trias till now.

ēm-mās-ō-lāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo* = to castrate; *e* = out, away, and *masculus* = male; *ma* = a male.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility or procreative power.

II. Figuratively:

1. To deprive of manliness or masculine strength, power, or spirit; to effeminate; to weaken.

"England! the time is come when thou shouldst wear Thy heart from its emasculating food."
Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To expurgate or remove indecencies or coarseness from a book; to free from obscenity or coarseness.

***B. Intrans.:** To become effeminate or emasculated.

"Few or rather none which have emasculated or turned women."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvii.

***ēm-mās-ō-lāte, a.** [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo*.]

1. Emasculated, unmanned; deprived of vigour or strength.

"The harassed, degenerate, emasculate slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission."—*Hammond: Works*, iv, 515.

2. Feeble, effeminate, weak.

"Store enough of such *emasculate* theology as this!"—*Hammond: Works*, iv, 571.

ēm-mās-ō-lāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EMASCULATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of castrating or depriving of strength and vigour; emasculation.

ēm-mās-ō-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo*.]

1. The act of castrating or depriving of virility.

2. The act of depriving of manly vigour, strength, or spirit; a rendering effeminate, weak, or spiritless.

3. The act of clearing or freeing from obscenities or coarseness; expurgation.

4. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy, womanish softness.

ēm-mās-ō-lā-tōr, s. [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which emasculates.

***ēm-mās-ō-lā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; -ory.] Tending to emasculate; emasculating.

***ēm-bā-ŷe, v.t.** [EMBASE.]

***ēm-bā-ŷ, v.t.** [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *bag* (q.v.).] To eucase in a bag.

"Mad 't' embag their limbs and leap it beautifully."—*Tennant: Antier Fair* (1812), c. ii, st. 13.

***ēm-bā-le, *ēm-ball, *ēm-bayle, v.t.** Fr. *emballer*: *em* = in, and *balle* = a ball.]

1. To make up in a pack or bale.

2. To bind up, to inclose.

"Her straight legs most bravely were *embayled* In golden huskins of costly cordwaine."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, II, st. 27.

***ēm-bāl-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [EMBALE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of wrapping up, or inclosing.

***ēm-bāl', v.t.** [EMBALE.]

***ēm-bāl-ing, s.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ball* (q.v.).] The act or ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation.

"In faith, for little England You'd venture an *emballing*."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II, 1.

ēm-balm (l silent), *ēm-baulm, *ēm-baum, *im-balm, v.t. [Fr. *embasmer*, from *em* = in, and *baume* = balm; O. Fr. *embasmer*; Sp. *embalsamar*; Ital. *imbalsamare*.]

I. Lit.: To anoint, preserve, or impregnate with aromatic spices; to preserve from putrefaction by taking out the intestines from a body, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs.

"*Emballm me*, Then say me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., iv, 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fill with sweet scents; to scent.

"Here egallant *embalmed* the air."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, I, 12.

2. To preserve from decay or forgetfulness; to preserve the memory of.

"Mute! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed; Those tears eternal *thine* *embalm* the dead."
Pope: Epistle III, 47, 48.

bōil, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, çhis, sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; çion, çion = zhün. -clous, -tior- -sion- = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ëm-balm'-ër (l silent), *s.* [Eng. *embalm*; -er.] One who practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies; one skilled in embalming.

"The Romans were not so good embalmers as the Egyptians."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ëm-balm'-ing (l silent), ***em-baulm-ing**, ***em-baum-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBALM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The art of preserving the dead bodies of men or animals. The earliest examples are found in Egypt, where it was practised over 3,000 years ago. The invention was ascribed by them to Anubis, the son of Osiris, who was said to have performed the office for his father. The practice prevailed, though not so extensively, among the nations of Asia, and was at a later period in use to some extent among the Greeks and Romans. Drying the bodies in sand was the method chiefly practised among the poorer classes. Embalming was also performed by salting in natron, and then drying; boiling in resins and bitumen; and by removing the brain and viscera, washing, and applying fine resins, myrrh, cassia, and other aromatic substances. In some cases oil of cedar was injected into the cavity of the body, which was then steeped in a solution of natron for seventy days, when the viscera came away, leaving little but skin and bone remaining. Among the upper classes, the bodies, after being prepared, were swathed in linen bandages saturated with gum, the total length of which amounted in some instances to more than 1,000 yards. Within and about the bodies of different mummies have been found sulphate of soda, saltpetre, common salt, soda, oil of cedar, turpentine, asphalt, myrrh, cinnamon, and other substances. In very recent times, with the increase of chemical knowledge, considerable attention has been devoted to the subject, and various processes and compounds have been devised. (*Knights*.)

"To use more cost in the embalming of the dead."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 727.

***ëm-balm'-ment** (l silent), ***em-balment**, *s.* [Eng. *embalm*(m); -ment.] The act, art, or process of embalming.

"To carry the corpse to Russell's . . . leave it there till he sent orders for the embalment."—*Malone: Life of Dryden; The Fustian.*

ëm-bank'-v.t. [Pref. *em* and Eng. *bank* (q.v.).] To inclose with a bank or mound; to cast up a bank or mound round; to surround or defend with a bank, mound, or dike; to bank up.

ëm-bank'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBANK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of inclosing with a bank or mound; embankment.

ëm-bank'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *embank*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing or protecting with a bank, mound, or dike.

2. A structure raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, or to support a roadway. A raised mound or bank of earth to form a barrier against the encroachments of the sea [DIKE]; against the overflow of a river [LEVEE]; or to carry a railroad, canal, or road across a tract of low ground or across a ravine or gully. [FILLING.] The oldest embankment in England is Roman—that of Romney Marsh.

"A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, embankments, bridges, stations, engines."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Civil Eng.: Technically, in civil engineering, the earth removed to produce a level excavation, and that which requires to be heaped up for the same purpose is *embankment*.

***ëm-bar'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em* = in, and Eng. *bar* (q.v.).]

1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or bolt.

2. To shut up, or confine as with bars and bolts.

"Fast embarr'd in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. vii. 44.

3. To hinder, to prohibit, to prevent, to forbid.

"This commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not
Embarred, and all its traffic quite forgot."
—*Donne: Anatomy of the World.*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whât, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***ëm-bar-cā-tion**, **ëm-bar-kā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; -ation.]

1. The act of causing to go or pass on board ship; a putting on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the embarkation of the army and for the departure of the fleet."—*Clarendon.*

2. The act of embarking or going on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"Their father's fears the embarkation press
For Ephesus that night."
—*Glover: Athenais*, bk. ix.

*3. That which is embarked or put on board ship; a cargo.

"Another embarkation of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia."—*Smollett. (Webster).*

***ëm-bar'ge** (1), ***em-bargue**, *v.t.* [EMBARGO, v.]

***ëm-bar'ge** (2), *v.t. & i.* [EMBARK.]

ëm-bar'-gô, *s.* [Sp. from *em* = in, on, and *barra* = a bar: *embargar* = to lay an embargo on.]

1. *Lit. & Comm.:* A prohibition or restraint imposed by public authority upon the departure of merchant or other vessels from ports under its jurisdiction. An embargo may be either *civil* or *international*. A *civil embargo* is the seizure of vessels or cargoes under the authority of municipal law; an *international embargo* is a public act, and may be of hostile intention.

"Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. v., app. 3.

†2. *Fig.:* A prohibition, a hindrance, a restraint, a bar, as, To lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Embargo Acts: Statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any of our ports, during international troubles, as in 1807, 1812, 1813. (U. S.)

ëm-bar'-gô, ***em-barge**, ***em-barque**, *v.t.* [EMBARGO, v.]

†1. To lay an embargo upon; to prevent, hinder, or forbid from leaving or entering a port.

†2. To stop, hinder, or prevent from being carried on by an embargo: as, To *embargo* commerce.

†3. To arrest under public authority.

"Our merchants and their goods were embargoed or arrested."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 553.

4. To seize for public use.

5. To prohibit, to stop, to forbid, to restrain, to bar.

ëm-bar'-gô-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBARGO, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of placing an embargo upon.

***ëm-bar'ue-mënt**, *s.* [EMBARQUEMENT.]

ëm-bark', ***em-barque**, ***im-bark**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *embarquer*: *em* = in, and *barque* = a bark; Sp. & Port. *embarcar*; Ital. *imbarcare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To cause to go on board ship; to put on board.

"He freighted his ships and embarked his host."
—*Goldings: Justine*, fo. 52.

2. *Fig.:* To engage or invest in any business affair or scheme.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To go on board ship.

"The rising morn will view the chiefs embark."
—*Byron: Corair*, ll. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To engage in any business, affair, or scheme.

ëm-bar-kā-tion, *s.* [EMBARCATION.]

ëm-bark'-ing, ***em-bar-uing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBARK.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of putting or going on board ship; embarkation.

***ëm-bark'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embark*; -ment.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

***ëm-bar'-ment**, ***im-bar-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embar*; -ment.] A bar or opposition.

***ëm-barque'-ment** (que as k), *s.* [Probably connected with EMBARGO, v. (q.v.).] A hindrance, a restraint.

"The prayers of priests, at times of sacrifice, Embarkments all of fury."
—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, l. x.

ëm-bâr'-rass, ***em-bar-ras**, *s.* [Fr. *embarras*.]

*1. Embarrassment, perplexity.

"From whence arose the embarras of David and Jerusalem."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. sec. v.

*2. A place where the navigation of a river or a creek is rendered difficult by accumulations of drift-wood, trees, &c. (*American*.)

ëm-bâr'-rass, *v.t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*: *em* = in, and *barre* = a bar; Sp. *embarazar*; Port. *embarazar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perplex, to confuse, to abash, to disconcert, to distress.

"Beall, somewhat embarrassed,
Broke the silence."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ll. 2.

2. To entangle or confuse matters; to cause difficulties and perplexities in; to involve.

3. To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

II. Comm.: To encumber with debt or difficulties; to involve in pecuniary difficulties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *embarrass*, to *entangle*, and to *perplex*: "*Embarrass* respects the manners or circumstances; *perplex* the views and conduct; *entangle* is said of particular circumstances. *Embarrassments* depend altogether on ourselves; the want of prudence and presence of mind are the common causes; *perplexities* depend on extraneous circumstances as well as ourselves; extensive dealings with others are mostly attended with *perplexities*; *entanglements* arise mostly from the evil designs of others. That *embarrasses* which interrupts the even course or progress of one's actions: that *perplexes* which interferes with one's decisions: that *entangles* which binds a person in his actions. Pecuniary difficulties *embarrass*, or contending feelings produce *embarrassment*: contrary counsels or interests *perplex*: lawsuits *entangle*. Steadiness of mind prevents *embarrassment* in the outward character. Firmness of character is requisite in the midst of *perplexities*: caution must be employed to guard against *entanglements*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ëm-bâr'-rassed, *pa. par. or a.* [EMBAR-RASS, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Perplexed, disconcerted, confused, abashed.

2. *Comm.:* Involved in difficulties.

"So far from being in any way embarrassed, his business is in a perfectly sound condition."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 17, 1883.

ëm-bâr'-rass-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBARRASS, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Causing embarrassment or awkwardness; perplexing, disconcerting.

"The dispute between the rebels and the government was complicated with another dispute still more embarrassing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

C. As subst.: The same as EMBARRASSMENT (q.v.).

ëm-bâr'-rass-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *embarrassing*; -ly.] In an embarrassing, perplexing, or confusing manner or degree.

ëm-bâr'-rass-ment, *s.* [Eng. *embarrass*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Confusion, or perplexity of mind.

"My real, unaffected embarrassment prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought."—*Burke: Speech to Electors of Bristol*.

2. Confusion, entanglement; intricacy of affairs.

"Who has extricated himself from the embarrassments he lay under."—*Lewis: Theobald of Statius*, bk. l.

B. Comm.: A state of being in debt; pecuniary difficulties; debt.

¶ For the difference between *embarrassments* and *difficulties*, see DIFFICULTY.]

***ëm-bâr'-rën**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *barren* (q.v.).] To cause to be barren; to render barren.

"In conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it."—*Felltham: Resolves*, pt. ii, res. 9.

***ëm-barr-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBAR.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting up or inclosing; hindrance.

***ëm-bâ-se**, ***em-bace**, ***im-base**, *v.t.* [Pref. em, and Eng. base, a. (q.v.)]
1. To lower, to cast down.
"To the ground her eie-lids low embaseth."
Spenser: Sonnet 13.
2. To vitiate, to lower, to deprave, to impair, to deteriorate.
"Grains are annal, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is embased by the ground."—*Bacon: Natural History.*
3. To humiliate, to humble.
"To whom the Prince, him trying to embase."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 20.
4. To degrade, to vilify.
"To please the best, and th' evil to embase."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 3.
5. To debase, to dishonour.
*"Sith all thy worthy prayes being blent
 Their offspring hath embased, and later glory abent."*
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 33.

***ëm-bâ-se-mënt** (1), *s.* [Eng. embase; -ment.]
1. The act or process of lowering, deteriorating, humbling, or debasing.
2. The state of being debased or lowered in value; debasement.
"Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable embasement of coin."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr., ch. xvii.*

***ëm-bâ-se-mënt** (2), *s.* [EMBASIS.]
Med.: A tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.

***ëm-bâs-î-âte**, *s.* [Eng. embassy; -ate.]
 An embassy.
"He took it highly that his embasiade was deluded."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 60.*

***ëm-bâs-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBASE.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The same as EMBASEMENT (q.v.).
"Which most manifestly is the embasing of the consulship."—*North: Plutarch, p. 191.*

***ëm-bâ-sîs**, *s.* [Gr., from *êv* (en) = in, and *baivw* (bainô) = to go.] A bathing-tub or filled with warm water.

***ëm-bâs-sâ-de**, *s.* [O. Fr.]
1. An embassy.
"Shew thine embassade and commendement."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms, Ps. cxliii, pt. ii.*
2. An ambassador.
*"But when her words embassade forth she sends,
 Lord, how sweet musick that unto them lends."*
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Beauty.

***ëm-bâs-sâ-dôr**, ***em-bas-sa-dour**, *s.* [AMBASSADOR.] An ambassador.
"That respect that is due to the embassadours of kings."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 2.*

***ëm-bâs-sâ-dôr-î-âl**, *a.* [AMBASSADORIAL.]

***ëm-bâs-sâ-drêss**, *s.* [AMBASSADRESS.] An ambadressess.
*"With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
 And to the bright ambadressess replies."*
Garth: Orid: Metamorphoses xiv.

***ëm-bâs-sâ-drÿ**, ***em-bas-sa-drye**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. ambassade; -ry.] An embassy.
"Coming from his ambassade out of Italy."—*Leland: Itinerary, lii. 86.*

***ëm-bâs-sâ-ge**, *s.* [EMBASSY.]
1. An embassy.
"Giving audience to the embassages of the Gauls."—*P. Holland: Livy, p. 420.*
2. A message.
"Doth not thy embassye belong to me?"
Shakespeare: Richard II., iii. 4.

***ëm-bâs-sÿ**, *s.* [A modification of Low Lat. *ambascia* = a message.] [AMBASSADOR.]
1. The duties of an ambassador.
2. The message entrusted to, and to be delivered by an ambassador.
"Here, Persian, tell thy embassy."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.
3. A solemn or important message.
4. A message of any kind.
"Sent upon embassies of fear."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.
5. The person or persons sent as ambassadors; those entrusted with a public message to another state.

"The French embassy made as magnificent an appearance in England as the English embassy had made in France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*
6. The official residence of an ambassador.

***ëm-bâs-tar-dize**, *v.t.* [Pref. em, and Eng. *bastardize*.] To render or declare illegitimate; to bastardize.

***ëm-bâ-tër-î-ôn**, *s.* [Gr.]
Greek Antig.: A war-cry of the Spartans, when entering into battle. It was accompanied by flutes.

***ëm-bâ-the**, *v.t.* [Pref. em, and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.)] To bathe
"That with immortal wine"
Shakespeare: Marlowe & Chapman: Hero & Leander.

***ëm-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, *v.t.* [EM-BATTLE (2).]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (1), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. em, and Eng. *battle* (q.v.)]
A. *Trans.:* To range or draw up in order or array of battle.
*"Instant, without disturb, they took alarm,
 And onward moved embattled."*
Milton: P. L., vi. 550, 551.
B. *Intrans.:* To be ranged or drawn up in order or array of battle.
*"They say we shall embattle
 By the second hour of the morn."*
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 3.

***ëm-bât-tle** (2), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (3), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (4), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (5), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (6), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (7), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (8), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (9), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (10), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (11), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (12), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (13), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (14), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (15), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (16), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (17), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (18), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (19), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (20), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (21), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (22), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (23), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (24), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (25), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (26), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (27), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (28), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (29), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (30), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (31), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (32), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (33), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (34), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (35), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (36), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (37), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. em; O. Fr. *bastiller*; Low Lat. *embattalo*.]
1. To furnish with battlements.
"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an embattled pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*
2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.
"Embattled princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

***ëm-bât-tle** (38), ***em-bat-tail**, ***em-bat-tell**, ***em-bat-tel-en**, ***en-bat-tel-en**, *v.t*

ēm-bēr (1), ***em-bre**, ***em-er**, ***em-mer**, ***am-mer**, *s.* [A.S. *æmyrian*; cogn. with Icel. *eiomyria*; Dan. *emmer*; M. H. Ger. *eimurga*.] The smouldering remnants of a fire; live ashes, or cinders; a live coal, piece of wood, &c. (Seldom used except in the plural.)
 "The heavenly fire that lay concealed
 Beneath the sleeping embers."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 50.

ēm-bēr (2), ***ym-ber**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, *ymbryne* = a round course, a revolution, a circuit, an anniversary, from *ymb*, *emb*, *emb* = about, around, and *ryn*, *vine* = a running, a course, a race, a course of years, life; *rinanan* = to run. From this derivation it is patent that the belief that ember-days were so called from penitents sitting in embers or ashes at those seasons was entirely erroneous.] (For def. see etym.)

ember-days, *s. pl.*
Eccles. Calendar: Certain days set apart for prayer and fasting, one special theme of supplication being that the blessing of God may descend on the crops, and consequently that there may be plenty in the land. Stated days of this character began to be observed in the third century, an injunction to that effect having been given by Pope Calixtus, but at first there was no unity over the Christian world as to the precise days. In A.D. 1095 the Council of Placentia diffused them over the year, and enacted that in all churches the spring ember-days should be the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; those of summer the same days of the week after Whit-Sunday; those of autumn the same days of the week after the feast of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14; and those of winter the corresponding week days after the feast of St. Lucia, Dec. 13. In the Church of England the ember-days are so far recognized that the Sundays after them are deemed the most appropriate ones for the ordination of clergymen.

ember-eves, *s. pl.*
Eccles. Calendar: The evenings immediately preceding the several ember-days.
 "It hath been sung at festivals,
 On ember-eves and holy ales."
Shakspeare: Pericles, l. (Chorus).

ember-fast, *s.*
Eccles.: One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

ember-tide, *s.*
Eccles.: The season at which ember-days occur.

ember-weeks, *s. pl.*
Eccles. Calendar: The several weeks in which the ember-days occur.

ember-goose, **imber-goose**, **immer-goose**, *s.*
Ornith.: *Colymbus glacialis*, a diver, more commonly called the Great Northern Diver or Loon.

"The imber-goose unskilled to fly,
 Must be content to glide along
 Where seal and sea-dog flat his song."
Scott: Pirate, ch. xxi

***ēm-bēr-īngs**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ember*, *a.*; *-ing*.]
 The ember-days.

ēm-bēr-iz-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiza*; Fr. *embérize*, prob. from Ger. *emmeriz*, *emmeritz*, *emmeritz*; these again from *ammer*, which occurs in the English term Yellowammer, corrupted into Yellow hammer. (*Littre*, &c.)]
Ornith.: A genus of Passerine Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Emberrizinae; sometimes made the family Emberrizidae. Five species occur in Britain, *Emberiza miliaria*, the Common Bunting, *E. schœniclus*, the Black-headed Bunting, *E. citrinella*, the Yellow Bunting or Yellow Ammer, *E. citrulus*, the Cirl Bunting, and *E. hortulana*, the Ortolan Bunting.

ēm-bēr-iz-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Ornith.: A family of conirostral Insectores. The bill is conical, with a nearly straight culmen, the under mandible the thicker of the two, the upper with an internal knob, the tip with an obsolete notch, both mandibles inflexed at the margin. Hinder and inner toe equal in length, as are the tarsus and middle toe. Claws slender, curved. Two genera—*Emberiza* and *Plectrophanes*—are represented in Britain.

ēm-bēr-iz-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidæ (Finches). Type *Emberiza* (q.v.). [EMBERIZIDÆ.]
 ***ēm-bēt-tēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *better* (q.v.).] To make better.
 "Cruelty doth not embetter men."
Daniel: Chorus in Philotas.

ēm-bēz-zle, ***em-bez-oll**, ***em-bez-ile**, ***em-bez-yll**, ***im-bez-ill**, ***im-bez-el**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *imbeylle* = weak, feeble.] [IMBE-CILE.]

*1. To weaken; to diminish the force or strength of.
 "And so imbeyll all theyr strength that they are naught to me."
Drant: Horace, bk. l. sat. vi.
 *2. To squander away, to waste, to dissipate.

"Mr. Hackluct died, leaving a fair estate to an unthrift son who embeyllt it."—*Fuller: Worthies of England; Herefordshire*.

*3. To withdraw, to keep back.
 "The collection of these various readings [is] a testimony even of the faithfulness of these later ages of the Church, and of the high reverence they had to these records, in that they would not so much as embeyll the various readings of them, but keep them still on foot for the prudent to judge of."
H. More: On Godliness, bk. vii., ch. iii.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust.
 "Embezzling and averting to his proper use certain treasures gotten from King Antiochus."
P. Holland: Livy, p. 1, 1016.

ēm-bēz-zle-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *embezzle*; *-ment*.]
 1. The act of embezzling or appropriating fraudulently to one's use by breach of trust.

"To remove doubts which had existed respecting embezzlements by merchants and bankers' clerks."
Blackstone: Comment, bk. iv., ch. 17, note 8.

*2. That which is embezzled or misappropriated.

ēm-bēz-zlēz, *s.* [Eng. *embezzle* (q.v.); *-er*.] One who fraudulently appropriates money, &c., to his own use; one who is guilty of embezzlement.

***ēm-bīl-lōw**, ***em-byll-low**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *billow* (q.v.).] To swell or heave, as a billow.

"And then embilowed high doth in his pride disdain
 With fume and roaring din all hugeness of the maine."
Little: Du Bartas, Noe. l.

ēm-bīt-tēr, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and English *bitter* (q.v.).]
 I. Lit.: To make bitter or more bitter.

II. Figuratively:
 1. To render harder or more distressing; to make grievous.

"The poison, when poured from the chalice,
 Will deeply embitter the bowl."
Byron: Trans. of the Runic Song.

2. To deprive of sweetness or pleasantness; to render distasteful.

"Either slowly destroy or very much embitter the pleasures of life."
Sharp: Sermons, vol. l., ser. 2.

3. To make more severe, painful, or poignant; to add poignancy or sharpness to.

4. To render more bitter, fierce, or violent; to exasperate.

"Men the most embittered against each other by former contests."—*Bancroft*.

ēm-bīt-tēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *embitter*; *-er*.] One who or that which embitters or makes bitter.

"The embitterer of the cup of joy."
Johnson: Oglethorpe.

ēm-bīt-tēr-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *embitter*; *-ment*.]
 The act of embittering.

***ēm-blā-ze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blaze* (q.v.).]
 I. Lit.: To set in a blaze; to kindle.
 "Sulphur-tipt, emblaze an ale-house fire."
Pope: Dunciad, l. 238.

II. Figuratively:
 1. To light up, to make light or brilliant.
 "Her eyes, oft darted o'er the liquid way,
 With golden light emblose the darkling main."
Sir W. Jones: Hymn to Lachrymæ.

2. To adorn with brilliant or glittering embellishments.
 "Th' imperial vision, which full high advanced
 With gems and golden lustre rich emblosed."
Milton: P. L., l. 538.

3. To emblazon; to display conspicuously; to glorify.
 "Thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
 T' emblaze the honour which thy master got."
Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV., iv. 10.

4. To celebrate, to glorify.
 "Triumphant, and emblaze the martial acts
 Of Britain's hero."
J. Philips: Blenheim.

***ēm-blāz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *emblaze* (q.v.); *-er*.] One who or that which brightens or makes brilliant.

"The eye of heaven, emblazer of the spheres."
Mickle: Lusiad, bk. 10.

***ēm-blāz-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBLAZE.]
 A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The act of blazoning, adorning, or glorifying.

ēm-blāz-ōn, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blazon* (q.v.).]
 A. Transitive:

1. To blazon; to adorn with figures of heraldry or armorial ensigns.

"The herse
 Of wealthy guilt emblazoned boasts the pride
 Of painted heraldry."
Blacklock: A Soliloquy.

*2. To depict, to paint, to represent.
 "On which when Cupid with his killing bowe
 And cruel shafts emblazoned she beheld."
Spenser: F. Q., iv., x. 55.

*3. To decorate, to ornament, to set off.
 "The walls were . . . emblazoned with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair."
Prescott: Oglethorpe.

*4. To make brilliant or bright.

*5. To celebrate, to glorify.
 "We find Augustus emblazoned by the poets."
Habesville: On Providence.

*B. Intrans.: To become bright or brilliant; to burst out in colours.

"Th' englanded spring, forgetful how to weep,
 Began t' emblazon from her heavy bed."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

ēm-blāz-ōn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon*; *-er*.]
 1. One who blazons; a blazoner, a herald.

2. One who publishes and displays with pomp.

"But I step again to this emblazoner of his title-page, and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel."
Milton: Apology for Smectymnua.

ēm-blāz-ōn-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon*; *-ment*.]
 1. The act or art of blazoning; blazonry.

2. That which is blazoned; heraldic representations or decorations.

ēm-blāz-ōn-ry, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon*; *-ry*.]
 1. The art of emblazoning.

2. Heraldic representations or decorations.

"Who saw the banner reared on high
 In all its dread emblazony."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, III.

ēm-blēm, *s.* [Fr. *emblème*; from Lat. *emblemata* = a kind of ornament; Gr. *ἐμβλημα* (*emblēma*) = a thing put on; a kind of invariable ornament; *ἐμβάλλω* (*emballō*) = to put on; *ἐμ* (*em*) = on, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to place, to put.]
 1. That which is inlaid or put on; inlaid or mosaic work or decoration; enamel.

"Above the corner in a curious fret,
Emblems, in process, hieroglyphics set."
Daniel: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

2. A symbolical figure or composition, which conceals a moral or historical allegory; an allusive picture or representation.

3. Any object which presents at a glance a meaning beyond its mere appearance, as a crown for royalty, the scales for justice, the anchor for hope, the owl for wisdom, the scythe and hour glass for death. The rose is emblematic of England, the lily of France, the shamrock of Ireland, and the thistle of Scotland. Early attempts at writing and the Egyptian hieroglyphics were emblems and Chinese writing is so to-day. The letters in every language, every figure and sign of every trade and profession, all coins, the flags of nations, and all state and national seals are also emblematic. The origin of emblems is in most cases difficult to ascertain, the hidden sense being often lost while only the form remains.

***ēm-blēm**, *v.t.* [EMBLEM, *s.*] To represent or symbolize in an occult or allusive manner; to picture by an emblem.

"The primitive sight of elements doth fitly emblem that of opinions."
Glanvill: Scæpiæ Scientifiæ.

ēm-blē-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr., pl. of *ἐμβλημα* (*emblēma*).] [EMBLEM, *s.*]
 Lit.: The figures with which the ancients decorated golden, silver, and even copper

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **rōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **ūnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. *a*, *æ* = *e*. *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

vessels, and which could be taken off at pleasure. By the Romans, ornaments of this kind were called Crustæ.

ëm-blēm-ăt-îc, ëm-blēm-ăt-îc-âl, a. [Fr. *emblématique*; Ital. *emblematico*.]

1. Pertaining to, using, or dealing in emblems.

"Come on, sir, to our worthy friends explain
What does your emblematic worship mean."
Prior: *Merry Andrew*.

2. Of the nature of an emblem; comprising an emblem, symbol, or type; allusive.

"In one small emblematic landscape see,
How vast a distance 'twixt thy foe and thee."
Savage: *The Wanderer*, c. 1.

ëm-blēm-ăt-îc-âl-lî, adv. [Eng. *emblematically*; -ly.] By way or means of an emblem; in the manner of an emblem; allusively, symbolically.

"Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, i, ch. xii.

***ëm-blēm-ăt-î-cîze, v.t.** [Eng. *emblematic*; -ize.] To represent emblematically or by an emblem; to emblematize.

"Which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and cupids."—Walpole: *Anecdotes*, vol. iv, ch. 8.

***ëm-blēm-a-tîst, s.** [Lat. *emblemata*, gen. *emblematica*; Eng. suff. -tist.] A writer or inventor of emblems.

"Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, pbeux, and many more; which emblematicists and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. 20.

***ëm-blēm-a-tîze, v.t.** [Lat. *emblemata*, gen. *emblematica*(s); Eng. suff. -ize.] To represent by an emblem; to symbolize.

"This garden of Eden may emblemize, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit."—More: *Conjectura Cabalæ*, p. 239.

ëm-blē-mënt, s. [O. Fr. *emhler*, *emblaer*, *emblaier*, *emblaider*, *emblaier*, *bleer*, *blayer*; Low Lat. *imblado* = to sow with corn; *in* = in, and *bladum* = a crop.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crop.

"The sides were fringed or jagged with darkness, umbrous tree or mantled ivy jutting forth black elbows; but in the middle lay and appear fair sword of dewy emblems."—Blackmore: *Cripples the Carrier*, vol. iii, ch. xvi.

2. *Law (Pl.)*: The produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops, as of grain, garden produce, &c., which are annually produced by the labour of the cultivator. Emblems are subject to many if not all the incidents attending personal chattels; they were devisable by testament before the statute of wills, and at the death of the owner vest in his executor, and not his heir; and by the statute 11 Geo. II., c. 10, though not by the common law, they may be distrained for rent arrear. The produce of grass, trees, and the like, is not included in the term.

"Tenant for term of years has incident to his estate, unless by special agreement, the same covenants which tenant for life is entitled to. But with regard to emblems, there is this difference: that where the term depends upon certainty, as if the tenant holds from midsummer for ten years, and in the last year he sows a crop of corn, and it is not ripe and cut before midsummer, the landlord shall have it; for the tenant knew the expiration of his term, and therefore it was his own folly to sow what he never could reap the profits of. But where the lease for years depends upon an uncertainty, as, if the term be determinable upon a life or lives, the tenant, or his executors, shall have the emblems in the same manner that a tenant for life or his executors is entitled thereto. It is different if the lease be determined by himself: as if the tenant does anything that amounts to a forfeiture: here the emblems shall go to the lessor and not to the lessee, who has determined his estate by his own default."—Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. ii, ch. 8.

***ëm-blēm-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *emblem*; -ize.] To represent by or in an emblem; to symbolize, to typify.

ëm-ble-tō-nî-a, s. [Named after Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle.]

Zool.: A genus of *Æolidæ*, consisting of shell-less nudibranchiate marine molluscs. Of the four known species, three are found on the Scotch coasts, in the littoral and laminarian zones. (Woodward.)

ëm-blî-ca, s. [The name given to *Emblonia officinalis* in the Moluccas.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllanthæ. *Emblonia officinalis* is a tree with a crooked trunk and spreading branches, alternate leaves, one or two feet long, small, inconspicuous greenish flowers, and trilocular fruit, with two seeds in each cell. The

fruit is acrid, and is made, in India, into a pickle. When ripe and dry it is an astringent, and, under the name of Myrobalani Emblic, has been used against diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. (Lindley, &c.)

***ëm-bloóm, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bloom* (q.v.).] To cover or enrich with bloom or blossoms.

***ëm-bloś-sóm, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blossom* (q.v.).] To cover with bloom or blossoms; to bloom.

"Sweet, oh sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossomed spray."
Cunningham: *Day, a Pastoral*.

ëm-bôd-î-ër, *im-bôd-î-ër, s. [Eng. *embody*; -er.] One who or that which embodies.

ëm-bôd-î-mënt, *im-bôd-î-mënt, s. [Eng. *embody*; -ment.]

1. The act or process of embodying or investing with a body.

2. The state of being embodied or invested with a body; bodily or material representation.

3. The act of collecting or forming together into a body or united whole; incorporation; as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

4. The act of collecting or concentrating together; as, the *embodiment* of thoughts in a discourse; the act of including in other matter; as, the *embodiment* of a clause in a bill.

5. A concentrated representation or emblem; essence in a bodily form; as, He is the very *embodiment* of courage, &c.

ëm-bôd-ÿ, *im-bôd-ÿ, v.t. & i. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *body* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To invest with a material body; to incarnate.

"I have again made use of the Platonic hypothesis, that spirits are embodied."—Glanville: *Witchcraft*, § 11.

2. To collect or form into a body or united whole; to incorporate, to concentrate; as, To *embody* troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

3. To gather together; to concentrate and present to the senses or mental perception.

"Could I embody and unbosom now
That which is most within me."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 57.

4. To include, to incorporate; as, To *embody* a clause in a bill or act.

B. Intrans.: To join together into one body or mass; to unite, to coalesce.

"Firmly to embody against this court party and its practices."—Burke: *On the Present Discontents*.

***ëm-bôg, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bog* (q.v.).] To plunge or cause to stick in a bog.

"General Murray was enclosed, embogged, and defeated."—Walpole: *To Mann*, iii. 322.

***ëm-bô-gue, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and O. Fr. *boque* = Fr. = *bouche* = a mouth; Lat. *bucca* = the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a stream, into the sea, &c.; to disembogue.

***ëm-bôil, *em-boyl, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *boil* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To boil, to be heated, as with rage.

"The knight *emboiling* in his haughty hart."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 9.

B. Trans.: To cause to boil, to heat, as with rage.

"Faynt, wearie, sore, emboyled, grieved, brent."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 28.

emboitement (ân-bwât-mân), s. [Fr. = the position of one box within another.]

1. *Mil.*: The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

2. *Phys.*: The doctrine promulgated by Bonnet, that generation is to be accounted for by living germs lying one within the other, which, on becoming detached, produce new existences.

***ëm-bôld, *em-bolde, *en-bold, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bold* (q.v.).] To embolden.

"But now we dare not shew ourself in place
He is *embold* to dwell in company."

There as our bert would love right faithfully.
Chaucer: *Court of Love*.

ëm-bôld-ën, *en-bold-en, *im-bôld-en, v.t. [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bolden* (q.v.).]

1. To give boldness or courage to; to strengthen the resolution or courage of; to encourage.

"Upon whose approach their fellows, being *emboldened*, did offer to board the gallies."—Hacklitt: *Voyages*, i. 601.

2. To encourage, to help, to further.

"Nothing *emboldens* sin so much as mercy."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 4.

ëm-bôld-ën-ër, *im-bôld-ën-ër, s. [Eng. *embolden*; -er.] One who, or that which emboldens or encourages.

ëm-bôl-îc, a. [Gr. *ἐμβολή* (*embolê*) = *er* inserting; Eng. suff. -ic.] The same as **EMBOLISMIC** (q.v.).

ëm-bô-lîsm, s. [Fr. *embolisme*; Gr. *ἐμβολισμός* (*embolismos*) = an intercalation; *ἐμβόλισμα* (*embolisma*) = an insertion; *ἐμβολή* (*embolê*) = an inserting; *ἐμβαλλω* (*emballô*) = to put in, to insert; *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *βάλλω* (*ballô*) = to throw, to put.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An intercalation; the intercalating or insertion of days, months, or years in the account of time in order to secure or produce regularity. Amongst the Greeks the year consisted of 354 days (a lunar year), and, in order to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days, an extra lunar month was intercalated every third or fourth year.

"The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations . . . to make all as even as they could."—Holder: *On Time*.

2. The time intercalated.

II. Med.: Venous inflammation, producing coagulation of the blood, passing on to the formation of a clot or clots and likewise of pus and abscess, is a highly dangerous disease. [PYÆMIA.] When the clot is impelled onwards, embolism occurs, which is usually fatal from the formation of multiple abscess in the lung. Embolism, arising from local irritation, mostly occurs in dropsy after scarlet fever, in debilitating diseases, and bed-ridden cases.

***ëm-bô-lîs-mal, a.** [Eng. *embolism*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to embolism or intercalation; intercalated: as, an *embolismal* month.

***ëm-bô-lîs-măt-îc, *ëm-bô-lîs-măt-îc-âl, a.** [Gr. *ἐμβολισμός* (*embolismos*) = genit. *ἐμβολισματος* (*embolismatos*); Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.] The same as **EMBOLISMIC** (q.v.).

***ëm-bô-lîs-mîc, a.** [Fr. *embolismique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of embolism; intercalated, inserted.

***ëm-bô-lîs-mîc-âl, a.** [Eng. *embolismic*; -al.]

ëm-bô-lîte, s. [Ger. *embohit*, from Gr. *ἐμβόλιον* (*embole*) = something thrown in, an interlude; so named because it is intermediate between chloride and bromide of silver.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, green, yellow, or dark, especially on being exposed to the atmosphere. It generally occurs massive, with the surface sometimes stalactitic or concretionary. Hardness 1 to 1½; sp. gr. 5.3 to 5.8; lustre resinous, and somewhat adamantine. Compos.: Silver 61.1 to 71.9; bromine 7.2 to 33.8; chlorine 5.0 to 20.1. The chief silver ore in Chili. Found also in various other parts of the New World. (*Dana*.)

ëm-bô-lûs, s. [Lat. from Gr. *ἐμβολος* (*emboles*) = something running to a point; a wedge, a graft.] [EMBOLISM.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something inserted in another and moving therein, as a wedge, a piston of a steam-cylinder, the bucket or plunger of a pump.

2. *Bot.*: A plug-like process, projecting downwards from the upper part of the cavity of the ovary in Armeria.

embonpoint (ân-bôn-pwân), s. [Fr., from *em* = *en* = in; *bôn* = good, and *point* = condition.] Plumpness of person or figure; stoniness, fleshiness.

***ëm-bor-dër, *im-bor-dër, v.t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *border* (q.v.).] To adorn or furnish with a border.

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn. -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

em-bor-dèred, im-bor-dèred, pa. par. or *a.* [EMBORDER.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*: Adorned or set off with a border; bordered.

2. *Her.*: Having a border of the same colour, metal, or fur as the field. [EMBORDERED.]



EMBORDERED.

em-bor-düred, a. [Pref. *em.*, and Fr. *bordure* = a border.]

Her.: The same as EMBORDERED, *a.* (q.v.)

***em-bos-ôm, *em-bos-ôme, v.t.** [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bosom* (q.v.)]

1. To place in or take into the bosom; to cherish; to admit to and treat with the greatest affection.

"The Father Infinite,
By whom in his bosom 'd sat the Son."
Milton: P. L., v. 596, 597.

2. To place in the bosom or midst of anything; to enclose.

"His house embosom'd in the grove."
Pope: Horace, bk. iv. ode i.

em-boss' (1), *en-boss, v.t. [O. Fr. *embosser* = to swell or rise in bunches: *em* = in, and *bosse* = a bunch, a boss.]

1. To form natural lumps or swellings upon; to cover with swellings or protuberances.

"Botches and blaus must all his flesh emboss."
Milton: P. L., xii. 180.

2. To cover with bosses or studs.

"The studs, that thick emboss his iron door."
Cosper: Task, v. 426.

3. To ornament with relief or worked work.

"The pillared porch, elaborately embossed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

4. To engrave in relief or embossed work; to represent with raised figures.

"Then o'er the lofty gate his art embossed
Androgæus' death."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 25, 26.

5. To ornament with worked figures; to embroider.

"Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, embossed upon a purple ground."—*Sir W. Scott: (Webster.)*

***em-boss' (2), v.t.** [Etyim. doubtful. By some taken from Fr. *bosse* = a bunch, a boss, because the animal when hard hunted threw from its mouth bosses, or lumps of foam, or because it swelled at the knee. According to Mahn, from Sp. *embocar* = to cast from the mouth.]

1. To hunt hard, to drive hard, so as to cause to pant, and be exhausted; to tire out.

"As a dismayed deer in chase embost,
Forgetful of his safety, hath his right way lost."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 17.

2. To drive hard, to overwhelm.

"Our feeble hearts
Embost with bala, and bitter byting griefe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 29.

***em-boss' (3), v.t.** [O. Fr. *embosquer*, from *bosc* = a wood; Ital. *imboscare*.] [AMBUSH, Bush.] To drive into the bushes; to enclose, to surround, as with an ambuscade.

"We have almost embossed him."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, III. 6.*

***em-boss' (4), *em-boss'e, v.t.** [O. Fr. *emboister*, from *boiste* = a box.]

1. To shut up or inclose in a box.

2. To cover, to encase.

"A knight ber mett in mighty arms embost."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 24.

3. To cause to enter, to insert.

"The knight his thrilling spear againe assayed
In his brass-plated body to embost."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 30.

4. To surround.

"Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbs would rest, ne lig in ease embost."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 40.

***em-boss'e, *em-boss, s.** [EMBOSS (1), v.] A boss, a protuberance.

"A round embosse of marble."—*Evelyn: Diary, Nov. 17, 1664.*

em-boss'ed, *em-bost, pa. par. & a. [EMBOSS (1), v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Forned with bosses; ornamented with raised work.

"Like a shield embossed with silver, round and vast
the landscape lay."
Longfellow: Belfry of Bruges.

*2. Swollen, tumid.

"All the embossed sores and headed evils."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 1.

II. Bot.: Projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

embossed-paper, s. Paper having an ornamented surface of raised work.

embossed-printing, s. Printing in which the paper is forced into dies, into which the letters have been cut or punched. The result is raised letters, used for printing for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work. It is also effected by pressing the type into the paper, raising the letters or characters on the other side.

em-boss'ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EMBOSS (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act or art of ornamenting by raised work or figures in relief, applied to many objects. Crests or initials are embossed on paper, envelopes, &c. Ornaments are embossed on book-covers, especially on those of cloth. Leather is embossed for binding, and many ornamental uses. Textile fabrics are embossed for various purposes. Glass is said to be embossed when it is moulded with raised figures.

2. Embossed work.

"All engravings and embossings (as far off) appear plain."—*Bacon: Natural History, § 376.*

embossing-iron, s.

Sculp.: A tool for giving a peculiar grained or caruncular appearance to a marble surface.

embossing-machine, s. A machine in which a compressible material is placed between a rolling or reciprocating surface and a bed, the moving portion having a design in intaglio, which confers a cameo ornamentation upon the object. The embossing machine for giving an indented ornamentation to velvet and other goods has engraved copper rollers, which are heated by inclosed red-hot irons when operating on dampened goods, as in giving a watered surface. (*Knight.*)

embossing-press, s. A hand-stamp or machine for giving a raised surface to an object placed between the descending die and the bed. The embossing-presses, of bookbinders are screw, toggle, or lever presses, according to the area of surface and character of material under treatment, and other considerations.

¶ *Embossing wood*: A process of indenting designs in wood by heat and pressure. The wood is saturated with water, and the cast-iron mould heated to redness and pressed forcibly upon the wood. The water preserves the wood from ignition, though the surface is slightly charred. The iron is re-heated, the wood re-wetted, and the branding-iron again applied. This is repeated until the wood fills the mould. The surface is cleansed between each operation, and finally with a scratch-brush, and any desired colour may be retained or obtained by the extent to which the charcoal and discoloured surface are removed. Perforated designs are obtained by pressure upon portions of the surface, and the removal of a scale of material by a saw. (*Knight.*)

***em-boss'mënt, s.** [Eng. *emboss* (1), v.; -ment.]

1. Anything standing or jutting out from the rest; an eminence, a protuberance.

"I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embossments."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

2. The act or art of embossing or ornamenting with raised work.

3. Embossed work; relief, rising work.

"They are at a loss about the word *pandents*; some fancy it expresses only the great embossment of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto-relievo."—*Addison: On Italy.*

em-bot't-ile, v.t. [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bottle* (q.v.)] To put into bottles; to bottle.

"Stirrom, firnest fruit,
Embottled, long as Frimaneu Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endure."
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

embouchure (pron. *ân-bô-shür*), *s.* [Fr., from *em* = in, and *bouche* = a mouth; Lat. *bucca* = a cheek.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The mouth or opening, as of a cannon; the point of discharge of a river.

II. Music:

1. The mouth-piece of a wind instrument.
2. The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

***em-bou'nd, v.t.** [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bound* (q.v.)] To shut in, to inclose.

"That sweet breath
Which was embounded in this beautiful clay."
Shakespeare: King John, iv. 2.

***em-bōw, *im-bōw, v.t.** [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bow* (q.v.)]

1. To form like a bow; to curve.

"I saw a bull, white as the driven snow,
With gilden borses embowed like the moon."
Spenser: The World's Vanitie.

2. To arch, to vault.

"The gilded roofs embowed with curious work."
Gascoigne: Jocasta, I. 2.

em-bōwed, *im-bōwed, pa. par. & a. [EMBOW.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Curved, bent.

2. Arched, vaulted.

"The high embowed roof,
With antick pillars embowed like the moon."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

II. Her.: Bent or bowed.

embowed - contrary or counter-embowed, a. Bowled or bent in contrary directions.

embowed-dejected, a. Bowled or bent with the extremities downwards.

em-bōw'-ël, v.t. [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bowel* (q.v.)]

1. To enclose deeply; to bury.

"Deepe embowelled in the earth."
Spenser: F. Q., VI., viii. 12.

2. To disembowel, to eviscerate, to deprive of the entrails.

"Embowed will I see thee by and by."
Shakespeare: I Henry IV., v. 4.

*3. To take or dig out the internal parts of.

"Fossils and minerals that th' embowelled earth
Displays."
Philips.

*4. To exhaust, to empty, to drain.

"The schools, embowelled of their doctrine, have
left off this danger to itself."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, I. 3.*

em-bōw'-ël-lër, s. [Eng. *embowel*; -er.] One who disembowels or takes out the bowels.

"We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, next of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, &c."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming, p. 283.*

em-bōw'-ël-mënt, s. [Eng. *embowel*; -ment.] The act of taking out the bowels; disembowelment, evisceration.

em-bōw'-ër, *im-bōw'-ër, v.t. & t. [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bower* (q.v.)]

***A. Intransitive**:

1. To lodge, to rest, as in a bower.

"Where on the mingling boughs they all embowered
All the hot noon."
Thomson: Summer, 229, 230.

2. To form a covering or shelter like a bower.

"Beneath the shade
By those embowering boulders made."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

B. Transitive:

1. To receive or shelter as in a bower.

"You whom skies embower."
Drummond: Death of Sir W. Alexander.

2. To inclose, to surround.

"The cots, those dim religious groves embower."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

***em-bōwl, v.t.** [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *bowl* (q.v.)] To form into a bowl, ball, or globe; to give a globular form to.

"Long are the earth embowled by thee
Bare the forme it now doth beare."
Sidney: Psalm x.

***em-bōw'mënt, s.** [Eng. *embow*; -ment.] An arch, a vault.

"The roof all open, not so much as any embowments
near any of the walls left."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 249.*

***em-bōx', v.t.** [Pref. *em.* and Eng. *box* (q.v.)] To inclose or shut in a box; specifically to seat in a box of a theatre.

"Emboxed the ladies must have something smart."
Churchill: The Rosciad.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûh, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

***ëm-boys'se-mënt**, s. [EMBUSHMENT.] An ambush, an ambuscade.

"Theu shuln ye uernocountre waito emboisement's, and alle espiale."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee.*

ëm-brā'ce, * **em-brase**, * **en-brac-en**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. embracer; Fr. embrasser; en = in, and bras = the arm; Ital. abbracciare; O. Sp. abrazar, from Lat. brachium = the arm.] [BRACE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To seize, clasp, and hold fondly in the arms; to press to the bosom with affection.

"Hundreds embraced the soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) To have sexual intercourse with.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To comprise, to inclose, to contain, to encircle, to encompass.

"Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed, Between the mountain and the stream embraced."—*Denham: Cooper's Hill*, 223, 224.

(2) To clasp, to twine round; as, A creeper embraces a tree.

(3) To comprehend, to include, to take in, to comprise.

(4) To take possession of, to hold, to seize.

"Even such a passion doth embrace my bosom."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

(5) To admit, to receive, to accept.

"If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?"—*Locke.*

(6) To seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly or cordially; to welcome.

"And you embrace the occasion to depart."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

(7) To adopt; as, To embrace the Christian religion.

"They who are represented by the wise virgins, embraced the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins had done."—*Tillotson.*

(8) To meet, to undergo, to submit to, to accept.

"What cannot be eschewed must be embraced."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

(9) To cherish.

"If ye embrace her, she shal bring the unto honour."—*Bible* (1551), *Proverbs* III. 6.

(10) To throw a protecting arm over; to protect.

"So much high God doth innocence embrace."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 29.

II. Law: To endeavour to influence corruptly, as a juror. [EMBRACERY.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To join in an embrace; to hug.

"Let me embrace with old Vincent's."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 5.

*2. To join in sexual intercourse.

"Your brother and his lover have embraced."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, I. 4.

*3. To twine.

"Archt o'er head with an embracing vine."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 54.

¶ For the difference between to embrace and to clasp, see CLASP: for that between to embrace and to comprise, see COMPRISE.

ëm-brā'ce, s. [EMBRACE, v.]

1. A pressing or clasp to the bosom; as a clasp in the arms.

"[He] strove to seek the Dame's embrace."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 22.

2. Sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile struggle or grapple.

"With half the fervour Fate bestows, Upon the last embrace of foes."—*Byron: Glauco.*

ëm-brā'ced, pa. par. or a. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Clapsed in the arms, inclosed, included, accepted.

2. Her.: Braced together; tied or bound together.

***ëm-brā'ce-mënt**, s. [Eng. embrace; +ment.]

1. The act of embracing or clasp in the arms; an embrace.

"Bring them to our embracement."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. Conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile hug or squeeze; a grapple.

"These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement."—*Sidney.*

4. Comprehension.

"Nor can her wide embracements filled be."—*Darwin: Immortality of the Soul.*

5. The state of being contained or included; inclusion.

"Spirits, blood, and flesh die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. Willing or cordial acceptance.

"A ready embracement of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. I, ser. 8.

ëm-brā'ce-ör, **ëm-brās-ör**, s. [Eng. embrace; -ör.]

Law: One who attempts or practises embracery (q.v.).

ëm-brā'ç-ër, s. [Eng. embrac(e); -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who embraces,

"Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her embracer."—*Sir W. Jones: Songs of Jagudeva.*

2. Law: One who endeavours to corrupt a jury by embracery (q.v.).

ëm-brā'ç-ër-ÿ, s. [Eng. embrace, v.; -ry.]

Law: For def. see example.

"Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The punishment for the person embracing (the embracer) is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. IV, ch. 10.

ëm-brā'ç-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [EMBRACE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Clapping in the arms, inclosing, including, accepting.

2. Bot. (Of the insertion of leaves, &c.): Clapping with the base. The same as amplexicaul, except that the latter term is applied only to stems or stalks.

C. As subst.: The same as EMBRACEMENT (q.v.).

***ëm-brā'ç-îve**, a. [Eng. embrac(e); -ive.]

Given to or fond of embracing; caressing.

"Not less kind, though less embraceive, was Madame de Montcontour."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. LVII.

***ëm-brā'id**, ***em-brayd**, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. braid (q.v.).] To upbraid.

"[He] embraided him with cowardice."—*Sir T. Eliot: The Governor*, p. 167.

ëm-brā'il, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. braid (q.v.).]

Naut.: To braid up.

"For he who strives the tempest to disarm, Will never first embraid the lee yard-arm."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, II.

***ëm-brā'ke**, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brake (q.v.).] To entangle.

"Hee would hamper and embrake her in those mortal straight's for his disdain."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff.*

***ëm-brā'ch-mënt**, s. [Pref. em, Eng. branch, and suff. -ment.] A branching forth;

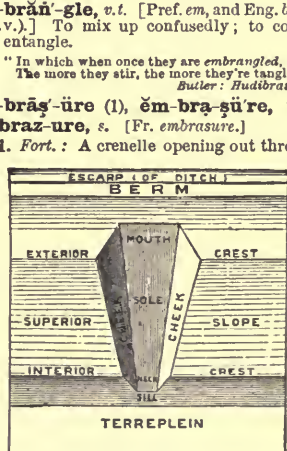
that part of a tree where the branches diverge.

ëm-brā'n-gle, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brangle (q.v.).] To mix up confusedly; to confuse, to entangle.

"In which when once they are embraugled, The more they stir, the more they're tangled."—*Butler: Hudibras*, II. 2.

ëm-brās-üre (1), **ëm-brā-güre**, ***em-braz-üre**, s. [Fr. embrasure.]

1. Fort.: A crenelle opening out through a



EMBRASURE.

parapet or wall to fire guns through. Its principal parts are: The cheeks, or sides;

mouth, or outer part; neck, or narrow part; sole, or bottom; sill, or front of the sole. The merlon is the part of the parapet between two embrasures. Embrasures are usually perpendicular to the parapet, but are sometimes inclined thereto, so as to obtain a line of fire in a particular direction.

2. Arch.: The inward enlargement of the cheeks or jambs of a window or door.

"In the twilight glow of a window's embrasure Sat the lovers."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, I. 3.

***ëm-brās-üre** (2), s. [EMBRACE, v.] An embrace.

"Injury of chance forcibly prevents our locked embrasures."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 4.

***ëm-brā'rd**, v. t. [EMBROIDER.]

***ëm-brā've**, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brave (q.v.).]

1. To inspire with courage; to embolden, to inspirit, to encourage.

"Psyche, embra'd by Charis's generous flame Strives in devotion's furnace to refine Her pious self."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, XVII. (Arg.)

2. To set off bravely; to decorate, to embellish, to adorn.

"The great earth's womb they open to the sky, And, with sad cypress, seemly it embrace."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. I. 60.

***ëm-brā'wn**, ***em-brawne**, v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brown (q.v.).] To harden.

"It will embrowne and iron-crust his flesh."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff.*

***ëm-brā'z-üre**, s. [EMBRASURE (1), s.]

***em-bread**, v. t. [Pref. em, and bread = braid (q.v.).] To braid up, to bind up.

"Her golden locks, that late in tresses bright Embraided were for hindring of her hate."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. IV. 18.

***ëm-brē'athe-mënt**, s. [Pref. em, Eng. breathe, and -ment.] The act of breathing in; inspiration.

"The special and immediate suggestion, embreathment, and dictation of the Holy Ghost."—*W. Lee: Webster.*

***ëm-brew** (ew as û) (1), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. brew (q.v.).] To strain, to distil.

***ëm-brew** (ew as û) (2), v. t. [EMBRUE.]

To imbue, to steep, to make wet.

"Thy little hands embrewed in bleeding breast."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. I. 57.

***ëm-bright** (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. em, and Eng. bright (q.v.).] To make bright, to brighten.

"Through the embrighted air ascended flies."—*Cunningham: Death of His Late Majesty.*

ëm-brîng, a. [Eng. ember (2); -ing.] The same as EMBER (2).

embracing-days, s. pl. Ember-days.

"They introduced, by little and little, a general neglect of the weekly fasts, the holy time of Lent, and the Embracing-days."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 389.

ëm-bri-ön, s. [Gr.]

1. Lit.: An embryo.

2. Fig.: Anything undeveloped or not yet come to maturity.

"So long as as yet the plot was but an embriön."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster* (Intro.)

ëm-brith-îte, s. [Gr. ἐμβριθής (embrithēs) = heavy; -îte (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Boulangerite found at Nertschinsk. (Dana.)

ëm-brō-cāte, v. t. [Ital. embrocare; Low Lat. embroco = to pour into a vessel; from Gr. ἐμβροχῆ (embrochē) = a lotion, a fomentation; ἐν = in, and βροχῆ (brochē) = a wetting; βρέχω (brechō) = to wet.]

Surg. & Med.: To moisten, wet, or foment a diseased portion of the body by a liquid applied by means of a cloth, sponge, or anything similar.

ëm-brō-cā-tion, s. [Fr. & Eng., from embrocate (q.v.).]

Surgery & Medicine:

1. The act of fomenting any diseased part of the body with water, hot or cold spirit, oil, or anything similar, by means of cotton, flannel, a sponge, &c., to reduce swellings, to allay pain, to remove numbness, and, if possible, restore some sensation in palsy.

2. The liquid used for such fomentation.

ëm-brō-gli-ö (g silent), s. [IMBROGLIO.]

bôil, **bôy**, **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
clan, **-tian = chæn**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**. **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

ëm-brôid'-ër, ***em-braud-en**, ***em-broud-en**, ***em-broyd-en**, ***em-broid**, ***em-browd-er**, ***im-broyd-er**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and O. Fr. *broder* = to embroider or broider (q.v.).]

1. To ornament with raised figures of needlework, executed with coloured silks, gold or silver thread, or other extraneous material.

"A scarf embroidered met the hero's eye."
Wilde: Epigoniad, vi.

2. To execute or work in embroidery.

3. To variegate, to diversify, to adorn.
"Sweet Nature, striped'd of her embroidered robe,
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe."
Couper: On Heroism.

ëm-brôid'-ër-ër, ***em-bro-der-er**, *s.* [Eng. *embroider*; -*er*.] One who works in embroidery.

"Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer."
—*Eccl.* xxxv. 35.

ëm-brôid'-ër-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EM-BROIDER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or art of working in embroidery.

embroidering-machine, *s.* A form of sewing-machine in which the cloth is moved beneath the reciprocating needle-bar according to the requirements of the tracing, while the needles and hooks retain their relative positions above and below the fabric.

ëm-brôid'-ër-ÿ, ***em-broid-er-ie**, ***em-broud-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *embroider*; -*y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or art of embroidering.
2. Ornamentation by raised figures of needlework executed in coloured silks, gold or silver thread, &c. This is a very ancient art. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Medes, and Persians all excelled in it. The adornments of the tabernacle in the wilderness were of tapestry worked in blue, scarlet, and gold. The garment of Siserah, as referred to by Deborah, was embroidery, "needlework on both sides." Homer refers to embroidery as the occupation of Helen and Andromaché. Embroidery is generally done in frames, the woven fabric being stretched flat and the needle passed through and through.

"Flowers purified, blue and white,
Like sapphires, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee."
Shaksp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

3. Cloth or other stuff ornamented with embroidered work.

"Laces and embroideries are more costly than either warm or comely."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

4. Variegation or diversity of colour.
"If the natural embroidery of the meadows were helped and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions."—*Spectator*, No. 414.

II. Her.: A term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.

ëm-brôil' (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embrouiller*, from *em* = in, and *brouiller* = to mix up, entangle, confuse; *it. imbrogliare*.]

1. To throw into confusion, to involve, to entangle, to confound, to confuse.

"The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. To involve or entangle in any quarrel, contention, disturbance, or trouble.

"I had no passion, design, or preparation to embroil my kingdom in a civil war."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

***ëm-brôil'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *broil* (q.v.).] To broil, to burn.

"That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rife God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

***ëm-brôil'**, *s.* [EMBRÖIL (1), *v.*] An embroilment, disturbance, perplexity, or confusion.

"What an embroil it had made in Parliament was not easy to conjecture."—*North: Examen*, p. 668.

ëm-brôil'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *embroil*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of embroiling, confusing, involving, or entangling.

2. A state of confusion, perplexity, disorder, or contention.

"The cause of this uncertainty was, the embroilments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs."—*Masniell: Journey*, p. 56.

***ëm-brôn'ze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bronze* (q.v.).] To execute, form, or cast in bronze or brass.

"That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol embrowned may stand."
Francis: Horace, sat. bk. ii.

***ëm-brôth'-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brothel* (q.v.).] To inclose in a brothel. (*Donne*.)

***ëm-broud**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Fr. *broder*.] To embroider (q.v.).

***em-broud-rie**, *s.* [EMBRÖIDERY.]

ëm-brôwn, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brown* (q.v.).] To make brown or darker in colour; to brown, to tan.

"Autumn's varied shades embrown the walls."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 88.

ëm-brûe, *v.t.* [IMBRUE.]

ëm-brûed', *pa. par. or a.* [EMBRUE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Imbrued, steeped.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a weapon represented as covered or sprinkled with blood; also to the mouths of animals bloody with devouring their prey.

***ëm-brûte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brute* (q.v.).] To degrade to the state of a brute; to brutalize.

"Already bound to a bad mad, and embroiled partner."
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

ëm-brÿ-ô, ***em-bri-o**, ***em-bri-on**, ***em-bry-on**, *s.* [Fr. *embryon*; Lat. *embryon*; Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*), from *em* (*em*) = in, and *βρύω* (*brûo*), neut. of *βρύω* (*brûo*) = swelling, full of a thing, *pr. par.* of *βρύω* (*brûo*) = to be full of a thing, to swell.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When the crude embryo careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. *Fig.*: A rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; in the first or earliest stages.

"The company little expected what a noble work I had then in embryo."—*Swift*.

II. Physiology:

1. *Human Phys.*: The first beginning of the animal development, not born and still unfinished. The germs of two new cells are first deposited within the ovulum (q.v.) by spontaneous movement. They occupy only the pellucid centre of the germinal spot at first, but speedily increase in size, and develop new cells in their own interior, until they alone fill the whole germinal vesicle. Each gives birth to a new generation of two, making four, then eight cells, sixteen, and so on, doubling progressively, until a mulberry-like mass is produced of innumerable cells. This in the animal embryo moves up to the side of the yolk, flattening against its lining membrane, in contact with the yolk-bag. A second and third layer is then formed from the centre within the first mass of cells. The whole is known as the germinal membrane; the external pellicle is called the serous layer, the internal the mucons layer, and the middle the vascular layer, giving rise to the first vessels of the embryonic structure. Thus the beginning of the embryo is a sac, enclosing the nutriment prepared for it prior to the permanent portion to be evolved from the centre of this mulberry-mass. The greater portion is then cast off, and nearly all the permanent embryonic formation is derived from one large cell, at first in the centre, but ultimately at the surface of the mass, when it undergoes the flattening described. This, with the cluster of cells round it, forms the germ-spot, with a round transparent space in it, the area pellucida. The nucleus of this cell is first annular, then pear-shaped, then violin-like, being two long parallel lines, with a narrow space between them, but separating to enclose a wider space at one end. This is called the Primitive Trace. The parts first formed from this are the spine and spinal-cord (q.v.). Vessels at the same time are being formed within the substance of the germinal membrane, forming a network known as the Vascular Area, and terminating in the embryo, at the point afterwards becoming the umbilicus (q.v.), in two large trunks. The formation of the heart takes place in the vascular

layer, and at the same time the production of a digestive cavity begins by the separation of a small part of the yolk-bag, below the embryo, from the general cavity. The amnion (q.v.) and allantois (q.v.) are then formed, the chief office of the latter being to convey the vessels of the embryo to the chorion (q.v.). Then comes the respiratory process (q.v.). [Egg, CIRCULATION, FÆTUS.]

2. *Animal Phys.*: In the higher vertebrates the development presents an analogy to that described under 1.

¶ At a later period the human and higher animal embryo is called a Fœtus (q.v.).

3. *Veg. Phys.*: The rudiments of the future plant contained in all true seeds, not in spores. In some seeds the embryo constitutes nearly the whole of the structure, in others it is embedded in albumen. In a perfectly developed embryo there are three parts, a cotyledon or cotyledons (q.v.), the plumule or future bud, and the radicle or future root. For distinctions of plants founded on the number of their cotyledons—a very important character—see Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons.

B. *As adj.*: In a rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; undeveloped; not in a perfect state.

"Four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms."
Milton: P. L. ii. 698-900.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *embryo* and *fœtus*: "*Embryo* . . . signifies the thing germinated; *fœtus* signifies the thing cherished, both words referring to what is formed in the womb of the mother; but *embryo* properly implies the first fruit of conception, and the *fœtus* that which has arrived to a maturity of formation. Anatomists tell us that the *embryo* in the human subject assumes the character of the *fœtus* about the forty-second day after conception. *Fœtus* is applicable only in its proper sense to animals; *embryo* has a figurative application to plants and fruits when they remain in a confused and imperfect state, and also a moral application to plans, or whatever is roughly conceived in the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) Fixed embryo:

Bot.: A leaf bud.

(2) Naked embryo:

Veg. Phys.: A spore.

embryo-buds, *s. pl.*

Veg. Phys.: Spherical solid bodies found in the bark of trees, and capable in favourable circumstances of being transformed into branches. (*Treas. of Bot.*) They may be well seen on the beech tree. The name was first given by Dutrochet.

embryo-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat. & Phys.: Cells in the aggregate constituting the embryo (q.v.).

embryo-sac, *s.*

1. *Human & Animal Phys.*: [EMBRYO 1, 2.]

2. *Veg. Phys.*: A cell which becomes enlarged into a sac in the substance of the upper part of the nucleus of the ovule or rudiment of the seed. In its cavity are developed the germinal vesicles, one (if not more) of which after fertilisation gives origin to the embryo. (*Griiffith & Henfrey*.)

ëm-brÿ-ôc'-tôn-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*) = an embryo, and *κτόνος* (*ktonos*) = murder, from *κτείνω* (*kteinô*) = to kill.]

Surg. & Midwif.: The Cæsarian operation (q.v.).

ëm-brÿ-ô-ëen'-ïo, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*) = an embryo, and *γενναίω* (*gennao*) = to engender.] Pertaining or relating to the generation of an embryo.

ëm-brÿ-ôg'-ên-ÿ, *s.* [EMBRYOGENIC.]

Physiol.: The generation of an embryo.

ëm-brÿ-ô-ën-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*) = an embryo, and *γεννέω* (*gennêo*) = to engender.] Pertaining or relating to the generation of an embryo.

ëm-brÿ-ôg'-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*) = an embryo, and *γραφή* (*graphê*) = a delineation . . . a description.]

Bot.: A description of embryos without tracing their development.

ëm-brÿ-ô-lôg'-ïc, *a.* [Eng., & *c. embryology* (y); -*ic*.] Relating to embryology.

fäte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, únite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēm-brŷ-ō-lōg-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *embryologic*; *-al*; *-ly*.] According to the rules of embryology.

"Is not the hypothesis a warbler embryologically?" —*C. Kingsley: Life*, li. 208.

ēm-brŷ-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] *Physiol.*: The department of science which treats of the development of the embryo.

"Embryology, or the development of the foetus and its organs." —*Quain: Anatomy* (8th ed.), ii. 672.

***ēm-brŷ-ōn**, *s. & a.* [EMBRYO.]

ēm-brŷ-ōn-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo; *-al*.] Pertaining to an embryo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēm-brŷ-ōn-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. &c. *embryon*; *-ary*; Fr. *embryonnaire*.] The same as Embryonic and Embryonate (q.v.).

ēm-brŷ-ōn-ā-tæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-atæ*.]

Bot.: Embryonate Plants. The name given by Dr. A. Richard to Phanerogamous or Flowering Plants, as distinguished from his Inembryonate or Inembryonate Plants. (*A. Richard, M.D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by T. Chuton, 1829, pp. 35, 524.)

ēm-brŷ-ō-nāte, **ēm-brŷ-ō-nā-tēd**, **emb-ri-o-nat-ed**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *embryonatus*.] [EMBRYNATE.]

Bot.: Possessed of a proper embryo.

"Embryonated or phanerogamous plants." —*A. Richard, M.D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by T. Chuton, p. 524.

ēm-brŷ-ōn-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo; Eng. adj. suff. *-īc*.]

1. *Lit.* Pertaining to an embryo, or resembling it; rudimentary.

"A part arrested at an early phase of embryonic development." —*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. 1., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.*: In an embryo state; very recent or young.

"In the embryonic town of Dickinson or Green River." —*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1882), p. 509.

embryonic-sac, *s.* [EMBRYO SAC.]

embryonic-vesicles, *s.*

Bot.: Two membraneless cells in the embryo sac. They are called also germinal vesicles.

ēm-brŷ-ō-tēg-ī-ūm (pl. **ēm-brŷ-ō-tēg-ī-a**), **ēm-brŷ-ōt-ē-ga**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo, and *τέγος* (*tegos*) = a roof, covering.]

Bot.: A small callosity at a short distance from the hilum, in the seeds of Asparagus, Commelina, &c. It gives way at the time of germination. The name embryotega was first given by Gärtner.

ēm-brŷ-ōt-īc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *embryo*; suff. *-īc*; as if from Lat. *embryoticus*.] The same as EMBRYONIC (q.v.).

"What one misfortune or disaster in the book of embryonic evils?" —*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ēm-brŷ-ōt-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting, from *τέμνω* (*temno*) = to cut.]

Med.: A cutting of an embryo or foetus from the uterus. [EMBRYOTOMY.]

***ēm-brŷ-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *embryo* (*o*); *-ous*.] Having the nature or character of an embryo; embryonic.

"Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and embryonic." —*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. 1, Res. 14.

***ēm-bŷrse**, *v.t.* [IMBURSE.]

***ēm-bŷsh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bush* (q.v.).] To place or hide amongst bushes; to place in ambush.

"Embrusing himself presently among the bushes and brambles." —*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., c. 9.

***ēm-bŷsh-mēnt**, ***em-busshe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *embush*; *-ment*.] An ambush.

"His enemies had laid some embrushment for him." —*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 46.

***ēm-bus-ŷ** (us as *iz*), ***im-bus-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bush* (q.v.).] To busy, to employ, to occupy.

"The acousticon and usage Of ancient poets, ye wote full well, hath bene Them selfe to embussh with all their whole corage." —*Skelton: Poems*, p. 11.

ēme, *s.* [EAM.] An uncle. (*Scotch.*)

"Didna his *eme* die and gang to his place in the name of the Eluidy Mackenzie." —*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

ē-mēn'-a-gōgue, *s.* [EMMENAGOGUE.]

ē-mēnd', ***e-mende**, *v.t.* [Lat. *emendo* = to free from faults; *e* = out, and *mendum* = a fault.] [AMEND.]

1. To free from faults or blemishes; to amend, to improve.

"Thiel bee not any thing *emend*d, or bettered in their living." —*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 55.

2. To correct, to improve, to make better.

"Have us excused, that we no better do, An other time to *emende* it if we can." —*Mystery of Candlemas-day* (1512).

***ē-mēnd'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *emend*; *-able*.] Capable of emendation; that may or can be emended.

ē-mēnd'-als, *s. pl.* [EMEND.] A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock. (*Hallivell*.) The word occurs still in the books of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in emendals at the foot of an account on the balance thereof shows that so much money is in the bank or stock of the house for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

***ē-mēnd'-ate-lŷ**, ***e-men-dat-lŷ**, *adv.* [Lat. *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*; Eng. suff. *-lŷ*.] Free from fault or blemish; correctly.

"The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortest of time for the reworking of the same would require." —*Dedic. of the Bible to Henry VIII.* (1539).

ē-mēnd'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emendatio*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo* = to amend (q.v.); O. Fr. *emendacion*; Sp. *emendacion*; It. *emendazione*.]

1. The act of amending, improving, or altering for the better.

"That punishment is never sent upon pure designs of *emendation*." —*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., disc. 18.

2. The act of critically correcting or altering a text so as to give a better reading; the removal of corruptions or errors from a text.

"That useful part of learning which consists in *emendations*." —*Spectator*, No. 328.

3. The state or condition of being improved or altered for the better; improvement; an alteration for the better.

"Giving it what I thought an *emendation*." —*Mason: Du Fresnoy, Art of Painting*. (Pref.)

4. An alteration or correction in a text.

ē-mēnd'-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] One who corrects or improves; specifically, one who removes errors or corruptions from a text, so as to give better readings.

ē-mēnd'-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *emendatorius*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*.] Of or pertaining to the emendation or correction of texts.

Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discover *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision." —*Warton: Essay on Pope*.

***ē-mēnd'-ī-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *emendico* = to beg; *e* = out, and *mendico* = to beg; *mendicus* = a beggar.] [MENDICANT.] To beg. (*Cockram*.)

***ēm-ēr-ād**, ***em-er-ade**, ***em-er-aud**, ***em-er-aude**, ***em-er-aulde**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *esmeralde*; Fr. *esmeralde*, from Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. *σμάραγδος* (*smaragdos*); Sansc. *smarakata*; Sp. *esmeralda*; Ital. *esmeraldo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as II. 1 & 2 (q.v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Min.*: A variety of beryl, and distinguished from the latter by being emerald-green in place of pale green, light blue, yellow or white, the colours of the beryl. The green of the emerald is produced by the presence of chromium, the colours of the beryl proper chiefly by iron. The finest emeralds are found in Peru, but they occur in various other places.

2. *Scripture*:

(1) *That of the Old Testament*: The rendering of the Heb. *יָסָפֶד* (*nophekh*) (Exod. xviii. 18, xxxix. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 16, xxviii. 13), a gem which has not been properly identified. The Septuagint and Josephus render it *ἀσθαφ*

(*anthraz*) = coal, the carbuncle, the ruby, the garnet; cinnabar.

(2) *That of the New Testament*: The rendering of the Gr. *σμάραγδος* (*smaragdos*) (Rev. iv. 13, xxi. 19) probably = not the emerald but aqua marine. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

3. *Her.*: The green tincture in coat-armour; vert.

4. *Print.*: A size of type larger than nonpareil and less than minion.

This line is set in Emerald type.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made of or containing an emerald: as, an emerald ring.

2. Of a bright green colour, like an emerald.

"Nor trace be there, in early spring, Save of the Fairies' emerald ring." —*See t; Norman Horse-Shoe*.

3. Printed with the type called emerald: as, an emerald edition.

† *Oriental emerald*:

Min.: A green variety of sapphire.

emerald-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as DIOPHASE (q.v.).

emerald-green, *s.*

Chem.: Schweinfurth green (CuAs_2O_4). $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. A cupric arsenite and acetate, containing when pure 58.4 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 25 per cent. of copper. It is a rich green pigment, but very poisonous. Prepared by dissolving five pounds of cupric sulphate and one pound of lime in two gallons of vinegar, and pouring a boiling aqueous solution of five pounds of arsenious acid into the mixture gradually while it is well stirred. The precipitate is then dried and powdered.

Emerald Isle, *s.* An epithet applied to Ireland, from the freshness and bright colour of the verdure, produced by the abundant heat and moisture continually reaching it from the Atlantic. This epithet was first used by Dr. W. Drennan (1754–1820), in his poem entitled "Erin."

"Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as brave, And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save: Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile The cause or the men of the Emerald Isle."

emerald-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given to the genus *Hipparchus* (q.v.), which, as now defined, is more limited in species than it was.

† *Large emerald-moth*:

Entom.: *Hipparchus papilionarius* (the *Phalena Geometra papilionaria* of Linnaeus).

The wings are two or two and a-half inches across their surface, grass-green, with two rows of whitish spots, and a greenish-yellow fringe; antennæ reddish-brown. The caterpillar feeds on the elm, the lime, the alder, the beech, &c. It is found in England and the south of Scotland, but is not very common.

emerald-nickel, *s.*

Min.: The same as TEXASITE (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) For Texasite Dava prefers the name Zaratite.

***ēm-ēr-ant**, *s. & a.* [EMERALD.]

***em-er-aud**, ***em-er-auld**, ***em-er-aude**, *s.* [EMERALD.]

ē-mēr'ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *emerge* = to rise out of; *e* = out, and *mergo* = to dip; Ital. *emergere*.]

1. To rise up out of anything in which a thing has been immersed, sunk, or covered.

"They *emerge*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit." —*Boyle*.

2. To issue, to proceed.

"If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more." —*Newton: Optics*.

3. To reappear in sight after being temporarily lost to view; as in an eclipse the sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure it.

"Chasing the red-coats down the lane, Then crossing the fields to *emerge* again." —*Longfellow: Lundford's Tale*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ſ**
-cian, **-tian** = **shən**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tions**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

2. To *rise from* a state of depression or obscurity; to come forward or into a prominent position.

"At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. 1.

3. To come up, to occur, to come into notice.

* **ē-mēr-gē-mēt**, s. [Eng. *emerge*; *ment*.] An unexpected occurrence, an emergency.

"Such *emergements* dispense a rumor unaccountably."—*North: Examen*, p. 401.

* **ē-mēr-gēn-ce**, s. [Lat. *ēmergens*, pa. par. of *emerge*.]

1. The act of rising or emerging from any fluid by which a thing has been covered.

"We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The act of issuing or proceeding.

"The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. That which emerges or rises up.

"From the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, l.

* 4. An emergency, an exigency; a critical time.

"Not he, but his *emergence* forced the door."—*Cooper: Charity*, 188.

* **ē-mēr-gēn-cy**, s. [Lat. *ēmergens*, pr. par. of *emerge*.]

* 1. The act of emerging or rising up; a rising, issuing, or starting into view.

"The *emergence* of colours, upon coëssion of the particles of such bodies, are were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation."—*Boyle: On Colours*.

* 2. A sudden or unexpected occasion, event, or chance.

"Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergence*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

* 3. A pressing necessity; an exigency; a critical moment; a combination of circumstances requiring immediate action or remedy; a crisis.

"He never, in any *emergency*, lost, even for a moment, the perfect use of his admirable judgment."—*Mucaluz: Hist. Eng.*, iv.

* 4. A casual profit.

"The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 159.

¶ For the difference between *emergency* and *exigency*, see *EXIGENCY*.

* **ē-mēr-gēnt**, a. & s. [Lat. *ēmergens*, pr. par. of *emerge* = to emerge.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rising up out of a fluid or other surrounding or covering substance; rising into view.

"Immediately the mountains huge appear *Emergent*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 286.

2. Rising or starting into notice from obscurity or depression.

"The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*."—*Ben Jonson*.

* 3. Issuing or proceeding, as from a cause; resulting.

"The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves."—*South*.

* 4. Accidental, casual.

"The Septuagint was much depraved, not only from the errors of scribes, and the *emergent* corruptions of time."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi. ch. l.

* 5. Sudden, unexpected, critical; of the nature of an emergency, pressing.

"All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses."—*Clarendon*.

* **B. As subst.:** A sudden recurrence; a casualty; an emergency.

"They, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head."—*Guthrie: Memoirs*, p. 8.

emergent-year, s.

Calendar: The epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time.

* **ē-mēr-gēnt-lý**, adv. [Eng. *emergent*; *-ly*.] By emergency or issue from something else; indirectly.

"In that which was not primarily necessary, but *emergently* and contingently."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii. ch. v.

* **ē-mēr-gēnt-ness**, s. [Eng. *emergent*; *-ness*.] The faculty or state of being emergent.

* **ēm-ēr-il**, s. [O. Fr.]

1. A glazier's diamond; a quarrel, or quarry.

2. Emery.

* "Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hardened *emeril* hath, which took abroad
dost seud."—*Drayton: Polybion*, l. 83.

* **ēm-ēr-it**, a. [Lat. *emeritus*.] The same as *EMERITED* (q.v.).

"The *emerit* ancient warbling priests."—*Cartwright: Birth of Princess Elizabeth*.

* **ēm-ēr-īt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *emeritus*, pa. par. of *emeror*.] [EMERITUS.] Having sufficiently done one's duty.

"I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen."—*Evelyn: Diary*, iii. vi. § 15.

* **ēm-ēr-i-tūs**, a. & s. [Lat. pa. par. of *emeror* = having served one's time: *e* = out, fully, and *meror* = to merit, earn, or deserve.]

A. As adjective:

1. Applied to a soldier or public officer who had served his time and retired from the public service.

2. Having served his time; retired from any service or office: as, *emeritus* professor.

B. As substantive:

1. A soldier or public officer who had served his time, and retired from the public service.

2. One who has served his time and has retired from any service or office.

* **ēm-ēr-ōds**, **ēm-ēr-ōds**, s. pl. [Corrupted from Eng. *hemorrhoids* (q.v.).] Piles, painful tumours around the anus.

"And soote them with emerods."—*1 Sam. v. 6*.

* **ēm-ērsed**, a. [Lat. *emersus*, pa. par. of *emerge* = to emerge (q.v.).]

Bot.: Rising above the surface of water.

* **ēm-ēr-sion**, s. [Fr. *émersion*.] [EMERSED.]

Astron.: The re-appearance of a heavenly body from behind another at the end of an eclipse or occultation.

* **ēm-ēr-ý**, s. & a. [Fr. *émeri*; Sp. & Port. *esmeril*; Ital. *emergilio*, from Gr. *εμπίς* (*emurís*), *εμπίς* (*smiris*) = emery.]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A variety of Corundum (q.v.). It is granular in texture, and black or greyish-black in colour. It is found in the islands of the Greek Archipelago and in Asia Minor, at Chester in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in America; and in England, in Cumberland. In the state of powder it is greatly used for polishing hard substances.

B. As adj.: Consisting of emery, pertaining to emery.

emery-cloth, s. Cloth brushed with liquid glue, and dusted with powdered emery.

emery-grinder, s. An emery-wheel mounted in a stand, to be used as a grindstone.

emery-paper, s. Paper brushed with liquid glue and dusted with emery of the required grade of fineness.

emery vulcanite-wheel, s. A compound of emery and caoutchouc, moulded into the shape of a grindstone or lap, and vulcanized.

emery-wheel, s. A leaden wheel in which emery is imbedded by pressure, or, more commonly, a wooden wheel covered with leather and with a surface of emery. The wheel is fastened to a mandrel and rotated by a wheel and band; its principal use is in grinding and polishing metallic articles, especially cutlery. Sometimes called a Corundum Wheel, from the specific name of the crystalline alumina used thereon, the hardest known substance next to the diamond. Emery is a dark, granular variety; the sapphire and ruby are peculiarly coloured varieties. (*Knicht*.)

* **ēm-ēr-ý-lite**, s. [Eng., &c. *emery*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Margarite from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago.

* **ēm-ē-sis**, s. [Gr. *έμεσις* (*emesis*).]

Med.: Vomiting.

* **e-met**, s. [EMMET.]

* **ē-mēt-ic**, a. & s. [Gr. *εμετικός* (*emetikos*) = provoking sickness, from *έμεω* (*eméo*) = to vomit.]

A. As adj.: Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to reject its contents by the mouth.

"Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetic*, and some sudorific."—*Hale*.

B. As substantive:

Phar.: A substance which, when taken internally, causes vomiting, by producing an inverted action of the stomach and oesophagus, and the emptying of the stomach of any contents which may be present. They are used in cases of poisoning, and cases of phthisis, bronchitis, and croup. They are divided by Garrod into direct emetics—as sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, carbonate of ammonia, mustard flower, camomile, and common salt; indirect emetics—as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, apomorphia; emetic agents—such as titillation of the fauces. The indirect emetics are used in inflammatory diseases, especially of the chest. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica*.)

emetic-cup, s. A cup of metallic antimony in which wine is left for ten or twelve hours to become emetic.

* **ē-mēt-i-cal**, a. [Eng., &c. *emetic*; *-al*.] Tending to produce vomiting.

* **ē-mēt-i-cal-ly**, adv. [Eng. *emetic*: *-ly*.] So as to produce vomiting.

"It has been complained of that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls."—*Boyle*.

* **ēm-ē-tin**, **ēm-ē-tine**, s. [Eng., &c., *emet(ic)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{44}N_2O_4$, contained in ipecacuanha, from which it is extracted by cold sulphuric acid and water, precipitating with excess of lime, and treating the precipitate with ether; the ethereal solution is evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with acidulated water, and the emetine precipitated by the addition of ammonia. Emetine forms a crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid. It decomposes ammonium chloride, and gives a bright orange colour when a trace of it is added to chlorinated lime, acidified with weak acid. Emetine is extracted from complicated organic matter by chloroform or benzene in an alkaline solution.

* **ēm-ē-tō-ca-thar-tic**, a. & s. [Gr. *έμετος* (*emetos*) = vomiting, and Eng. *cathartic*.]

Pharmacy:

A. As adj.: Producing both vomiting and purging.

B. As subst.: A medicine which produces both vomiting and purging.

* **ēm-ē-tōi-ō-gý**, s. [Gr. *έμετος* (*emetos*) = vomiting, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That portion of medical science which treats of vomiting and the methods of producing it.

* **ēm-ē-tō-mor-phý-a**, s. [Gr. *έμετος* (*emetos*) = vomiting, and Eng., &c. *morphia*.]

Pharm.: A strong emetic, consisting of morphia with an atom of water taken away.

* **ē-meū**, **ē-mū**, * **ē-mōu**, s. [*Eme* or *Emeu* is the name of the Cassowary (*Casuarus galeatus*) in Banda.]

Ornith.: The Australian Cassowary (*Dromaius Nova Hollandie*), called by the natives Paremhang. It is of the family Struthionidae. The bill is depressed; the head is devoid of a helmet, the portion round the ear the only one naked; plumage brown; the feathers more bearded than in the Cassowary; no wing-spurs; height, five to seven feet. The emeu runs very fast, is gregarious, kicks at pursuers, inhabits Australia, but is retreating before the colonists. Its flesh is eaten, so also are its eggs. The emeu is often brought to this country to be exhibited in menageries.

emou-wren, s.

Ornith.: *Stipitarius malachurus*, one of the Sylviidae occurring in Australia. The resemblance to the emeu is in the tail feathers, which, as the specific name implies, are soft.

* **ē-meū'te**, s. [Fr.] A seditious or revolutionary outbreak; a riot, a tumult, a commotion.

lâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; go, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; oy = â. qu = kw.

ē-mew (ew as ū), *s.* [EMU.]

* **ēm-forth**, *prep.* [A.S. *em*, in comp. = even with, and *Eug. forth*.] According or in proportion to, to the extent of.

"As wisely as I shall for evermore
Emforth way might thy trowe servant be."
Chaucer: C. T., 2.237.

* **ēm-ī-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *emicans*, pr. par. of *emico* = to shine out; *e* = out, and *mico* = to shine, to sparkle.] Beaming out; darting out like a beam of light.

"Which emicant did this and that way dart."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vii.

* **ēm-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emiciatio*, from *emico* = to shine or sparkle out.] [EMICANT.] A flying off in small particles, as from heated iron, fermenting liquors, &c.

"Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ē-mīc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *mictio* = a making water; *mingo* = to make water.]

1. The discharge of urine.

2. What is discharged by the urinary passages; urine.

"Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine emiction."—Harvey: *On Consumptions*.

* **ē-mīc-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *mictorius* = promoting the secretion or the discharge of urine; *mingo* = to make water.]

A. *As adj.* Diuretic; promoting the flow or discharge of urine.

B. *As subst.* A diuretic; a medicine which promotes the flow or discharge of urine.

* **ēm-ī-grant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *emigrans*, pr. par. of *emigro* = to emigrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Emigrating; removing from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

2. Pertaining to emigration; intended for emigration, as, an *emigrant vessel*.

B. *As subst.* One who emigrates or removes from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

"Every emigrant must be considered as a citizen lost to the community."—Robertson: *Hist. of America*, bk. viii.

* **ēm-ī-grāte**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*; *e* = out, away, and *migro* = to remove, to migrate.]

A. *Intrans.* To remove from or quit one's country for a distant one, there to settle and reside.

"The colonists emigrated from you."—Burke: *On Conciliation with America*.

B. *Trans.* To send emigrants out of the country.

"It has been Mr. [Vere] Foster's practice to emigrate girls, for the reason that the girls earn the least, and that they are the least able to take themselves out."—Lend, Sept. 23, 1882.

* **ē-mī-grāte**, *a.* [Lat. *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.] Wandering, roving.

"But let our souls emigrate meet,
And in abstract embraces greet."

Gayton: *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 228

* **ēm-ī-grā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emigratio*, from *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.]

1. The act of removing from one country to a distant one, there to settle and reside; the departure of persons from one country to another for purposes of residence.

"I hear there are considerable emigrations from France."—Burke: *On the French Revolution*.

2. The body of emigrants collectively.

emigration-agent, *s.* An agent or public officer appointed to assist emigrants.

* **ēm-ī-grā-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emigration*; -al.] Of or pertaining to emigration.

* **ēm-ī-grā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *emigration*; -ist.] An advocate for or promoter of emigration.

* **ēm-ī-grā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *emigra(t)*; -or.] An emigrant.

* **ēm-ī-nençe**, *s.* [Lat. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo* = to project; Fr. *éminence*; Sp. *eminencia*; Ital. *eminenza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Loftiness, height.

(2) A part rising above the rest; a part projecting above the surface; a projection, a prominence.

"From their airy eminence they may
With pride and scorn the inferior world survey."
Hughes: *Letter to a Friend*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An elevated position or situation among men, due to rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; high rank, celebrity.

"Saturn exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence."—Milton: P. L., li. 5, 6.

(2) Supreme degree.

"Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In eminence."—Milton: P. L., viii. 620-2.

(3) High place, distinction, respect.

"Present him eminence both with eye and tongue."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, lii. 2.

(4) A title of honour applied to cardinals. It was first conferred by Pope Urban VIII. in A.D. 1631.

"His eminence [Cardinal Perrou] was indeed very fond of his poet."—Hurd: *Notes on Epistle to Augustus*.

¶ To have the eminence of: To be better than.

"You should not have the eminence of him,
But be as Ajax."
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, li. 2.

II. *Anat. (of bones):* Any projecting part. A slender, sharp, or pointed eminence is called a spine or spinous process, a blunt one a tubercle, a broad or rough one a tuberosity; one bearing a flattened, articular surface a condyle. (Quain.) See also Frontal, Jugular, and Parietal.

¶ *Condylar eminence:*

Anat.: The same as *CONDYLE* (q.v.). It is used chiefly of the humerus. (Quain.)

* **ēm-ī-nen-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *eminentia*.]

I. *Lit.*: A projecting part; an eminence; a projection.

"Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or eminency affording new kinds."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Eminence, high position or rank; celebrity; large reputation.

"Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the eminency of one obscureth the rest."—Wotton.

2. A title of honour applied to cardinals.

* **ēm-ī-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo* = to jut out; *e* = out, and *mineo* = to project; Fr. *éminent*; Sp. & Ital. *eminente*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. High, lofty.
"Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place."—Ezekiel xvi. 24.

2. Prominent, projecting, standing out above the rest.

"The eyes . . . are encompassed round with eminent parts."—Riv: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Exalted in rank, position, or office; dignified, distinguished; of celebrity or repute.

"None for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so eminent a soul."
Stepney: *Juvenal*, sat. viii.

2. Conspicuous, remarkable, distinguished, noted.

"She is eminent for a sincere piety in the practice of religion."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

3. Imminent.

¶ For the difference between *eminent* and *distinguished*, see *DISTINGUISHED*.

* **ēm-ī-nen-tial** (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *eminent*(t); -tial.]

Alg. A term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another eminently.

* **ēm-ī-nent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *eminent*; -ly.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

"Who stands so eminently in the decree of this fortune as Cassio does?"—Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 1.

2. In an eminent or high degree.

"The Church of England he knew to be eminently loyal."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Imminently.

* **ē-mīr, ē-mīr'-a-mīr', a-mēer'**, *s.* [Arab. *amir*.] Properly sovereign, a prince. The title was instituted in A.D. 650 by Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad, and was applied to the descendants of the "Prophet." They alone were permitted to wear the green turban. In the last two forms, *Amir* and *Ameer*, it is known in England chiefly in connection with the *Ameers* of Scinde vanquished

by Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843, their territory being subsequently annexed to the Anglo-Indian empire.

"The foremost of the band is seen
An Emir by his garb of green."

Byron: *Glouvor*.

* **ē-mis-sār-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A sluice or flood-gate.

* **ēm-is-sa-ry**, * **em-is-sa-rie**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *emissarius*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto* = to send out, to emit; Fr. *emissaire*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person sent out on a private message or business; a secret messenger or agent, employed to ascertain the opinions or intentions of others, or to disseminate opinions, or spread reports in the interests of his employers.

"The Jesuits send over emissaries, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—Swift.

2. An outlet; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake, &c.; a sluice; a floodgate.

II. *Anat.*: That which emits or discharges; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory.

"Wherever there are emissaries, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood."—Arbuthnot: *On Ailments*.

B. *As adjective:*

* **1. Ord. Lang.**: Exploring, spying out.

"You shall neither eat nor sleep.

No, nor forth your window peep,
With your emissary eye,
To fetch in the forms go by."

B. Jonson: *Underwoods*; Of Charis, viii. 7.

* **2. Anat.**: Discharging or conveying excretions; excretory.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emissary* and *spy*: "Both these words designate a person sent out by a body on some public concern among their enemies; but they differ in their office according to the etymology of the words. The *emissary* is by distinction sent forth, he is sent so as to mix with the people to whom he goes, to be in all places, and to associate with every one individually as may serve his purpose; the *spy* on the other hand takes his station wherever he can best perceive what is passing; he keeps himself at a distance from all but such as may particularly aid him in the object of his search. The object of an *emissary* is by direct communication with the enemy to sow the seeds of dissension, to spread false alarms, and to disseminate false principles; the object of a *spy* is to get information of an enemy's plans and movements. Although the office of *emissary* and *spy* are neither of them honourable, yet that of the former is more disgraceful than that of the latter. The *emissary* is generally employed by those who have some illegitimate object to pursue; *spies* on the other hand are employed by all regular governments in a time of warfare. In the time of the Revolution, the French sent their *emissaries* into every country to fan the flame of rebellion against established governments. At Sparta, the trade of a *spy* was considered as a self-devotion for the public good." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **ēm-is-sa-ry-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *emissary*; -ship] The office or position of an emissary.

* **ē-miss-lōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *emissio*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of emitting, sending, or throwing out; as the *emission* of light from the sun, the *emission* of odour from plants, &c.

"Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the *emission* of the spirit, and so of the breath by a fight from titillation."—Bacon.

2. The act of sending out or despatching.

"Popularity naturally requirith transmigration and *emission* of colonies."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. That which is emitted or sent out.

"Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air."—Evelyn.

4. The state of being emitted or sent out.

"Still opportune with prompt *emission* flow."

Browne: *Universal Beauty*, bk. v.

II. *Finance:* The putting into circulation or issuing of bills, notes, shares, &c.; the issue or number and value of the bills, &c., sent out.

¶ *Theory of emission, Emission theory:*

Optics: The theory or hypothesis that the propagation of light is effected by the throwing out of infinitely small particles of matter, of

bil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
alan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl

which it is assumed that it is composed, from a luminous body in radiating lines. It is called also the Corpuscular Theory. Though accepted by Sir Isaac Newton, it is now generally abandoned in favour of its rival—the Undulatory Theory. [UNDULATORY, LIGHT.]

***ēm-is-sī-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *emissivus* = sent out, exploring; *emissus* = sent out, *pa. par.* of *emitto* = to send out.] Prying, spying, inquisitive.

"Malicious mass-priest, cast back those emissitious eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 184.

ē-mis-sive, *a.* [Lat. *emiss(us)*, *pa. par.* of *emitto*; Eng. suff. *-ive*.]
1. Ordinary Language:
1. Sending out, emitting.
2. Sent out, emitted.

"Soon a beam, emissive from above."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. 1.

II. Optics: Sending forth, radiation.

III. (Of heat) Emissive power of a body: The same as its radiating power. (Ganot.) [RADIATION.]

ē-mis-sōr-ry, *a.* [Lat. *emiss(us)*, *pa. par.* of *emitto*; Eng. suff. *-ory*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Emitting, sending or conveying out.

2. Anat.: Excretory; applied to certain ducts which convey fluids out of the body; emissary.

ē-mīt, *v.t.* [Lat. *emitto* = to send out: *e* = out, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. To send out or forth; to throw or give out; to give vent to; to discharge.

"The soil, being fruitful and rich, emits steams, consisting of volatile and active parts."—*Arbutnot: On Air*.

2. To let fly; to dart, to discharge.

"Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song, Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit His fatal arrows."—*Prior: Hymn to Apollo*.

3. To issue by authority.

"That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emit*, to exhale, and to *evaporate*: "*Emit* is used to express a more positive effort to send out; *exhale* and *evaporate* designate the natural and progressive process of things: volcanoes *emit* fire and flames; the earth *exhales* the damps, or flowers *exhale* perfumes, liquids *evaporate*. Animals may *emit* by an act of volition: things *exhale* or *evaporate* by an external action upon them; they *exhale* that which is foreign to them; they *evaporate* that which constitutes a part of their substance. The polecat is reported to *emit* such a stench from itself when pursued, as to keep its pursuers at a distance from itself: bogs and fens *exhale* their moisture when acted upon by the heat: water *evaporates* by means of steam when put into a state of ebullition." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***ē-mīt-tēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *emittens*, *pr. par.* of *emitto* = to send out.] Emitting; emitting.

"The former being the *emittent*; the latter the recipient."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 257.

***ēm-mān-tle**, ***ēm-man-tel**, *v.t.* [Fr. *émanteler*.]
1. To cover.

"The pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *émantelée* and covered."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. 1, ch. i.

2. To build or place round by way of fortification or defence.

"The wall that he caused to be built and *émantelée* about other towns."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix. ch. i.

***ēm-mar-ble**, ***ēn-mar-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *marble* (q.v.).] To render hard and insensible as marble.

"Thou dost *emmarble* the proud heart of her."—*Spenser: Hymn of Love*.

ēm-mēn-a-gōg-ic, *a.* [Eng. *emmenagogue* (ue); *-ic*.] Promoting the menstrual discharge.

ēm-mēn-a-gōgues, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐμμηνα* (*emmenā*) = the menstrual discharges, and *αγω* (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.]

Phar.: Medicines which are supposed to have the power of exciting the catamenial flow when it is suppressed from any cause. Direct emmenagogues: Ergot, savine, rue, assafoetida, castor. Indirect emmenagogues: Ferruginous salts, aloes, colocynth, other strong purgatives. The indirect emmenagogues act by improving the state of the

system. Iron restores the blood when in an anemic state, the others by stimulating the large bowel. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

ēm-mēn-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *emmenology* (y); *-ical*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

ēm-mēn-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Fr. *éménologie*.] Med.: A treatise on menstruation.

***ēm-mēt**, ***amte**, ***amet**, ***amt**, ***amote**, *s.* [A.S. *emete*.] [ANT.] An ant, a pismire.

"A bracelet made of *emmet's* eyes."—*Brayton: Court of Fairy*.

***ēm-mew** (ew as *ū*), *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *mew* (q.v.).] To confine as in a mew or cage; to coop up.

"Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth in 't' the head, and follies doth *em-mew*,
As fadon doth the fowl, is yet a devil."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

ēm-mōn-site, **ēm-mōn-site**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμμόρις* (*emmonē*) = an abiding or cleaving to; *ἐμμόρις* (*emmonos*) = abiding by (?)]

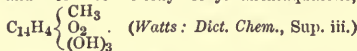
Min.: A variety of Stroutianite (q.v.).

***ēm-mōve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *move* (q.v.).] To rouse, to stir up, to excite, to move.

"One day, when him high courage did *em-move*,
He pricked forth."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. l. 50.

ēm-mō-din, *s.* [Emodi, the specific name of *Rheum Emodi*, one of the plants which furnish Indian Rhubarb; *-in* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A constituent of rhubarb root, extracted from it along with chrysophanic acid by benzene. Emodiin is said to be a derivative from methyl anthracene, and to be trioxymethyl-anthraquinone.



***ēm-mōl-lēs-çence**, *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *mollescens*, *pr. par.* of *mollesco*, incept. form of *mollio* = to be soft; *molliis* = soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

***ēm-mōl-lī-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *emollio* = to make soft; *e* = out, fully, and *molliis* = soft; Fr. *émollir*.] To soften, to weaken; to render soft or effeminate.

"Emollited by four centuries of Roman domination."—*Pinkerton*.

ēm-mōl-lī-ent, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolliens*, *pr. par.* of *emollio* = to make soft; *molliis* = soft; Ital. *emolliente*.]

A. As adj.: Softening, relaxing; making soft or supple.

"A macilage more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself."—*Priestley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: Anything intended to soothe or comfort.

"And such *emollients* as his friends could spare."—*Cowper: Retirement*, 305.

II. Phar. (Pl.): Substances which soften the part to which they are applied, and soothe and diminish irritation, as warm water; starchy and mucilaginous substances, as flour, bread, oatmeal, linseed, gum, honey, figs, starch, collodion; oily and fatty substances, as linseed oil, olive oil, lard, wax, suet, spermaceti, and glycerine; albuminous and gelatinous substances, as isinglass, gelatin, and white of egg. Emollients are used to soothe parts which are inflamed or irritated, and to shield them from the action of the air or foreign influences. (Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.)

"Sometimes I was covered with *emollients*."—*Rambler*, No. 133.

***ēm-mōl-lī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emollitio*, from *emollio* = to soften.] The act or process of softening or relaxing; a state of relaxation or suppleness.

"And bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

***ēm-mōl-lī-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *emollitus*, *pa. par.* of *emollio*, and Eng. adj. snff. *-ive*.] Tending to soften, relax, or make supple; relaxing.

"They enter into those *emollitive* or lenitive plasters."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxi.

ēm-mōl-u-mēt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolumentum* = that which is gained by labour, from Lat. *emolior* = to work out; *e* = out,

and *molior* = to exert oneself; *moles* = a heap, a mass; Sp. Port. & Ital. *emolumento*.]

1. The profit or gain arising from any office or employment; that which is received in return for services done, as salary, fees, &c.; remuneration.

* 2. An advantage, gain, or profit in general.

"I have with great application studied the public *emolument*."—*Tatler*, No. 47.

¶ For the difference between *emolument* and *gain*, see GAIN.

***ē-mōl-u-mēt-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emolument*; *-al*.] Productive of gain, profit, or advantage; useful, profitable.

"In all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature."—*Evelyn: Preface*.

***e-mong**, ***e-mongst**, *prep.* [AMONG, AMONGST.]

ēm-ōn-ry, *s.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *anemone* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A name given by the common people in some places to *Anemone coronaria*. (Prior; Britten & Holland.)

ēm-mō-tion, *s.* [As if from Lat. *emotio* = a moving out; *e* = out, and *moveo* = to move.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A movement or disturbance of the mind; a state of excited feeling of any kind, whether of pain or pleasure; an intense excitement of feeling; agitation, trepidation, perturbation of mind.

"[He] bewailed, with great *emotion*, his former complacency in spiritual things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Mental Phil.: One of the three primary divisions of the powers, capacities, or qualities inherent in the human mind, the others being intellect and will. Emotion in this division denotes the subjective effect produced by all things which move us, whether operating on us directly through the senses, or indirectly from the memory or reflection upon sensations formerly experienced. Sometimes emotion is used in a more limited sense, so as to exclude sensation, and the threefold classification is adopted of sensation, intellect or intellection, and emotion. Very generally the word is used by mental philosophers in the plural, there being various distinct emotions, as one of pity, one of terror, one of joy, &c. These may be resolved into three kinds—emotions of a pleasurable, those of a painful, and those of an indifferent kind. What the stream of a mill-race is to a water-wheel working complex machinery, the emotions are to man's will, and partly to his intellect. They are the moving power of action, and in some respects of thought. The emotions are less potent than intellect in the masculine nature: they are more powerful in the feminine nature. They vary greatly in keenness in different individuals; the refinement of superior education and advanced civilisation render them more acute. Pleasurable emotions are physically healthful: painful ones the reverse; but when too intense and sudden either can terminate life, the exciting emotion of joy more easily than the depressing one of sorrow. Each emotion has its appropriate expression in the face and in the bodily frame generally, and those habitually indulged tell ultimately on the physiognomy.

***ēm-mō-tion**, *v.t.* [EMOTION, *s.*] To affect with emotion; to produce emotion in.

"How all his form the *emotional* soul betrays."—*Scott: Essay on Painting*.

ēm-mō-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *emotion*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining to emotion; producing or attended by emotion.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected with emotion.

***ēm-mō-tion-al-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being emotional or liable to emotion; a tendency to emotional excitement.

***ēm-mō-tion-āl-ī-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; *-ity*.] Emotionalism.

"The rapid impressibility, the comprehensive *emotionality* which were so eminently theirs."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Oct. 1881, p. 443.

†**ēm-mō-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *emotion* (q.v.); *-ive*.] Emotional; producing emotion.

"Where eternal art
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. iv.

***ēm-mō-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *emotive*; *-ly*.] With emotion.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian æ, œ = ē. cy = ā. qu = kw.

2. An empire; the country under the dominion of a prince.

"A lady
So fair, and fastened to an empire,
Would make the great at king double.
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, l. 7.

ëm-pë-trä'-gë-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *empe- trum*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: Crowberries, a small order of Dicotyledonous Exogones, alliance Euphorbiales. It consists of small shrubs with healthy evergreen ex-stipulate leaves and minute flowers in their axils. Flowers, dioecious; sepals, consisting of imbricated scales, sometimes petaloid; stamens equal in number to the inner sepals, and alternate with them; ovary, three, six, or nine-celled; ovules, solitary, ascending; fruit, fleshy, three, six, or nine-celled. The Crowberries occur in Europe, North America, and the Straits of Magellan. In 1845, four genera were enumerated, each having but one known species. (*Lindley*.)

ëm-pë-trüm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπετρος* (*empetros*); as adj. = growing among the rocks; as subst. = a rock plant, a Saxifrage; this is not the modern Empetrum.]

Bot.: A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Empetraceæ (q.v.). *Empetrum nigrum* is a small, procumbent, much-branched shrub, with greatly recurved, linear, oblong leaves, small, purplish flowers, and fruit consisting of black clustered drupes. In Britain it is found on mountainous heaths, especially in Scotland, where it ascends to 4,000 feet, and affords a favourite food to moor game. It occurs also both in North and South America, the drupes, however, being, as usual, black in the former region, but red in the latter. The drupes are eaten in the arctic parts of Europe, where they are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is prepared from them by the Greenlanders.

ëm-phä-sis, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *ἐμφασις* (*emphasis*), from *ἐμ* (*em*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *φάσις* (*phasis*) = an appearance; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show, to indicate.] [PHASE.]

1. A particular force or stress of utterance laid upon a word or words, the meaning or intent of which the speaker wishes specially to impress upon his hearers.

"Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest."
Bolder.

2. Impressiveness of manner or expression.
"There is a special emphasis to this purpose in the very phrase of the text."
Wilkins: National Religion, bk. l. ch. xvii.

3. Especial force or intensity.
"Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an emphasis of interest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy?"
Cooper: Task, v. 748-50.

¶ For the difference between *emphasis* and *stress*, see *STRESS*.

ëm-phä-size, *v. t.* [Eng. *emphasize*]; -*ize*.] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay a stress or emphasis upon.

2. To make especially strong or intense; to intensify; to add force or emphasis to.

"There is evidence of competence and care with occasional exceptions which emphasize the rule."
Atenathum, Oct. 14, 1882.

ëm-phät'-ic, ***ëm-phät'-ick**, ***ëm-phät'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφατικός* (*emphatikos*) = expressive.] [EMPHASIS.]

1. Forceful, strong, expressive; bearing emphasis or force; energetic.

"The expression is emphatical."
Harsh: Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

2. Striking, strong.
"It is itself mostly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions."
Boyle: On Colours.

ëm-phät'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *emphatical*]; -*ly*.]

1. In an emphatic manner; with emphasis; strongly, forcibly, decidedly.

"He was emphatically a bad man, insolent, malignant, greedy, faithless."
Murcaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

2. According to appearance.
"What is delivered of the incurability of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again."
Brownie.

***ëm-phät'-ic-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *emphatical*]; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being emphatical.

ëm-phly'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμ* (*em*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, upon, and *φλύσις* (*phlysis*) = a vesicular tumour, an eruption; *φλύω* (*phlyō*) = to boil, to bubble up.]

Med.: A vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including military fever, thrush, cow-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

ëm-phräs'-tic, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *emphracticus* = Gr. *ἐμφρακτικός* (*emphraktikos*) = obstructing, from *ἐμφράσσω* (*emphrassō*) = to stop up; *ἐμ* (*em*) = *ἐν* (*en*) (intens.) = in, and *φράσσω* (*phrassō*) = to obstruct.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality of stopping up the pores of the skin.

B. As subst.: A medicine employed to close the pores of the skin.

***ëm-phrën'-ry**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *phrensy* (q.v.).] To make frenzied or mad; to affect with frenzy.

"His tooth, like a mad dog's, envenomed and *emphrensed*."
Ep. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.

†**ëm-phÿ'-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμ* (*em*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *φύω* (*phūō*) = to bring forth.]

Med.: A tumour, whether fleshy, bony, or encysted.

ëm-phÿ-së'-mā, **ëm-phÿ-sëm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* (*emphusēma*), genit. *ἐμφύσηματος* (*emphusēmatos*) = an inflation; *ἐμφύσω* (*emphūsō*) = to inflate; *ἐμ* (*em*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *φύω* (*phūō*) = to blow.]

Med.: The presence of air in the cellular tissue. There are two types of the disease: the traumatic, in which the air is introduced through wounds in the lungs or elsewhere; and the idiopathic or spontaneous, in which air, or rather gas, of some kind, is generated within the cellular tissue itself by putrefactive deposition or by secretion. If emphysema exist only to a moderate extent, it is not a formidable disease, but if it produce complications, such as asthma or bronchitis, it becomes dangerous.

ëm-phÿ-sëm'-a-tōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *emphysematosus*.]

Bot.: Bladdery, shaped like a bladder or resembling one. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ëm-phÿ-së'-mā-tōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφύσημα* (*emphusēma*); suff. -*ous*.]

Med.: Pertaining to emphysema; inflated, bladdery.

"The tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*."
Sharp: Surgery.

ëm-phÿ-teū'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμφύτευσις* (*emphuteusis*) = a planting in; *ἐμφύτεύω* (*emphuteō*) = to plant in.]

Law: A contract by which houses or lands are granted entirely or for a long term, on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

***ëm-phÿ-teū'-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐμφύτεύω* (*emphuteō*) = to ingraft; *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *φύτεύω* (*phuteō*) = to graft, to plant.] Taken on hire; for which a rent has to be paid.

ëm-phÿ-teū'-tic-a-ry, *a.* [Eng. *emphyteutic*]; -*ary*.]

Law: One who holds lands by emphyteusis.

ëm-pi'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*empis*) = a mosquito, a gnat, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*, from Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with short antennæ. They are not really akin to gnats, except that they fly in numbers over water in summer evenings. They are of small size, and live partly on other insects and partly on the juice of flowers.

***ëm-piër'-ce**, ***ëm-pearce**, ***ëm-plierse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pierce* (q.v.).] To pierce, to enter into.

"The thought whereof *empearced* his heart so deep."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

***ëm-pi'-ëm**, *s.* [EMPYEMA.] An imposthume in the breast.

"The spawling *empiem*, ruthless as the rest,
With foul impostumes fills his hollow chest."
Sylvestre: The Fairies, 402.

***ëm-pi'-ght** (*gh* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pight* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.*: To fix, to set, to fasten.
"Had three bodies in one waste *empiht*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 8.

2. *Intrans.*: To fasten, to become fixed.

"But he was wary, and ere it *empiht*
In the meat mark, advanced his shield between."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 46.

ëm-pire, ***em-per'-le**, ***em-pero**, ***em-pyre**, ***em-pyere**, *s.* [Fr. *empire*; from Lat. *imperium* = power, command; *impero* = to command; Sp., Port., & Ital. *impero*.]

1. Supreme command or dominion; sovereignty; imperial power.

"To God alone, our saviour Jesus Christ our Lord, be glory and magnifying, *empire* and power before all worlds."
Wycliffe: Pates, c. ii.

2. The territory, region, or countries over which supreme dominion is extended; the countries under the rule or dominion of an emperor or other supreme ruler.

"He caused it to be proclaimed thence out at his *empire*."
Shute (1551): Obedience, l.

*3. The population of an empire.

"Bury the great Duke with an *empire's* lamentation."
Tennyson: Ode on Wellington.

4. Supreme control or command over anything; rule, sway.

"If vice had once an ill name in the world... it would quickly lose its *empire*."
Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii, ser. i.

¶ (1) **Crabb** thus discriminates between *empire* and *kingdom*: "The word *empire* carries with it the idea of a state that is vast, and composed of many different people; that of *kingdom* marks a state more limited in extent and united in its composition."

(2) He thus discriminates between *empire*, *reign*, and *dominion*: "*Empire* is used more properly for the people or nations; *reign* for the individuals who hold the power; hence we say the *empire* of the Assyrians, or of the Turks; the *reign* of the Cæsars, or the Paleologs. The glorious epocha of the *empire* of the Babylonians is the *reign* of Nebuchadnezzar. All the epithets applied to the word *empire*, in this sense, belong equally to *reign*; but all which are applied to *reign* are not suitable in application to *empire*. We may speak of a *reign* as long and glorious; but not of an *empire* as long and glorious, unless the idea be expressed paraphrastically. *Empire* and *reign* are both applied in the proper sense to the exercise of public authority; *dominion* applies to the personal act, whether of a sovereign or a private individual; a sovereign may have *dominion* over many nations by the force of arms; but he holds his *reign* over one nation by the force of law. Hence the word *dominion* may, in the proper sense, be applied to the power which man exercises over the brutes, over inanimate objects, or over himself; but if *empire* and *reign* be applied to anything but civil government, or to nations, it is only in the improper sense: thus a female may be said to hold her *empire* among her admirers; or fashions may be said to have their *reign*. In this application of the terms, *empire* is something wide and all-commanding; *reign* is that which is steady and settled; *dominion* is full of control and force."
(Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***ëm-pi're**, *v. i.* [EMPIRE, *s.*] To assume authority or sovereignty over.

"They should not *empire* over Presbyteries, but be subject to the same."
Anglican: Diss. q. "Presbyterians," p. 217.

ëm-pi'r'-ic, *s. & a.* [Fr. *empirique*, from Lat. *empiricus*, from Gr. *ἐμπειρικός* (*empeirikos*) = (a.) experienced; (s.) an empiric, from *ἐμπειρία* (*empeiria*) = experience; *ἐμπειρος* (*empeiros*) = experienced; *πειρα* (*peira*) = a trial, attempt.]

A. As substantive:

1. Originally a respectful designation. An ancient medical sect who sought to derive their knowledge from observations or experiment, and considered these the only true methods of acquiring knowledge. Acron of Argirentum had held these views about A.C. 430, but the sect did not arise till A.D. 250. It was called into life by the assertions of the Dogmatists.

2. One who begins to practise medicine without a regular professional education, relying solely upon his experience and observation.

"Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*."
Swift.

3. A quack, a charlatan; a pretender to medical knowledge.

"But hark—the doctor's voice—'fast wedged between
Two *empirics* he stands."
Cooper: Task, II. 851, 352.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon experience or observation.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

2. Skilled in experiments.

"The *empiric* alchemist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold."
Milton: P. L., v. 440-2.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment or observation, without any regard to science or theory.

"Bold counsels are the best;
Like *empiric* remedies they last are tried;
And by th' event condemn'd or justified."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, ll. 1.

ēm-pīr'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *empiric*; -al.] The same as **EMPIRIC** (q.v.).

empirical-formula, s.

Chem.: The empirical formula of a chemical substance states the result of the analysis of the body, showing the relative number of the atoms of each element contained in it. Several substances can have the same empirical formula; thus acetylene, C_2H_2 , and benzene, C_6H_6 , when analyzed give the same percentage of carbon and hydrogen. The numbers of the atoms of hydrogen and carbon contained in a molecule of the substance are expressed by their rational formula (q.v.). The relations of the atoms of the elements contained in a molecule to each other are shown by the constitutional formula, thus C_2H_5O is the rational formula for acetone, $CH_3CO\cdot CH_3$. Propyl aldehyde, $CH_3CH_2CO\cdot H$, and allyl alcohol, $H_2C=CH\cdot CH_2\cdot OH$.

empirical-laws, s. pl. Laws founded on conformities ascertained to exist, but which have not yet been traced to any broad general principle.

ēm-pīr'-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *empirical*; -ly.] 1. Experimentally, by experiment; according to experience.

"We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things designated." — *Brownes: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xi.

2. In manner of a quack; without science.

ēm-pīr'-ī-ċism, s. [Eng. *empiric*; -ism.]

1. Reliance upon experience and observation rather than on theory.

"Experience is apt to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*." — *Knox: Essays*, No. 33.

2. The practice of medicine without due professional training; quackery, charlatanism.

***ēm-pīr'-ī-ċist, s.** [Eng. *empiric*; -ist.] An empiric.

***ēm-pīr'-ī-cū'-tic, a.** [EMPIRIC, a.] Empirical.

"The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricistic*." — *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ll. 1.

ēm-plis, s. [Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*empis*) = a mosquito, a gnāt.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera, the typical one of the family Empidæ (q.v.). It has a proboscis which is perpendicular or directed backwards.

***ēm-plā'-ce-mēt, s.** [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The place, ground, or site, as of a building.

2. *Mil.*: An emplacement, used in field fortification to cover a battery of field guns, usually in conjunction with a line of shelter-trench.

"Behind these dark objects on the slopes, so like battery emplacements, may be lurking Kruppian crew." — *Daily News Correspondence*, July 5 (dated), 1877.

***ēm-plas'-tēr, *ēm-plais-ter, *ēm-plas-tre, s.** [Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον* (*emplastron*), from *ἐμπλαστός* (*emplastos*) = daubed on; *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplastō*) = to daub on.] A plaster.

"All emplastors, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples." — *Wiseman: Surgery*.

***ēm-plas'-tēr, *ēm-plas-tre, *ēm-plais-ter, v. t.** [EMPLASTER, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with a plaster.

"They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores emplastered with tar." — *Mortimer: The Robbers*.

2. *Fig.*: To cover, to smear over.

"Parde as false as ye his name emplastre." — *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,171.

ēm-plās'-tīo, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός* (*emplastikos*), from *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplastō*) = to daub or smear over.]

A. As adj.: Viscous, glutinous, adhering; fit to be used for a plaster.

"Resin, by its *emplast*ic quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction." — *Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A constipating medicine.

***ēm-plē'-ad, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to charge, to accuse.

"Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and emplaced them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties." — *Glennell: Scæpiæ Scientiæ*, ch. xii.

ēm-plē'-tite, s. [Ger. *empletit*, from Gr. *ἐμπλεκτός* (*emplektos*) = stunned, amazed . . . unstable.]

Mīn.: An orthorhombic mineral of metallic lustre, and a greyish or tin-white colour. Compos.: Sulphur 18.8 to 22.4; bismuth 52.7 to 6.22; copper 18.7 to 20.6. Found in Saxony and in Chili. (*Dana*.)

ēm-plēc'-tōn, ēm-plēc'-tūm, s. [Gr. *ἐμπλεκτόν* (*emplekton*), from *ἐμπλεκτός* (*emplektos*) = interwoven; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *πλέω* (*pleō*) = to weave, to twine.]

Arch.: A kind of masonry having a squared stone face; in the Greek it is represented as solid throughout, and in the Roman having a filling of rubble. One form of Roman emplecton has courses of tiles at intervals. [MASONRY.]

***ēm-plīe, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ply* (q.v.).] To involve, to entangle.

***ēm-plōre, v. t.** [IMPLORE.]

ēm-plōy, v. t. [Fr. *employer*, from Lat. *im-plico* = to infold, to involve, to engage; *em* = in, and *plico* = to weave, to fold; *Sp. emplear*; Ital. *impiegare*; Port. *empregar*.]

1. To infold, to inclose.

2. To busy, to exercise, to keep at work; to occupy the time, care, or attention of.

"Me poetry (or rather notes that aim feebly and vainly at poetic fame)
Employs." — *Cooper: Retirement*, 801-3.

3. To engage in one's service; to commission or intrust with the management or execution of any work.

"He could not legally continue to employ officers who refused to qualify." — *Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To use as the means or instrument for any purpose.

"During many years one half of the energy of England had been employed in counteracting the other half." — *Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

5. To use as materials; to apply to any purpose or use.

"The labour of those who felled and framed the timber employed about the plough, must be charged on labour." — *Locke*.

6. To use as an instrument; to work at.

"The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn;
Her awkward fist did not *employ* the churn."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

7. To spend or pass in any business or occupation; to occupy, to fill up.

"Come, when no graver care employ,
Godfather, come and see your boy."
Tennyson: To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

8. To devote to any use.

"Employing all their ground to tillage." — *Golding: Caesar*, fo. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to employ and to use: "Employ expresses less than use; it is in fact a species of partial using; we always employ when we use; but we do not always use when we employ. We employ whatever we take into our service, or make subservient to our convenience for a time; we use whatever we entirely devote to our purpose. Whatever is employed by one person may, in its turn, be employed by another, or at different times be employed by the same person; but what is used is frequently consumed or rendered unfit for similar use. What we employ may frequently belong to another; but what one uses is supposed to be his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēm-plōy's, s.** [EMPLOY, v.] That which employs or occupies the time, care, or attention; employment, occupation, business, object of industry, trade, profession, office.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an *employ*?"

Cooper: Retirement, 648.

ēm-plōy'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *employ*; -able.]

Capable of being employed or used; fit for employment; proper or suitable for use.

"The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seen *employable* against this hypothesis." — *Boyle*.

employé (ân-plōy'-yē), s. [Fr.] One who is employed or engaged; an employee.

ēm-plōy'-ēd, s. [The Anglicized form of *employé* (q.v.).] One who is employed by a master; one who is in the service of an employer, working for salary or wages.

ēm-plōy'-ēr, s. [Eng. *employ*; -er.] One who employs or engages another to work in his service.

"His useful treachery had been rewarded by his employers, as was meet, with money and with contempt." — *Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ēm-plōy'-mēt, s. [Eng. *employ*; -ment.]

1. The act of employing, engaging, or applying to any purpose or end.

2. The state of being employed or occupied in any business or pursuit.

3. An occupation, business, engagement, office, or function; a work or service on which one is employed; a task or work undertaken or to be done.

"And let us to our fresh *employments* rise"

Milton: P. L., v. 123.

4. Service; as, He is in my *employment*.

***ēm-plūnge, v. t.** [Pref. *em* = in, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge.

"She cast her eyes about to view that hell
Of horror, wherein she was so suddenly *em-plunged*."
Daniel: Hymns a Triumph.

***ēm-poison (poison as poi'sn), *ēm-poy-son, v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *poison* (q.v.); Fr. *empoisonner*.]

1. To administer poison to; to poison; to destroy with poison.

"Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him." — *Sidney*.

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

"Complaining how with his *empoisoned* shot
Their woful hearts be wounded."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 13.

3. To make venomous or bitter.

"As if Canidia, with *empoisoned* breath,
Worse than a serpent's, blasted it with death."
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 8.

4. To destroy in any way.

"As with a man with his own aims *empoisoned*,
And with his charity slain."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, v. 6.

***ēm-poison (poison as poi'sn), *ēm-poy-son, s.** [EMPOISON, v.] Poison.

"Dedly *empoison*, like the sugar white"

Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.

***ēm-poison-ēr (poison as poi'sn), *ēm-poy-son-ēr, s.** [Eng. *empoison*; -er; Fr. *empoisonneur*.] A poisoner.

"He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed." — *Bacon: Henry VII*.

***ēm-poison-mēt (poison as poi'sn), *ēm-poy-son-mēt, s.** [Eng. *empoison*; -ment; Fr. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning or destroying by poison.

"The *empoisonment* of particular persons by odours." — *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 916.

***ēm-pō-rēt'-ic, *ēm-pō-rēt'-ī-cal, a.** [Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός* (*emporēutikos*) = mercantile; *ἐμπορίον* (*emporion*) = an emporium, a mart; Of or pertaining to an emporium or mart; mercantile.

ēm-pōr'-ī-ūm, *ēm-por-y, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐμπορίον* (*emporion*), from *ἐμπορία* (*emporía*) = merchandise, commerce; *ἐμπορος* (*emporos*) = a passenger, a merchant; *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *πόρος* (*poros*) a way; *πορεύομαι* (*poreuomai*) = to travel.]

1. A place of merchandise or trade; a mart, a market-place.

2. A city or town of extensive trade or commerce; a commercial centre.

"Who has taken notice of the ancient port of Whitty, formerly a famous *emporium* in those parts?" — *Jevons: Navigation and Commerce*, § 20.

3. A mart, a centre of supply.

"Holland . . . may be regarded as the great *emporium*, not less of literature than of every other commodity." — *Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

***ēm-pōrt'-mēt, s.** [Fr.] Passion, indignation.

"He was the more silent as he discerned any such *emportments* in himself." — *North: Life of Lord Gainsford*, ll. 33.

***ēm-pōund', v. t.** [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pound* (q.v.).] To impound.

***ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish, v. t.** [IMPOVERISH.]

***ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish-ēr, s.** [IMPOVERISHER.]

***ēm-pōv'-ēr-ish-mēt, s.** [IMPOVERISHMENT.]

ēm-pōw'-ēr, v. t. [Pref. *em*- and Eng. *power* (q.v.).]

uōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -ston = shūn; tion, sion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dē'.

1. To give physical power or strength to, to enable.

"Does not the same power that enables them to heal, empower them to destroy?"—*Baker: On Learning.*

2. To give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to commission, to give authority to for any purpose.

¶ For the difference between to *empower* and to *commission*, see *COMMISSION*.

***em-prēnt**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empreint*, pa. par. of *emprēindre*.] To imprint.

"To fischen lettres empreint in the smotherness or in the plainness of the table of wax."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 166.

em-prēss, ***em-per-es**, ***em-per-ess**, ***em-per-esse**, ***em-per-ice**, ***em-per-ise**, ***em-per-isse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emperi*, from Lat. *imperator*, fem. of *imperator* = a ruler, an emperor; Sp. *emperatriz*; Ital. *imperatrice*; Port. *imperatriz*.] [EMPEROR.]

1. The wife or consort of an emperor.

"The emperour in his bedde lay
And the emperesse in fere."—*Seyn Sages*, 262.

2. A female who exercises supreme power or sovereignty.

"To love her was an easy heest,
The secret empress of his breast."—*Scott: Rokeby*, l. 27.

empress-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A material for ladies' dresses, all wool and not twilled. It may be considered as an equivalent to the merino, excepting the twill of the latter.

***em-prēsse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *press* (q.v.).] To crowd, to press, to throng.

empressement (ân-prēss'-mân), *s.* [Fr.] Cordiality, good-will, eagerness.

***em-prīse**, *v.t.* [EMPRISE, *s.*] To undertake.

"Thereto trusting I emprised the same."—*Sackville: Duke of Buckingham*, ch. 68.

***em-prīse**, ***em-pryse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise*; Sp. *emprisa*; Ital. *impresa*; Port. *empreza*.] An enterprise, an undertaking of danger; a risk.

"Then shal rejoycen of a grete empyrse
Achieved wel."

Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, li. 1, 391.

***em-prī-īng**, *a.* [EMPRISE, *v.*] Full of enterprize, adventurous.

"Go forth, and prosper then, emprising land."
Campbell: On the Departure of Emigrants.

em-prō-thōt'-ōn-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπροσθότων* (*emprosthōtōn*) = drawn forward and stiffened; as subst. (*πρασός*, *spasmos*, being supplied) = tetanic procuration, called by the Greeks *ἐμπροσθότων* (*emprosthōtōn*).]

Med.: A spasm which bends the body forward and confines it in that position. This sometimes happens in connection with tetanus. (Parr, &c.)

¶ *Emprosthōtia* would be a better term than *Emprosthōton*, the latter word being properly an adjective. [Etym.]

em-pī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; *-er*.] One who or that which empties or exhausts.

"The empiers have emptied them out, and marred
their vine-branches."—*Nahum* li. 2.

em-pī-ness, ***em-pī-nesse**, ***em-pī-ty-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being empty or containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"By emptynesse or fullnesse of the body."—*Elyot: Court of Rich.*, bk. ii.

2. A void space; a vacuum; vacuity.

"Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an emptiness had come between."
Dryden: To my Lord Chancellor, 41, 42.

3. Absence or deprivation of contents or inhabitants; desolation.

"Where cities stood,
Well fenced and numerous, desolation reigns,
And emptiness."—*Philips: Blenheim*.

*4. A want of substance or solidity.

"Tis this which causes the Graces and the Loves to
take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and
to subsist in the emptiness of light and shadow."—*Dryden: Defence* [Prel.].

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability or failure to satisfy the desires.

"Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness
of things here, according as they are or are not of use,
in relation to what is to come after."—*Atterbury*.

6. Want of intellect or knowledge; silliness.

"Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way."
Pope: Prolog. to Satires, 315, 316.

7. A want or absence of reality; vanity; unreality.

"The wondrous virtue to ednōe
From emptiness itself a real use."

Comper: Hope, 156.

***em-pī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *emptio*, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo* = to buy.] The act of buying or purchasing; a purchase.

"There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether
Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the
brazen one of Tydides, was emptio or commutation."
—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

***em-pī-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *emptiness*; *-al*.] That may or can be bought or purchased.

em-pī-tī, ***em-pī-tī**, ***em-tī**, ***am-tī**, ***am-tie**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *emti* = (1) empty, (2) idle, from *emta*, *emetta* = leisure.]

A. As adjective:

1. Void; containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"Till that almost all empty is the tonne."

Chaucer: C. T., 3, 891.

2. Devoid, unfurnished, destitute.

"The heavens are much emptier of air than any
vacuum we can make below."—*Newton*.

3. Destitute, waste, desolate, deserted.

"She [Nineveh] is empty, and void, and waste."—*Nahum* li. 10.

4. Unoccupied, not filled, vacant.

"The palmer seeing his left empty place."

Spenser: F. Q., li. viii. 9.

5. Lacking force, power, or effect; as, empty words.

*6. Without effect.

"The sword of Saul returned not empty."—*2 Sam.*

l. 22.

7. Destitute of substance or reality; unreal, shadowy.

"Consenting to bestow the empty title of King, and
a state prison in a palace, on Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. Unsatisfactory; not satisfying the desires.

"More worth than empty vanities."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., li. 3.

9. Destitute of sense or knowledge; ignorant, stupid, silly, empty-headed.

"His answer is a handsome way of exposing an
empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the
satire courtly and severe."—*Pelton*.

*10. Devoid of good qualities.

"Goddesses, so hilted, so smooth, so gay,
Yet empty of all good."

Milton: P. L., vi. 6.

11. Unfruitful, barren.

"Seven empty ears, and blasted with the east wind."

Genesis xli. 6.

12. Hungry.

"My falcon now is sharp and passing empty."

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

13. Without anything to carry; unsatisfied.

"I returned you an empty messenger."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, li. 1.

*14. Destitute, devoid. (Followed by *of*.)

"Empty of defence."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, l. 2.

*15. Free, clear.

"I shall find you empty of that fault."

Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

B. As subst.: An empty packing-case, or the like.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *empty*, *vacant*, *void*, and *devoid*: "*Empty*, in the natural sense, marks an absence of that which is substantial, or adapted for filling; *vacant* designates or marks the absence of that which should occupy or make use of a thing. That which is hollow may be *empty*; that which respects an even space may be *vacant*. A house is *empty* which has no inhabitants; a seat is *vacant* which is without an occupant. . . . A dream is said to be *vacant*, or a title *empty*: a stare is said to be *vacant*, or an hour *vacant*. *Void* and *devoid* are used in the same sense as *vacant*, . . . thus we speak of a creature as *void* of reason, and of an individual as *devoid* of common sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *empty* and *hollow*, see *HOLLOW*.

empty-handed, *a.* Having nothing in the hands; carrying or possessing nothing of value.

"Homeward hurried Hiawatha,
Empty-handed, heavy-hearted."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

empty-headed, *a.* Silly, ignorant.

"How comes it that so many worthy and wise men
depend upon so many unworthy and empty-headed
fools."—*Kaleigh*.

empty-hearted, *a.* Destitute of feeling, heartless.

"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, l. 1.

em-pī-tī, ***em-pī-te**, ***em-te**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *emitan*, *emitan*.] [EMPTY, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Make empty of the contents; to remove or discharge the contents from; to exhaust.

2. To make waste or desolate; to clear of inhabitants.

"Send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and
shall empty her hand."—*Jeremiah* li. 2.

*3. To make vacant.

"The ultimately emptying of the happy throne."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, iv. 2.

4. To pour out, to discharge.

"Emptied all their fountains in my well."

Shakespeare: Lover's Complaint, 254.

B. Intransitive:

1. To pour out or discharge the contents; as, A river empties into the sea.

2. To become empty.

"The chapel empties; and then mayst be gone
Now, sun."

Ben Jonson: Underwoods.

em-pī-tī-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύσις* (*emputyis*) = spitting; *ἐμπύω* (*emputyō*) = to spit upon; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, on, and *πύω* (*ptyō*) = to spit out or up.]

Med.: Spitting of blood from the mouth, the fauces, or the parts adjacent.

***em-pūgn** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [IMPUGN.] To fight or contend against; to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

"Not for the kynges sauegarde whom no man em-
pugned."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 41.

***em-pūr-ple**, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make of a purple colour; to tinge or colour with purple.

"Empurpled hills."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

***em-pūse**, ***em-pū-sa**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύση* (*empousa*) = a hobgoblin.] A phantom, a spectre.

"This was well tried of old against an empuse that
met Apollonius Tyanicus at Mount Caucasus."—*Bishop Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. ii. § 10.

em-pūz-zle, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *puzzle* (q.v.).] To puzzle, to perplex.

"It has empuzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend,
and forced them into strange conceptions to make out."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i. ch. i.

em-pū-ē-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύημα* (*empyēma*) = a gathering, a suppurating, an abscess, especially an internal one; *ἐμπύω* (*empyō*) = to have abscesses in the lungs; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *πύω* (*ptyō*) = to cause to rot.] [Fus.]

Med.: A collection of pus consequent on pleurisy (q.v.). True empyema is pus secreted from the pleura; the false when an abscess of the lung bursts into the cavity of the chest. When the quantity of fluid is so large as to cause great dyspnoea and endanger life, it must be let out by *paracentesis thoracis* (tapping the chest).

em-pū-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύσις* (*empyēsis*).] [EMPYEMA.]

Med.: Suppuration.

em-pū-ō-cēle, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύος* (*empyos*) = suffering from an abscess of the lungs, discharging matter, suppurating; *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *πύω* (*ptyō*) = discharge from a sore, matter, pus, and *κύηλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: Abscess of the scrotum, or of the tunica vaginalis.

em-pūr-ē-al or **em-pūr-ē-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *empyreus*; Gr. *ἐμπυραῖος* (*empyraios*), from *ἐμπύρος* (*empyros*) = exposed to fire; *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire.] [EMPYREAN.]

A. As adjective:

1. Formed or consisting of pure air or light; pertaining to or fit for the purest region of heaven; pure, vital.

"The happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Inhabiting the purest regions of heaven.

"The empyreal host
Of angels, by imperial summons called."

Milton: P. L., v. 563, 564.

B. As subst.: The same as EMPYREAN, *a.* (q.v.).

em-pūr-ē-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *empyreum*; Sp. & Port. *empyreio*; Fr. *empyrée*.] [EMPYREAL.]

A. As adjective:

1. The same as EMPYREAL, *a.* (q.v.).

"Go, and rest
With heroes 'mid the Islands of the Blest,
Or in the fields of empyreal light."

Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

fāte, fāt, fare, amlđst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: The highest and purest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to exist.

To our part loss and rout
Through all the empyreum.
Milton: P. L., II. 770, 771.

ēm-pŷ-reū-mā, s. [Gr. ἐμπύρευμα (em-pyreuma) = coal to preserve a smouldering fire; ἐμπυρος (empyros) = in or by the fire; ἔν (en) = in, and πῦρ (pur) = fire.] The disagreeable smell and taste produced when animal or vegetable substances in close vessels are submitted to considerable heat.

ēm-pŷ-reū-māt-ic, ēm-pŷ-reū-māt-ic-al, a. [Mod. Lat. empyreuma (genit. empyreumatis); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or derived from empyreuma; having the taste and smell of wood burnt in close vessels.

†ēm-pŷ-reū-mā-tize, v.t. [Eng., &c. empyreumatize; -ize.] To render empyreumatic by burning in close vessels.

***ēm-pŷr-ic-al, a.** [Gr. ἐμπύρος (empyros) = exposed to fire; ἐμ (em) = in, and πῦρ (pur) = fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility.

***ēm-pŷ-rō-sis, s.** [Gr., from ἐμπύρω (empyros) = to set on fire; ἐμπύρος (empyros) = exposed to fire.] A conflagration, a general fire.

"The former opinion that held these catacisms and empyres universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration."—Hale.

ēm-rōds, s. [EMEROD.]

ēm-rōse, s. [Lat., &c. (an)em(one), and Eng. rose.]

Bot.: *Anemone coronaria* (?). (Britten & Holland.)

ē-mū, s. [EMEU.]

***ēm-ŷ-lā-ble, a.** [Eng. emule = to emulate; -able.] That may be emulated or rivalled.
"Some imitable and emulable good."—Leighton: On 1 Peter, III. 13.

ēm-ŷ-lāte, v.t. [Ital. emulare; Sp. emular; Fr. émuler.] [EMULATE, a.]

1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions.
"Strove to emulate this morning's thunder
With his prodigious rhetoric."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, IV. 2.

* 2. To rival, to vie with, to contest superiority with.
"Thine eye would emulate the diamond."—Shakep.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 3.

* 3. To imitate, to copy.
"It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion."—Arbuthnot.

***ēm-ŷ-lāte, a.** [Lat. *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor* = to try to equal, from *emulus* = striving to equal.] Ambitious.

"Thereto pricked on by a most emulate pride."
Shakep.: *Hamlet*, I. 1.

ēm-ŷ-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *emulatio*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor*.] [EMULATE, a.]

1. The act of striving to equal or excel another in qualities or actions; rivalry; ambition to equal or excel.

"Then Study languished, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled." Cooper: *Tusk*, II. 734, 735.

2. Envy, jealousy, unfair or dishonourable rivalry; contention.
"An envious fever
Shakep.: *Troilus & Cressida*, I. 3.

† For the difference between *emulation* and *competition*, see COMPETITION.

***ēm-ŷ-lāt-ive, a.** [Eng. *emulat(e)*; -ive.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

"All with emulative skill demand
To fill the number of th' elected band."
Hoole: *Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. v.

***ēm-ŷ-lāt-ive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *emulative*; -ly.] In an emulative manner; with emulation.

ēm-ŷ-lā-tōr, s. [Lat. *emulator*, from *emulatus*, pa. par. of *emulor* = to emulate.] One who emulates; a rival, a competitor.

"As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the emulator of both."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. II., § 4.

***ēm-ŷ-lā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *emulat(e)*; -ory.] Contentious, envious, jealous.
"Look into the Court, there you see tedious attendance, emulatory officiousness."—Bp. Hall: *Farewell Sermon*.

***ēm-ŷ-lā-trēss, s.** [Eng. *emulator*; -ess.] A female who emulates; a female rival or competitor.

"The emulatrix of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and adviser of things to come."—Shelton: *Trans. of Don Quixote*, p. 16.

***ēm-ŷ-lē, *ēm-ŷ-lē, v.t.** [Lat. *emulus* = emulating.] To emulate.

"Yet emulating my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that emulated of many,
And plaid thereon." Spenser: *Colin Clout*.

***ē-mŷl'ge, v.t.** [Lat. *emulgeo*.] To milk out, to draw out as milk.

ē-mŷl'-ġēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *emulgens*, pr. par. of *emulgeo* = to milk out: *e* = out, and *mŷleo* = to milk.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Milking or draining out.

2. **Physiol.**: The renal arteries and veins are called also *emulgent* arteries and veins, the ancients assuming that they strained and "milked out" the serum by means of the kidneys.

"Through the emulgent branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum."—Cheyne.

B. As substantive:

1. **Anat.**: An emulgent vein or vessel.

"It doth furnish the left emulgent with one vein."—Browne.

2. **Med.**: A medicine which promotes the flow of bile.

ēm-ŷ-lōus, a. [Lat. *emulus*; Sp. & Ital. *emulo*; Fr. *émule*.]

1. Emulating; desirous of equalling or excelling; rivaling.

"What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, III. 4.

2. It is followed by *of* before the object of ambition or emulation.

"By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not emulous, nor care who them exels;
Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe."
Milton: P. L., II. 820-2.

* 3. Envious, jealous.

"Wouldst thou, oh, emulous Death, do so
And kill her young to thy loss."
Dante: *Mrs. Boustred*.

* 4. Factious, contentious.

"Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of fate,
Made emulous missions' amongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction."
Shakep.: *Troilus & Cressida*, III. 3.

ēm-ŷ-lōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *emulous*; -ly.] In an emulous manner; with emulation or desire of equalling or excelling.

"The islanders, in joyous mood,
Rushed emulously through the flood."
Scott: *Marmion*, II. 11.

ēm-ŷ-lōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *emulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being emulous; emulation, ambition to excel.

ē-mŷl'-sīc, a. [Eng., &c. *emuls(ine)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from emulsine.

ē-mŷl'-sī-fŷ, v.t. [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and *facio* (pass. fio) = to make.] To make or form an emulsion.

ē-mŷl'-sīne, ē-mŷl'-sīn, s. [EMULGENT.]

Chem.: A neutral substance contained in almonds, which acts as a ferment on amygdalin in the presence of water, converting it into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid and glucose. Emulsin can be obtained as a white friable mass, soluble in water by making an emulsion of almonds from which the fixed oil has been extracted. It cannot be obtained pure.

ē-mŷl'-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo* = to milk out, to drain.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Finely divided matter, suspended in a colloid body.

2. **Pharm.**: A form of medicine of a soft liquid character resembling milk in colour and consistency; a milk-like preparation of oil and water united by some saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

"The silment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion."—Arbuthnot.

***ē-mŷl'-sive, a.** [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and Eng. suff. -ive.]

1. Softening; milk-like.

2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.

3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

ē-mŷn'c-tōr-ŷ, *e-munc-tor-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *emunctorium* = a pair of snuffers; *emungo* = to clean, to cleanse; Fr. *emuncloire*; Ital. *emuntorio*.]

A. As adj.: Designed to carry noxious or useless particles out of the body.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: Any organ of the body which serves to pass excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct.

"Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper emunctories."—Browne: *Vulgar Errours*, bk. III., ch. IV.

***ē-mŷs-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *emuscatus*, pa. par. of *emusco* = to free or clear from moss; *e* = out, away, and *musco* = moss.] A freeing or clearing from moss.

"The most infallible art of emuscation is taking away the cause by dressing with lime."—Evelyn, II. VII., § 8.

ē-mŷd'-ī-dē, s. pl. [Lat. *emys*, genit. *emyd(is)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdē.]

1. **Zool.**: Terrapins, Mud Tortoises. A family of Chelonians. Feet palmated; claws five, four of them sharp; jaws horny; shell solid, covered with horny plates; marginal plates twenty-three or twenty-five, hinder pair free; sternal shields eleven or twelve; neck retractile. They are common in warm climates, but species exist in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, two being found in Europe. They are generally of small size.

2. **Palæont.**: The family has existed from Oolitic times till now.

ēm-ŷ-dīn, s. [Gr. *ἐμύς* (emus), genit. *ἐμύδος* (emudós) = a turtle; suff. -īn (Chem.).]

Chem.: A white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is soluble in dilute potash, swells up in acetic acid without dissolving, and dissolves in boiling hydrochloric acid without violet coloration. (Watts: *Dict. Chem.*)

ē-mŷd'-ī-ŷm, s. [Latinised dimin. of Gr. *ἐμύς* (emus).] [EMYS.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida (Spiders). Order Colopoda, tribe or family Tardigrada. Three species are British, one—viz., *Emydium testudo*—common on the moss covering tiled roofs. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

†ē-mŷd-ō-sāu-rī-an, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐμύς* (emus), genit. *ἐμύδος* (emudós) = a water tortoise, and Eng., &c. *saurian* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Having certain affinities to lizards on the one hand and to water tortoises on the other. Pertaining to the Emydosaurians [B].

D. As subst. (Pl.): De Blainville's name for an order of Reptiles in which he places the Crocodilia. The term has given place to Crocodilia (q.v.).

ēm-ŷs, s. [Lat. *emys*; Gr. *ἐμύς* (emus) = a water tortoise.]

1. **Zool.**: Terrapin or Mud Tortoise. A genus of Chelonians, the typical one of the family Emydidae.

2. **Palæont.**: A species has been found in the Wealden.

en-, pref. [Fr., from Lat. *in*.] A prefix adopted from the French, in which language it represents the Latin *in*. It is, however, frequently found in English compound verbs with the sense of *in*, *within*, the form *en* being adopted through the influence of other verbs taken directly from the French. In many cases the original form *in* is also used, so that two forms of the same verb are found co-existent; as *engulf*, *ingulf*; *enquire*, *inquire*, where there is no difference in meaning between the two forms. In the majority of instances of double forms there is a tendency for one of the forms to become obsolete, while in others, as *ensure* and *insure*, the meanings have become differentiated. Before *t* and *p*, and sometimes before *m*, *en*- becomes *em*-. In many cases *en*- as a prefix appears to have little if any force; in most instances it has the force of *in* or *within*, and in many it expresses change of state, as *enrich*, *enslave*. It sometimes, and especially in scientific terms, represents the Greek *ἐν* (en) = in.

-en, -n, a verbal formative from other verbs. [A.S. *-enian*, *-nian*; Goth. *-nan*, a termination

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die &c = bel, del.

forming intrans. verbs from the pa. par. of primitive verbs, as *wakan*, *wok*, *wakan-s*, to "wake, watch," whence *waken-an*; A.S. *wacnan*, *wacnan* = to become awake, to awaken; so from *drincan*, *drunc*, *druncen*; *druncen-an*, to get drowned.]

I. It was probably due to the fact that there was no apparent difference of meaning between, e.g., *wake* and *waken*, which seemed mere formal variants, that other verbs received, by form-association, secondary forms, as *threat*, *threaten*; *haste*, *hasten*; *list*, *listen*; *hark*, *hearken*; *hap*, *happen*; *glisten*, *glint*; and probably *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*, though some of these may also be due to form-association with *-en* [11].

II. A verbal formative from adjectives: as *fatten*, *whiten*, *sweeten*, and perhaps *heighten*, *lengthen*, &c. [1.]

III. An adjectival formative from nouns: as *wooden*.

IV. A plural termination of nouns, now obsolete except in *oxen*, *children*, and *brethren*.

V. A plural termination of verbs, now obsolete.

VI. A feminine suffix in nouns, of which only one instance survives, viz.: *vizen*, the feminine of *foz*.

en, s. [From the letter *n*.]

Print.: Half an *em* (q.v.).

en-ā'-ble, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

1. To make able; to give power or ability to; to supply with power, force, or strength; to empower.

Exercise *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour. —*Spectator*, No. 18.

2. To supply with means to do any act.

To make legally capable or competent; to empower, to authorize.

* 4. To make competent; to furnish or endow with ability or knowledge; to inform.

"To ascertain you I will myself enable." —*Chaucer: Renard of Love*, st. 28.

***en-ā'-ble-mēt**, s. [Eng. *enable*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enabling or giving ability to.

"Learning hath no less power and efficacy in *enabling* towards martial and military virtue and prowess." —*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. 1.

2. That which enables or gives ability.

"They owe much of these furtherances and *enablers* to the civil discipline and political literature of courts." —*Montague: Devout Essays*, p. 118.

en-act, v.t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To act, to perform, to do, to effect.

"Conscience, anticipating time, Already runs the enacted crime." —*Scott: Rokeby*, l. 2.

* 2. To represent by action; to act the part of on or as on the stage.

"What did you *enact*?" —*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 3. To set down, to record.

"A little harm done to a great good end For lawful policy remains enacted." —*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 529.

4. To decree, to establish, to appoint.

"Such ceremonies as Moses and Aaron have enacted." —*Wilson: Art of Logic*, to. 15.

5. To establish as a law; to give validity to a bill; to pass or sanction as a law.

"The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded." —*Temple*.

B. Intrans.: To decree, to determine.

"God did dalgne to talk with men, He *enacting*, they observing." —*Sidney*.

***en-act'**, s. [ENACT, v.] That which is enacted; a decision, a determination, a purpose.

en-act'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ENACT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of decreeing or establishing as a law.

enacting-clause, s.

Law: That clause of a bill which gives legislative sanction.

***en-act'-ive**, a. [Eng. *enact*; *-ive*.] Having power to enact; enacting, decreeing, or establishing as a law.

"An *enactive* statute regardeth only what shall be. —*Bp. Bramhall: Schism Guarded* (1658), p. 271.

en-act'-mēt, s. [Eng. *enact*; *-ment*.]

* 1. The acting, doing, or performing any act.

* 2. The representation or acting of a part or character.

* 3. The act of decreeing, establishing, or sanctioning as a law.

"What terrible slaughters succeeded in consequence of this *enactment*." —*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 79.

4. A law enacted; a decree; an act.

en-act'-ōr, s. [Eng. *enact*; *-or*.]

* 1. One who performs or does any act.

"The violence of either grief or joy, Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy." —*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ The Quartos read *enactures*.

2. One who enacts, decrees, or establishes as a law.

"This is an assertion by which the . . . *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured." —*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. II. (Pref.)

***en-act'-ūre**, s. [Eng. *enact*; *-ure*.] A purpose, a determination.

***en-āgo**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *age* (q.v.).] To make aged, to whiten.

"That never frost, nor snow, nor slippery ice The fields *enaged*." —*Spectator: Du Bartas; Eden*, 164.

en-ā'-ma, s. pl. [ANAIMA.]

***en-āir**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *air* (q.v.).] To air, to employ, to use.

"Shee it *enaires* in prose and poetry." —*Davies: White Pilgrimage*, p. 31.

en-āl'-i-ō-saur, s. [ENALIOSAURIA.]

Palæont.: A reptile of the order Enaliosauria (q.v.).

en-āl'-i-ō-sau'-ri-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐνάλιος* (*enálíos*), *εινάλιος* (*einálíos*) = marine, and *σαύρος* (*sáuros*), *σαύρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: An extinct sub-class of gigantic reptiles akin to crocodiles in the form of the head, and to that of fishes in their vertebral column. The teeth were in sockets, the eyes large and surrounded by bony plates, the vertebrae concave on both sides, the body ending in a long tail, the feet converted into paddles, apparently no scales on the skin. The sub-class Enaliosauria was constituted by De la Beche, and named by Prof. Owen, who, in 1860, divided it into two orders: Ichthyopterygia and Saurpterygia. The first order includes one family: Ichthyosauridae; and the second order two: Nothosauridae and Plesiosauridae. For an investigation of the zoological position of the Enaliosauria see the Presidential Address of J. W. Hulke, Esq., F.R.S., before the Geological Society in 1883 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxix., pt. i., p. 44). Range in time from the Lias to the Chalk.

en-āl'-i-ō-sau'-ri-an, a. & s. [ENALIOSAURIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the marine saurians, placed in the order Enaliosauria.

B. As subst.: That order itself.

en-āl'-la-gō, s. [Gr. = change; *ἐναλλάσσω* (*enallássō*), to change, barter, exchange; *en* (*en*) = in, and *ἀλλάσσω* (*allássō*) = to change.]

Gram.: A figure by which some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb, or one number, case, or gender of a noun, &c., is substituted for another: as, Lat. *scelus* = wickedness, put for *sceleratus* = wicked; Eng. "We, the king."

en-āl'-lōs-tō-ga, s. [Gr. *ἐνάλλος* (*enallós*) = changed, contrary, and *στέγη* (*stégē*) = a roof.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, the typical one of the family Enallotegidae (q.v.).

en-āl'-lō-stōg'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enalloteg(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, having simple celia arranged in two alternate series.

en-ā-lū'-rōn, s. [Fr. *en* = in, and *aileron* = a little wing.]

Her.: A term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

***en-ām'-būsh**, v.t. [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *ambush* (q.v.).] To place or hide in an ambush.

"Close to a flood, whose stream Used to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambushed* them." —*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xviii.

en-ām'-el, **en-am-alle*, **en-am-mell*, s. & a. [Fr. *en* = in, upon, and *anaille*, *amel*, *ammel*; Ö. Fr. *ensmail* = enamel, from O. H. Ger. *smaltjan*; M. H. Ger. *smelten* = to smelt (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A vitreous, opaque, coloured material, tractable in the fire, and used in ornamenting metals; as painting on metals, to be subsequently fired. The art of painting in enamel or with metalline colours, and fixing them by fire, was practised by the Egyptians and Etruscans on pottery, and passed from them to the Greeks and Romans. It was also practised among the Chinese. Specimens of enameled work are yet extant of early British, Saxon, and Norman manufacture. An enameled jewel, made by order of Alfred the Great, A.D. 887, was discovered in Somersetshire, and is preserved at Oxford. An enameled gold cup was presented by King John to the corporation of Lynn, and is yet preserved. Luca della Robbia, born about 1410, applied tin enamel to pottery, and excelled in the art. Bernard Palissy, the Huguenot potter (1500-1589), devoted many years to the discovery and application of enamels of various colours to pottery, and was remarkably successful. His method died with him. John Pettit, of Geneva (1607-1691), is regarded as one of the first to excel in portraits. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove him from France to the city of his birth, Geneva. Enamel is applied to various kinds of pots and pans for stewing and preserving fruit, the flavour of which would be injured by contact with iron, and its whiteness by being cooked in vessels of brass or copper. The ordinary enamel for the purpose is common glass fused with oxide of lead. This will not resist vinegar and some other acids, and a dangerous poison may be present unsuspected. Articles exposed to the weather are sometimes enameled to preserve them from rusting. This has been done with ploughshares, mould-boards, water-wheels.

(2) That which is enameled; a work of art worked in enamel.

(3) A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blowpipe.

(4) In the same sense as 11

2. Figuratively:

* (1) A bright smooth surface, like enamel.

"Down from her eyes welled the pearles round, Upon the bright *enamel* of her face." —*Fairfax*.

* (2) Gloss, polish.

"There is none of the ingenuity of Filiceja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style." —*Meadow*.

(3) A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face.

II. Anat.: The ivory-like crust of the exposed surfaces of the crown of the teeth to the commencement of the roots. It is a delicate cellular wavy network of hexagonal crystalline fibres, with calcareous deposits in the cells, thickest over the top of the crown.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of enamelling; enameled.

enamel-germ, s.

Anat.: A down-growth of epithelium, whence comes ultimately the enamel of the teeth. There are common and special enamel-germs. (*Quain*.)

enamel-kiln, s.

Porcelain: The enamel-kiln for firing porcelain which has been bat-printed, that is, printed on the glaze, is made of fired-clay slabs, and is 6½ by 3½ feet, and 7½ feet high, with flues beneath and around. The fireplaces are at the sides, and smoke and flame are excluded from the interior.

enamel-membrane, s.

Anat.: The columnar epithelium on the surface of the pulp belonging to the enamel-organ. (*Quain*.)

enamel-organ, s.

Anat.: The enamel-germ, after epithelial processes have appeared upon it and upon the membrane. (*Quain*.)

enamel-painting, s.

Art: Painting upon metal previously covered with a glazed ground. This kind of painting can only be done in small pieces, and it stands in the same relation to porcelain painting as

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **ar**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

miniature does to water-colour painting. The metals used are gold and copper; the latter is usually gilt; silver is never used, because that metal is liable to blister and otherwise injure the enamel, and brass is of too fusible a quality. For bijouterie an opalised semi-transparent ground is laid on, or a transparent one through which the foil may be seen. For painting, an opaque white ground, such as we see on the dial-plates of clocks, is placed on the metal. The laying-on and burning-in of this ground is called Enamelling (q.v.). The best works of this nature were executed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No course of experiments has hitherto made known the substances of which ancient enamels were composed, or the proportions in which they were employed. The colouring paste, which forms the base, consists of oxides of lead and tin fused with silic, in certain quantities, the opaque qualities being given by the oxide of tin, while various colours are produced by the addition of the metallic oxides: thus, from copper green is obtained, red from gold or iron, and blue from cobalt. The colours are mixed with spike, oil of lavender, and spirits of turpentine. Enamel-hair or sable brushes are used by the artist, and the plate undergoes the process of firing after each layer of colour is spread over the whole surface. Sometimes a highly-finished enamel requires fifteen or twenty firings. Enamel-painting on lava is a newly-invented style of painting very serviceable for monuments. The material used consists of Volvic stone and lava from the mountains of Auvergne. (Fairholt.)

enamel-paper, s. Paper with a glazed metallic coating. Various metallic pigments are employed, such as will spread quickly and take a polish. The pigments are white lead, oxide of zinc, sulphate of barytes, china clay, whiting, chalk, in a menstruum or upon a previous coating of glycerine, size, collodion, water varnish, &c.; and afterwards polished by an agate or between calendering or burnishing cylinders. (Knight.)

en-ām'-el, *en-aum-ayl, v.t. & i. [EN-AMEL, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To lay enamel upon; to coat with enamel.
"High as th' enamelled cupola, which towers,
All rich with arabesques of gold and flowers."
Moore: *Tell'd Prophet of Khorsan*.

2. To paint or inlay in enamel.

"I bequeath to the Earl of Orrey the enamelled silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by."
Swift.

3. To form a smooth, glossy, enamel-like surface upon; as, To enamel paper.

II. To variegate or adorn with colours, as it were inlaid.

"A gaudy spendthrift heir,
All glossy gay, enamelled all with gold."
Keats: *Castle of Indolence*, l. 51.

***B. Intrans.** To practise the art of enamelling; to paint in enamel.

"Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the eyes, without lessening the clearness of the object."
Boyle.

'en-ām'-el-lar, *en-am-el-ar, a. [Eng. enamel; -ar.] Consisting of or resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

in-ām'-elled, pa. par. a. [ENAMEL, v.]

enamelled-board, s. Card-board treated with a surface of white lead and size laid on by a large, flat brush and smoothed by a round, badger's hair-brush. A powder of talc (silicate of magnesia) is rubbed upon the dried surface of lead, and the face is then polished by the brush.

enamelled-leather, s. A glazed leather for boots, shoes, carriage upholstery, and other purposes. It is prepared from hides, which are split to the required thickness, well tanned, curried, and passed through two operations; the first to render the leather impermeable to the varnish, and the latter to lay on the varnish. The hides used are those of kip, calf, ox, or horse. They are rubbed on the grain or flesh side with three coatings of boiled linseed oil mixed with ochre or ground chalk, and dried after each coating. The surface is then primed, treated with the same material of a thinner quality in several applications. Over the surface thus prepared are laid successive layers of boiled linseed oil and of the oil mixed with lamp-black and turpentine spread on

with a brush. The surface, which has become black and shining, is then varnished with copal and lined oil with colouring matters. Five coats of varnish are successively applied, and the colours are varied at will. (Knight.) [PATENT LEATHER.]

enamelled-paper, s. [ENAMEL-PAPER.]

enamelled-photograph, s.

Photog.: A photograph, for the ground of which metal or pottery is used; the image is developed by nitrate of silver until the half-tints are overdone or obscured, and the deep shades are covered with a thick deposit. The heat of the muffle drives off the organic matters, which formed but vehicles, and the fire cleans the image and restores the brilliancy and delicacy. A thin layer of flux fixes the image. (Knight.)

enamelled-ware, s. The enamelling of hollow-ware is by a mixture of powdered glass, borax, and carbonate of soda, mixed, fused, cooled, and ground. The ware is cleansed with acid, wetted with gum water, the powder dusted on, and then fused by heat carefully applied.

en-ām'-el-lēr, s. [Eng. enamel; -er.] One who practises or is skilled in the art of enamelling.

"In the reigns of the two first Edwards, there were Greek enamellers in England, who both practised and taught the art."
Walpole: *Anecdotes*, vol. i., ch. ii. (Note.)

en-ām'-el-līng, en-am-el-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ENAMEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The art of painting in enamel; enamel-painting; the art of applying vitrifiable colours to metal, pottery, or glass. The colours are prepared from the oxides of different metals, melted with a vitreous flux and laid on with a fine brush, the medium being oil of spike or some other essential oil. The work is heated in a muffle, which fuses the colours so that they adhere to the metal or other object. The principal colours are oxides of lead, platinum, chromium, uranium. Oxides of tin and antimony give opacity. The enameller works, not with actual colours, but with materials which will assume certain colours under the action of fire. [ENAMEL, ENAMEL-PAINTING.]

"The colouring of furs, enameling and anealing."
Spart: *Hist. of Royal Society*, p. 285.

enamelling-furnace, s. A furnace for vitrifying the enamel coating on a plate, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace, and surrounded by fuel, which keeps it at a red heat, although the fuel cannot touch the work. The furnace and muffle are sometimes made of sheet-iron mounted on legs so as to bring the work to the level of the artist's eye.

enamelling-lamp, s.

Glass: A glass-blower's lamp with blow-pipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation of glass.

***en-ām'-el-list, s.** [Eng. enamel; -ist.] The same as ENAMELLER (q.v.).

***en-ām-ō-ra'-dō, s.** [Sp.] One who is enamoured of any person or thing.

"An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight."
Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 74.

†en-ām'-ōur, v.t. [O.Fr. *enamorer*: Fr. *en* = in, and *amour*; Lat. *amor* = love.] To inflame with love; to make exceedingly fond or loving; to captivate, to charm: followed by *of* or *with* before the object of love. (Not used now except in the pa. par.)

"Some also say out that true loveliness and beauty in the ways of God, as to enamour them to a practice of them, and that even with delight."
South: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 12.

ē-nā-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. *e* = out from, here = the opposite of; *nanus*; Gr. *vānos* (nanos), *vānos* (nannos) = a dwarf; -ation.]

Bot.: Excessive development. (R. Brown, 1874.)

ēn-ān-thē'-ma, s. [Gr. *ēn* (en) = in, and *anthema* (anthēma) (only used in composition), from *anthēō* (anthēō) = to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane.

ēn-ān-thē'-sis, s. [Gr. *ēn* (en) = in, and *anthōsis* (anthēsis) = a blossom or bloom; *anthēō* (anthēō) = to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: An eruption on the skin arising from some internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, &c.

***ēn-ān-ti-ōp'-a-thy, s.** [Gr. *enantio-pathē* (enantio-pathē) = to have contrary properties, from *enantios* (enantios) = opposite, and *pathos* (pathos) = suffering, an affection.]

1. An opposite passion or affection.

"Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantio-pathy*, and not *homopathy*, is the true medicine of minds."
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. The same as ALLOPATHY (q.v.).

ēn-ān-ti-ō'-sis, s. [Gr. = contradiction, from *enantios* (enantios) = opposite.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which that which is meant to be conveyed is stated in the opposite: as, "He didn't like it—oh, no!"

***ēn-arch', v.t.** [INARCH.]

ēn-arched', pa. par. or a. [ENARCH.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Furnished with or made in the form of an arch.

"Full mightily enarched enulron."
Lydgate: *Stories of Thebes*, pt. II.

2. **Her.**: Arched.

ēn-ār'-gite, s. [Gr. *enargis*, from Gr. *enargys* (enargēs) = distinct, visible; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 4.3–4.4; lustre, metallic; colours, grey or iron-black. Compos.: Sulphur, 30.9–34.50; arsenic, 15.63–19.14; copper, 46.62–50.59; antimony, 0–1.61; iron, 0–1.58; and silver, 0–0.2. Found in America, Chili, Colorado, &c. (Dana.)

***ēn-arm', *ēn-arme', v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *arm* (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To arm.

"While shepherds they *enarme* vnsud to danger."
Budson: *Judith*, l. 371.

2. **Cook.**: To stuff. (*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 29.)

ēn-armed', a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *armed* (q.v.).]

Her.: Having horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

***ē-nār-rā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *enarratio*, from *enarro* = to describe, to relate: *e* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *narro* = to tell, to narrate.] A narration, explanation, or description.

"An historical *enarration* of the years of their generation of life."
Bishop Hall: *Defence of the Reformation*.

ēn-ar-thrō'-sis, s. [Gr. *enarthrosis* (enarthrosis) = a kind of jointing when the ball is deep set in the socket: *ēn* (en) = in, and *arthron* (arthron) = a joint.]

Anat.: A particular kind of jointing. [Etym.] It is a highly-developed arthrodia. The convex surface assumes a globular shape, and the concavity is so much deepened as to be cup-like; hence the appellation, ball and socket. The ball is kept in apposition with the socket by means of a capsular ligament, which is sometimes strengthened by accessory fibres at certain parts that are likely to be much pressed upon. The best example of enarthrosis is the hip-joint, and next to it the shoulder; in the latter the cavity is but imperfectly developed. This species of joint is capable of motion of all kinds, apposition and circumduction being the most perfect, but rotation limited.

***ē-nās'-cent, a.** [Lat. *enascens*, pr. par. of *enascor* = to spring up: *e* = *ex* = out, and *nascor* = to be born.] Rising, springing forth, being born.

"In which you just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascens* equivocation."
Harrison: *Occasional Reflections*, pt. II.

***ē-nā-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *natio* = a swimming; *nato* = to swim.] The act of swimming out; an escape by swimming.

ē-nā'te, a. [Lat. *enatus*, pr. par. of *enascor* = to spring out.]

1. Growing or springing out.

"Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either theadnate or the enate parts."
Smith: *Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 176.

2. Related on the mother's side. [Used also substantively, for one so related.]

bāl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shēn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ē-nā-lion, s. [ENATE.]

1. *Bot.*: The production of outgrowths or appendages on the surface of an organ.
 2. *Ethnol.*: Relationship through the mother.
- * **ēn-āun tēr, adv.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Mid. Eng. *anier* (q.v.).] In case; perchance; lest perhaps.

"Anger would not let him speak to the tree,
 Enaunter his rage might cooled be."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar (Feb.).

- * **ē-nāw-i-gate, v.t.** [Lat. *enavigatum*, sup. of *enavigo* = to sail out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *navigo* = to sail; *navis* = a ship.] To sail out or over. (*Cockeram*.)

- * **ēn-bāste, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *baste* (q.v.).] To steep, to imbue.
"Enbasted with vain opinions."—*Philpot: Works*, p. 375.

- * **ēn-bāt-ēle, * en-bat-all, v.t.** [EMBAT-TLE.]

- * **en-baum, * en baume, * enbawme, v.t.** [ENBALM.]

- * **ēn-bi-be, * en-bybe, v.t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Lat. *bibo* = to drink.]

1. To imbibe.
"Rosalgar and other mates enbibing."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,332.

2. To soak.
*"There tresses with oyle
 Were newly enbayed."*
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

- * **ēn-blaunch, v.t.** [O. Fr. *enblanchir*.] To make white.

"Ye are so enblanchid with beleparolek."
P. Plowman, 9,836.

- * **ēn-bōlned, s.** [Pref. *en* = in; *bōlned*.] Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

"Your cheekes enbolved like a melow custard."
Chaucer: Another Ballade.

- * **ēn-bōss, * en-bosse, v.t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *boss* (q.v.).] To emboss (q.v.).

"I embosse, I make thyngs, to seem great, *Je embosse*."
Palsgrave.

- * **ēn-brā'ce, v.t.** [EMBRACE.]

- * **ēn-brā'ke, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *brake* (q.v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to embrace.
"Being enbraced and hamper'd in the midles of these mortalle streights."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 286.

- * **ēn-brā'ude, * en-broude, v.t.** [EMBROIDER.] To embroider.

"The cost of the enbrouding, the disguising, &c."
Chaucer: Parson's Tale.

- * **ēn-bread, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *bread* (q.v.).] To make into a piece of bread.

"Christes body is not enbreadcrd, no more than the Godhede is deemed enbreadcrd, for yt is entirely in echc bred."
Geste: P. M., p. 88.

- * **en-brewe, v.t.** [Elym. doubtful.] To make dirty, to soil.

"Enbrevcs no napery for no reeklesnes."
Babees Book, p. 28.

- * **ēn-brōa'ch, * en-broche, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *broach* (q.v.).] To spit.
"And also fische thou schalle enbroache."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 35.

- * **en-brond, v.t.** [EMBROIDER.]

- * **en-bush, * enbusch, * en-buss, v.t.** [O. Fr. *enbuscher*.] To place in ambush.

"Blaise enbussed was fiftie hundred sped."
Robert de Brunne, p. 288.

- ēn-çə-nī-ā, s.** [ENCENIA.]

- * **ēn-cā'ge, * in-cā'ge, v.t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *cage* (q.v.).] To shut up as in a cage; to confine, to coop up.

"And yet, encaiged in so small a verge,
 The waste is no whit lesser than thy land."
Shakespeare: Richard II., II. 1.

- * **ēn-cāl-ēn-dar, v.t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *calendar* (q.v.).] To enter, register, or record in a calendar.

"With their leader still to live encalendared."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, p. 24.

- ēn-cāmp, * en-campe, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *camp* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To pitch or fix tents; to halt for time on a march, and form an encampment; to settle down temporarily.

"Uterigetorix chose a place to encampe in, fortified with woodes and mans groundes."
Golding: Cæsar, fo. 185.

B. Trans.: To form into or settle in a camp; to cause to make an encampment.

"Encamping both their powers, divided by a brook."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, p. 22.

- ēn-cāmp-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [ENCAMP.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: A camp, an encampment.

"In such and such a place shall be my camp [in the margin, *encamping*]."
2 Kings vi. 8.

- ēn-cāmp-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *encamp*; -ment.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
"A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans."
Gibbon: Roman Empire, ch. i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp; the tents, huts, &c., provided for men encamping.

"Camp-fires for their night encampments
 On their solitary journey."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xv.

- * **ēn-cān-kēr, v.t.** [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *canker* (q.v.).] To canker, to corrode.

"What needeth me for to extoll his fame
 With my rude pen encanker'd all with rust?"
Skelton: Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

- ēn-cān-thūs, s.** [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κάνθος* (*kanthos*) = the corner of the eye.]

Med.: A small tumour or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

- * **ēn-cāp-tī-vāte, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *captive* (q.v.).] To captivate.

- * **ēn-cāp-tīve, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *captive* (q.v.).] To take or make captive.

"To buy and en captive him to her treuchour."
Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.

- ēn-car-dī-ōn, s.** [Gr., from *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]

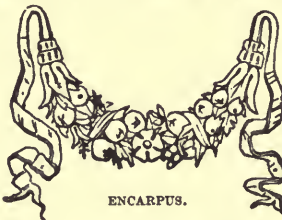
Bot.: The pith or heart of vegetables.

- * **ēn-car-nal-ize, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *carnalize* (q.v.).] To make sensual or carnal; to sensualize.

"Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
 Encarnalize their spirits."
Tennyson: Princess, III. 238.

- ēn-car-pūs, s.** [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Arch.: A sculptured ornament consisting of festoons of carved fruit and flowers, suspended



between two points. The festoons are of the greatest size in the middle, diminishing gradually towards the points of suspension.

- ēn-cā'se, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *case* (q.v.).] To shut up or enclose in a case; to incase.

"You would encase yourself, and I must credit you,
 So much my old obedience compels from me."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Little Thief, I. 2.

- ēn-cāsh, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cash* (q.v.).] To change a draft, &c., into cash; to give payment in cash for a draft, bill, &c.

- ēn-cāsh-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *encash*; -ment.] The payment in cash of a draft, note, &c.

- * **ēn-cā'u-mā, s.** [Gr. *ἐγκαυμα* (*engkauma*), from *ἐκαίω* (*ekaiō*) = to burn.]

Surg.: The mark, blister, or vesicle caused by a burn; the scar left by a burn.

- ēn-cāus-tīc, a. & s.** [Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός* (*engkaustikos*) = pertaining to burning in; *ἐκαίω* (*ekaiō*) = to burn in; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the art of enamelling, and of painting in burnt wax; prepared by fusion of colours.

B. As subst.: A mode of painting in which the colours are laid on or fixed by heat. The ancient Greek encaustics were executed in wax-colours, which were burned in by a hot iron, and covered with a wax or encaustic varnish. Pictures in this style were common in Greece and Rome. The credit to Gausias, of Sicily, 33 B.C., as the inventor, is rather to be taken as an indication that he was an improver. The term *encaustic* at the present

day is mostly confined to colours burnt in on vitreous or ceramic ware. By the ancient method, according to Pliny, the colours were made up into crayons with wax, and, the subject being traced on the ground with a metallic point, the colours were melted on the picture as they were used. A coating of melted wax was then evenly spread over all, and, when it was quite cold, was polished. The art was revived by Count Caylus in 1753.

encaustic-brick, s. A brick ornamented with various colours baked and glazed. Di-odorius Siculus relates that the bricks of the walls of Babylon, erected under the orders of Semiramis, "had all sorts of living creatures portrayed in various colours upon the bricks before they were burnt."

- encaustic-painting, s.** [ENCAUSTIC, s.]

encaustic-tile, s. An ornamental tile having several colours. A mould is prepared which has a raised device on its face so as to leave an impression in the face of the tile cast therein. This intaglio recess is then filled by a trowel with clay compounds, in the liquid or slip state, and which retain or acquire the required colours in baking. The tile is then scraped, smoothed, baked, and glazed. This tile is common in ancient and modern structures. The glazing came from the Arabs, who derived it from India, and primarily from China. Encaustic tiles were formerly much used in England, France, and Flanders, for the pavements of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings. Recently their use has again become common, so that the modern manufacture is really a revival of an art that had been suffered to fall into disuse.

- * **ēn-cā've, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cave* (q.v.).] To hide, as in a cave.

"Do but encave yourself,
 And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorn,
 That dwell in every region of his face."
Shakespeare: Othello, IV. 1.

- enceinte** (pron. *ān-sānt*), a. & s. [Fr., form of *enceint*; Lat. *incinctus* = girt about; *incingo* = to gird about: *in* = in, around, and *cingo* = to gird.]

A. As adj.: Pregnant, with child.

B. As substantive:

Fort.: The line of circumvallation; the space inclosed within the ramparts of a fortification. It is also called the Body of the place.

- ēn-çēl'-ā-dīte, s.** [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *κελάδος* (*kelados*) = noise, din, music (?), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Warwicket (q.v.).

- ēn-çē-nī-ā, ēn-çē-nī-ā, s.** [Gr. *ἐγκαίνια* (*engkainia*) = the celebration of a feast of dedication; *καίω* (*kainos*) = new.] A festival in commemoration of the dedication of a church, the founding of a city, &c.; specif., the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors of the University of Oxford.

"The *encenia*, and public collections of the university upon state subjects, were never in such esteem either for elegy or congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them."
Oldisworth, in Johnson's Life of Smith.

- * **ēn-çēnse, s.** [Fr. *encens*, INCENSE, s.] Incense.

- * **ēn-çēnse, * en-cence, * en-cen-cen, * en-sense, v.t. & t.** [Fr. *encenser*, INCENSE, v.]

A. Trans.: To offer or burn incense to.

"Theu shal be solenne encensing the chiefest idola."
Caluiste: Fourde Godlye Sermons, ser. 1.

B. Intrans.: To burn or offer incense.

"Theu tolde encense use sacrifice right wout."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,868.

- ēn-çēph'-ā-la, s. pl.** [Gr. *ἐνκεφαλας* (*enkephalos*) = as adj., within the head; as subst., (*μυελος* (*myelos*) = marrow being supplied) = the brain.]

Zool.: A division of Molluscs, including the whole sub-kingdom, except the Acephala, Lamellibranchiata, or Couclifera. The Encephala have a head and brain. They are divided into Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda. They are sometimes called also Cephalophora, i.e., Head-bearers.

- ēn-çēph'-ā-l'-ā-l'-ā-l'-ā, s.** [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and *άλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

Med.: Deep-seated headache; cephalalgia.

ēate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ên-çéph-a-lar'-tôs, s. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = within the head, and ἄρτος (*artos*) = bread.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The species are called Caffre-bread, because the interior of the trunk and the ripe female cones contain a pith eaten by the Caffres.

ên-çé-phál'-îc, a. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) [ENCEPHALA]; Eng., &c. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Encephalon (q.v.).

¶ *Primary Encephalic Vesicles.*

Physiol.: Three vesicles into which the embryonic brain is divided from a very early period by slight intervening constrictions of the wall belonging to the medullary tube. (*Quain.*)

ên-çéph-a-lî'-tîs, s. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain; suff. -itis (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Med.: Frank's name for inflammation of the brain or of its investing membranes. (*Quain*: *Inflammation of the Brain*, in *Cyclopædia of Pract. Med.*) [CEREBRITIS.]

ên-çéph'-a-lô-çêle, s. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and κήλη (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A rupture of the brain, with a protrusion of the cerebrum or cerebellum through an opening of the bone of the cranium not properly ossified; *Hernia cerebri*.

ên-çéph'-a-lôid, a. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain: ἐν (*en*) = in, κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and εἶδος (*eîdos*) = form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining to the brain or resembling it.

B. As subst.: An encephaloid cancer (q.v.).

encephaloid-cancer, s.

Med.: A kind of cancer, in which the parts affected have the appearance and consistence of the medullary parts of the brain. It is called also Medullary Cancer.

ên-çéph'-a-lôn, **ên-çéph'-a-lôs**, s. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*): ἐν (*en*) = in, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] The brain, the contents of the skull, comprising the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

"The brain, or encephalon."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

ên-çéph-al-ôt'-ô-mý, s. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: Dissection of the brain.

ên-çéph'-a-lôus, a. [Gr. ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Zool.: Having a distinct brain or head. Used of the Mollusca, including the Acepala, now called Læuelliibranchiata, or Conchifera.

"Encephalous, or furnished with a distinct head."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 6.

***ên-çhâfe**, ***en-chaufe**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chafe* (q.v.).]

1. To warm, to heat.

"When the blood is moved it encheafeth the whole body."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 694.

2. To chafe, to irritate, to provoke, to enrage.

"And yet as rough,
Their royal blood encheafed, as the roughest wind."
—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

ên-çhâin, v.t. [Fr. *enchaîner*.] [CHAIN, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To fasten with a chain; to hold in or bind with chains; to chain up.

"The Tyrians enchained the images of their gods to their shrines."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 712.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To link or join together; to connect, to concatenate.

"The one contracts and enchains his words."—*Conuel*.

(2) To bind down, to tie.

"That folly which . . . enchaineth our souls so rashly with desperate obligations."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

(3) To hold fast, to rivet; to, To enchain the attention.

ên-çhâin-mënt, s. [Eng. *enchain*; -ment.] The act of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

"We shall see such a connection and enchainment of one fact to another."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. II., ch. III.

***ên-çhâired**, a. [Pref. *en*; Eng. *chair*; -ed.] Seated in a chair, presiding.

"Sitting in my place
Enchained to-morrow, arbitrate the field."
—*Tennyson: Last Tournament*.

ên-çhant, ***en-chaunt**, v.t. [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incanto* = to repeat a chant or charm; *canto* = to sing.]

1. To practise or make use of sorcery upon; to hold as by a spell, to subdue or hold under one's power by sorcery, charms, or enchantment.

"John thinks them all enchanted; he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

2. To educe with powers of enchantment.

"These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this enchanted juice her door."
—*Granville*.

3. To delight in the highest degree; to ravish with pleasure or delight; to fascinate, to charm.

"The prospect, such as might enchant despair."
—*Cooper: Retirement*, 469.

¶ For the difference between to *enchant* and to *charm*, see CHARM.

ên-çhan'-têr, ***en-chaun-ter**, ***en-chaun-tour**, s. [Eng. *enchant*; -er; Fr. *enchanter*.]

1. One who practises enchantment or sorcery; one who has the power and knowledge of charms and spells; a magician, a sorcerer.

"And drew them ever and anon more nigh;
Till clustering round 'th' enchanter false they hung."
—*Thomson: City of Indolence*, l. 8.

2. One who charms, delights, or fascinates.

enchanter's-nightshade, s.

Bot.: (1) The Common Circea (*Circea luteana*).

(2) The name of the genus Circea (q.v.).

ên-çhant'-îng, ***en-chaunt-ing**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [ENCHANT.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Making use of or practising enchantment or sorcery.

2. Ravishing, charming, fascinating.

"Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment?"
—*Milton: Comus*, 244, 245.

C. As subst.: Enchantment; the use or exercise of magic or sorcery.

"I may call it rather an enchanting than a murder."
—*Wilson: Art of Rhetoric*, p. 159.

ên-çhant'-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *enchanting*; -ly.] In an enchanting manner or degree; delightfully, charmingly.

"He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts enchantingly beloved."
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

ên-çhant'-mënt, ***en-chante-ment**, ***en-chaunt-ment**, s. [Fr. *enchantement*.]

1. The act or habit of using or practising magic or sorcery.

2. Magical charms or spells; incantation, sorcery.

"Through his enchantment
This lady . . . mette."
—*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

3. A state of being enchanted or under the influence of magic or sorcery.

4. That which enchants; an irresistible influence; an overpowering influence or delight; fascination.

"Such an enchantment is there in words."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

ên-çhan'-trêss, ***en-chaun-ter-ess**, s. [Fr. *enchanteresse*.]

1. A female enchanter; a woman who uses or practises magic or sorcery; a witch.

"Fell banning hag! enchantress, hold thy tongue!"
—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

2. A woman who enchants, fascinates, or delights greatly.

"With what delight the enchantress views
So many buds, bathed with the dews
And beams of that blessed hour!"
—*Morroe: Light of the Harem*.

***ên-çhan'-trý**, ***en-chaun-ter-ye**, s. Enchantment.

"The clerk hadde yeld hys enchaunterye,
Ther for Silic hym let sle."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 10.

***ên-çhârge**, s. [ENCHARGE, v.] A charge, an injunction.

"Who, to show himselfe very mannerly, refused this encharge."—*Copley: Wits, Fitts, & Fancies* (1614).

***ên-çhârge**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).] To impose upon as a charge, duty, or injunction.

"The good [spirits] are hy a gracious delegation from God encharged with our custody."—*Ep. Hall: S. lit.*, § 8.

***ên-çhâse**, ***en-chace**, v.t. [Fr. *enchâsser* = to encase: *en* = in, and *châsse* = a case.] [CHASE, v.]

1. To enclose or fix within any other body; to surround with a border or setting; to encircle.

"Words, which, in their natural situation, shinelike jewels enchased in gold lock, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead."—*Petron*.

2. To adorn with embossed work; to beautify with chasing.

"She raised her eyes, that duty done,
When glanced upon the pavement-stone,
Gemmed and enchased, a golden ring."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 2.

3. To adorn anything by being fixed in or upon it.

"They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase."
—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgic* ii. 724, 725.

4. To ornament, to beautify.

"When with his cheerful face
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves, he doth the skies enchase."
—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, v. 8.

5. To describe.

"All which who so dare think for to enchase
Him needeth sure a golden pen I ween."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, v. 12.

***ên-çhâsed**, *pr. par.* or a. [ENCHASE.]

enchased-work, s. Chased work in silver and gold. [CHASING.]

***ên-çhâs'-îng**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [ENCHASE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work by some design or figure represented thereon in basso-relievo. A form of engraving which results in an ornamental embossing. It is partly executed by punching on the back, and partly by the graver. Another mode is by filling the object with pitch or lead, and then indenting from the outside. The modes are variously combined, according to the object, the style, and the material. [CHASING.]

***ên-çhâst'-ên** (t silent), v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chasten* (q.v.).] To chasten, to chastise.

***en-chaufe**, v.t. [ENCHAFE.]

***en-cheas-on**, ***en-ches-on**, ***en-chesoun**, s. [O. Fr. *encheson*, *encheson*.] A reason, cause, or occasion.

"Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond encheason that me hither led."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, i. 30.

***ên-çhêck**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *check* (q.v.).] To check.

"Where th' artful shuttle rarely did encheck
The elegant colour of a mallard's neck."
—*Sylvestre: Du Bartas: The Decay*, 106, 107.

***ên-çhêér**, ***en-çheare**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cheer* (q.v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage.

"That mote encheare his friends and foes mote trife."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, Of Muabibille, VI, xxiv.

ên-çhêl'-î-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q.v.), and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ia.]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to what are now called *Enchelinæ* or *Enchelinæ* (q.v.).

ên-çhêl'-î-na, **ên-çhêl'-î-na**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina, or neut. -ina.]

Zool.: A subfamily of Infusorial Animalcules, family Trichodidæ. No carapace; cilia round the mouth; rest of the body naked.

ên-çhêl'-î-na, **ên-çhêl'-î-na**, s. [Gr. ἔχελυς (*enchelus*) = an eel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the subfamily Enchelina (q.v.). Four species are known. According to Meyen some of the red and green snow plants described as Conserve, and placed in the genus *Protococcus* are the Infusorial Animalcules, *Enchelis sanguinea* and *E. Pulvisculus*. Others are genuine *Protococci*. [PROTOCOCCUS.]

ên-çhêl'-î-na, **ên-çhêl'-î-na**, s. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chequer* (q.v.).] To arrange in chequered pattern.

"Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed,
Are neatly here enchequered."
—*Berrick: Hesperides*, p. 177.

bôll, **bôy**, **pôut**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**: **-tion**. **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**. **-sious**. **-cious** = **shüs**. **-ble**. **-dic**. &c. = **bel**. **del**.

***ên-chêst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *chest*, (q.v.)] To shut up or enclose as in a chest.

"Thou art Jove's sister and Saturnus' child;
Yet can thy breast *enchest* such anger still."
Vicars: Virgil (1632).

***ên-chî-rîd'-î-ôn**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνχειρίδιον* (*engcheiridion*), from *ên* (*ên*) = in and *χέρ* (*chêr*) = the hand.] A little book or manual, such as can be carried in the hand.

"As *Willemsen* Bartholomew in his *encheiridion* of natural philosophy."—*Hakewell: On Providence*, p. 152.

***ên-chîs'-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *chisel* (q.v.)] To cut, carve, or shape with a chisel.

***ên-chô-dûs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγχος* (*engchos*) = a spear, and *ὄδους* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palvont.: A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, from the Chalk. Their name has reference to their spear-shaped teeth.

***ên-chôn'-drô-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *ên* (*ên*) = in, and *χόνδρος* (*chondros*) = cartilage.]

Med.: A cartilaginous tumour, usually growing from bone, hyaline cartilage predominating; generally of slow growth, except when proceeding from the medulla of bone; then the growth is rapid, texture soft, chiefly malignant, and not limited by a fibrous capsule.

***ên-chôr'-î-al**, **ên-chôr'-îc**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος* (*engchôrios*) = in or belonging to the country; *ên* (*ên*) = in, and *χώρα* (*chôra*) = country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native, indigenous; popular, common, demotic. (Chiefly used in Egyptology.)

***ên-chý-mô-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκχυνμόμαι* (*ekchunomai*) = to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin.]

Med.: Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, produced by joy, anger, or shame. In the last case it is familiarly called blushing (q.v.). (*Parr.*)

***ên-cînc'-tûre**, *s.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cincture*, *s.* (q.v.)] A cincture.

***ên-cînc'-tûre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cincture*, *v.* (q.v.)] To surround, as with a garland.

"Where the Mænad tosses wildly her Ivy *enclatured* head."
Grant Allen: Alys.

***ên-cîn'-dêred**, *s.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cinder*, and *adj. suff. -ed*.] Burnt or reduced to a cinder.

***ên-cîr'-cle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *circle* (q.v.)]

1. To form a circle round; to inclose or surround.

"Young Hermes next, a close-constriving God,
Her brows *enclircled* with his serpent-rod."
Furnell: Hesiod: Rise of Woman.

2. To surround, to environ; to stand or take up a position round.

"Then let them all *enclircle* him about."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

3. To embrace, clasp, or surround with the arms.

4. To surround, to enclose, to envelop, to encompass.

"And one unbounded Surling *enclircle* all."
Thomson: Winter, l. 108.

***ên-cîr'-clêt**, ***în-cîr'-clêt**, *s.* [Eng. *enclircle*; *dimin. suff. -clêt*.] A little circle, a ring.

"In whose *enclerclets*, if eye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

***ênck'-ê-a**, *s.* [Named after the astronomer Johann Franz Encke, of Berlin (1791-1865), who calculated the orbit of the comet since called Encke's.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceæ, family Piperideæ. *Enckea unguiculata* and *E. glaucescens* promote the flow of the saliva and are diuretic. They are used in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

***ên-clar'-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *claret* (q.v.)] To mix with, or as with, claret; to make ruddy.

"Cheeks like cream *enclarited*."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 146.

***ên-clasp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *clasp* (q.v.)]

1. To fasten with a clasp; to clasp.

2. To embrace, to clasp in the arms.

"O Union that *enclaspeth* in thyne arms
All that in Heav'n and Earth is grace or good."
Davies: Glen View, p. 5.

***ên-clâ'vé**, *s.* [Fr. = a mortise, from *ên* = in, and Lat. *clavus* = a key.]

1. *Geog.*: A territory, country, or place which is completely surrounded by the territories of another power.

2. *Her.*: Anything which is represented as let into something else, particularly when the thing so let in is square.

***ên-clê'are**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *clear* (q.v.)] To make bright or clear; to brighten.

"While light of lightnings flash
Did pitifully *enclêare*."
Sir P. Sidney: Psalm lxxxviii.

***ên-clî'ne**, *v.t. & i.* [INCLINE.]

***ên-clît'-îc**, ***ên-clît'-îck**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός* (*engkliτικός*) = inclining, inclined; *ἐγκλίνω* (*engklínō*) = to bend, to incline; *ên* (*ên*) = in, and *κλίνω* (*klínō*) = to bend.]

A. As adjective:

Gram.: A term applied to a word or particle which cannot, as it were, stand by itself, but rests or leans on another preceding, on which it throws back its accent.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A word or particle which leans or throws back its accent upon the preceding word.

***ên-clît'-îc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *enclitic*; -al.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Leaning back.

"A little *encl* or *enclitic* penthouse."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. ii, c. 7.

*2. *Gram.*: The same as ENCLITIC (q.v.).

***ên-clît'-îc-al-îy**, *adv.* [Eng. *enclitically*; -ly.]

In manner of an enclitic; by throwing the accent back.

***ên-clît'-îcs**, *s.* [ENCLITIC, a.] The art of declining or conjugating words.

***ên-clôg**, ***ên-clogge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *clog* (q.v.)] To clog, to encumber, to check.

"Traitors esteemed to *enclodge* the guiltless keel."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1 (folio).

***ên-clôis'-têr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cloister* (q.v.)] To cloister; to shut up in a cloister; to immerse.

"The Gentiles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *enclustering* a deity by an idol."—*Mead: On Churches* (1638), p. 65.

***ên-clô'se**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enclos*, pa. par. of *enclore* = to shut in; *ên* = in, alone; Lat. *claudo* = to shut.] The same as INCLOSE (q.v.).

***ên-clô's-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *enclose*(e); -er.]

1. One who or that which encloses.

2. One who encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

"If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been the *enclôser*."
Herbert: Church Porch.

3. That by which anything is enclosed.

***ên-clô's-ûre**, *s.* [INCLOSURE.]

***ên-clô'the**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *clothe* (q.v.)] To clothe, to invest.

***ên-clôud'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cloud* (q.v.)] To envelop as by a cloud.

"In their thick breaths shall we be *enclouded*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

***ên-coach'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *coach* (q.v.)] To carry in a coach.

"Like Phaëton *encoached* in burnished gold."
Davies: Witten Pilgrimage, sig. L bk. 3.

***ên-cô's-îl'-ûm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκόλιος* (*engkolios*) = hollowed out, because the fronds are tubular.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ. *Encelium bulbosum*, Blistered Encelium, is found on the sea-coasts of Britain.

***ên-côf'-fin**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *coffin* (q.v.)] To inclose, in a coffin; to put into a coffin.

"His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments*.

***ên-côld'-ên**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cold*, and *suff. -ên*.] To make cool or cold.

"The hands and feet are by degrees *enclômed* to a fashionable clay."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. I. res. 47.

***ên-côl'-lar**, *s.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *collar* (q.v.)] To surround or invest with a collar.

***ên-côm'-bêr**, *v.t. & i.* [ENCUMBER.]

***ên-côm'-bêr-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *encumber*; -ment.] Molestation, disturbance, annoyance.

"The best advantage was, of bad, to let her
Sleep on her fill, without *encomberment*."
Spenser: F.Q., vii, viii. 3.

***ên-cô-mî'-âst**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκομιστής* (*engkomistês*), from *ên* (*ên*) = in, and *κῶμος* (*kômos*) = revelry.] One who indulges in encomium; one who praises another; a panegyrist.

"Learning, as if grown superannuated, bestowed all its panegyric upon the vigour of its youth, and turned *encomiast* upon its former achievements."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. ii.

***ên-cô-mî'-âs'-tîc**, ***ên-cô-mî'-âs'-tîc-al**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐγκομιστικός* (*engkomistikos*), from *ἐγκομιστής* (*engkomistês*) = a praiser.]

A. As adj.: Bestowing or conveying praise; panegyric, laudatory, commending.

"Such an *encomiastic* strain of compliment."—*Johnson: Life of Young*.

***B. As subst.**: An encomium, a panegyric.

"I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short *encomiastic*."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, l. 6.

***ên-cô-mî'-âs'-tî-cal-îy**, *adv.* [Eng. *encomiastical*; -ly.] In an encomiastic manner or style; with encomiums.

***ên-cô-mî'-ôn**, *s.* [Gr. = a laudatory ode; *ἐγκῶμος* (*engkômos*) = laudatory; *ên* (*ên*) = in, and *κῶμος* (*kômos*) = revelry.] An encomium, a panegyric.

"I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encomions* of their mistresses."—*Brewer: Lingua*, li. 2.

***ên-cô-mî'-ôn-îze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *encomion*; -ize.] To praise.

"Which Chaucer *encomionizeth* above all jannetries or confectionaries whatsoever."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff* (ed. Huxley), p. 56.

***ên-cô-mî'-ûm**, *s.* [ENCOMIUM.] Praise, commendation, eulogy.

"How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *encomium*, *eulogy*, and *panegyric*: "The idea of praise is common to all these terms; but the first seems more properly applied to the thing, or the unconscious object; the second to the person in general, or to the characters and actions of men in general; the third to the person of some particular individual: thus we bestow *encomiums* upon any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies* on the exploits of a hero, who is of another age or country; but we write *panegyrics* either in a direct address, or in direct reference to the person who is panegyrized: the *encomium* is produced by merit, real or supposed; the *eulogy* may spring from admiration of the person eulogized; the *panegyric* may be mere flattery, resulting from servile dependence: great *encomiums* have been paid by all persons to the constitution of England: our naval and military heroes have received the *eulogies* of many besides their own countrymen; authors of no mean reputation have condescended to deal out their *panegyrics* pretty freely, in dedications to their patrons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ên-côm'-môn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *common* (q.v.)] To make common.

***ên-côm'-pass**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *compass* (q.v.)]

1. To form a circle about; to encircle, to inclose.

"Look how this ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Even so thy breast *enclôseth* my poor heart."
Shakesp.: Richard III., l. 2.

2. To surround, to environ, to invest, to shut in.

"He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., l. 1.

*3. To go round; to make the circuit of.

*4. To obtain, to gain, to come by.

"Ah, ah! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, li. 2.

*5. To contain within, to include.

"Her wide walks *encompassed* but one man."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, l. 2.

†6. To compass, to bring to pass. (*P. P. Robinson: Under the Sun*, p. 201.)

***ên-côm'-pass-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *encompass*; -ment.]

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or encircling.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; **pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, oùb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian.** æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. The state of being surrounded, inclosed, or circled.

*3. Circumvention, circumlocution.

"Finding,
By this encompassment and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you not nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, II. 1.

***en-cō-mŷ**, s. [ENCOMIUM.] Encomium, praise.

"Large commendations and encomies."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 1.

en-core (pron. **ân-côr**), adv. & s. [Fr.]

A. As adv.: Again, once more: used by spectators and audience at plays, shows, &c., to express their desire for a repetition of any particular part.

"To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry encore."
Pope: *Dunciad*, IV. 59, 60.

B. As subst.: A demand for the repetition of any part in a play, &c.

en-core (pron. **ân-côr**), v.t. & i. [ENCORE, adv.]

A. Trans.: To call out encore to; to demand a repetition of any part in a play, &c.

"Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop."
Whitehead: *Apology for Laureats*.

B. Intrans.: To call out encore; to applaud loudly and heartily.

***en-cor-pore**, v.t. [INCORPORATE.] To incorporate.

"And eke of our materes incorporating."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 283.

***en-cor-tein**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *cor-tein* = a curtain.] To surround or enclose with a curtain.

"A softe bodde of large space
Thei hadde usade and encorteyned."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

ên-côun-têr, s. [Fr. *encontre* = against, counter.]

1. A meeting face to face; especially, a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more.

"These lords at this encounter do so much admire."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, III. 1.

2. A meeting in hostility; an engagement in conflict; a skirmish; a fight between two small bodies of men, as opposed to a general engagement.

"Winds the signal blow
To join their dark encounter in mid air."
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 717, 718.

3. An attack, an onset.

"Gulchardo eager with preventive haste
Th' encounter dures."
Boke: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxxi.

4. A moral or intellectual combat, contest, or struggle.

"Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, I. 2.

*5. A manner of accosting or address; behaviour, conduct, deportment.

"At such a time, I'll loose my daughter to him;
Be you and I behind an arras then;
Mark the encounter."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

*6. A casual incident, an occasion.

"An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character:
'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of encounters."
—Pope.

ên-côun-têr, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *encontrer* = to encounter, from *encontre* = against, counter: *en* = Lat. *in* = towards, and Fr. *contre* = Lat. *contra* = against.]

A. Transitive:

1. To meet face to face.

"Then them by chance encountered on the way
An armed knight." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 15.

2. To meet with accidentally; to run against.

"I am most fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you."
—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, IV. 3.

3. To meet in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to rush against in conflict; to assail.

"Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies."
—Knolles: *Histoire of the Turkes*.

4. To meet with, to oppose.

"I am thus encountered
With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, II. 2.

5. To oppose, to resist, to attack and endeavour to refute.

6. To meet with, to experience.

"The fleet had now to encounter other fortune."
—Mickle: *Discovery of India*.

*7. To oppose, to oppugn, to be opposite or contradictory to.

"Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them."
—Hale.

8. To oppose the progress of.

"We were encountered by a mighty rocke."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, I. 1.

*9. To befall.

"Good time encounter her."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To meet face to face.

2. To meet or come together by chance or unexpectedly.

*3. To meet or come together in a hostile manner; to engage in conflict.

"Let belief and life encounter so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die."
Shakesp.: *King John*, III. 1.

*4. It is followed by with.

"Both the wings of his fleet had begun to encounter with the Christians."
—Knolles: *Histoire of the Turkes*.

ên-côun-têr-êr, s. [Eng. *encounter*; -er.]

† 1. One who engages in conflict with another; an antagonist; an adversary, an opponent.

"The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounterer with it."
—More.

*2. One who is ready or quick to accost others.

"O these encounterers! so gilt of tongue,
They give a costing welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclose the fables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 5.

ên-côur-âge, v.t. [Fr. *encourager*.] [COUR-AGE.]

1. To give courage or spirit to; to embolden; to inspirit, to animate, to cheer on.

"Encouraging his infantry by voice and by example."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To incite, to urge forward.

"They encourage themselves in an evil matter."
—Palm, lxiv. 5.

3. To give confidence or boldness to; to embolden.

"I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker encourages us to say."
—Locke.

4. To promote, to help forward, to advance, to forward.

"The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness."
Cooper: *Task*, II. 709, 710.

*5. To give additional strength to; to strengthen.

"Sometimes encouraged his faint ale with the mixture thereof."
—Fuller: *Hist. Camb.*, v. 48.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to encourage, to animate, to incite, to impel, to urge, to stimulate, and to instigate: "Encouragement acts as a persuasive: animate as an impelling or enlivening cause: those who are weak require to be encouraged; those who are strong become stronger by being animated; we are encouraged not to give up or slacken in our exertions; we are animated to increase our efforts. What encourages and animates acts by the finer feelings of our nature; what incites acts through the medium of our desires; what impels, urges, stimulates, and instigates acts forcibly, be the cause internal or external: we are impelled and stimulated mostly by what is internal; we are urged and instigated by both the internal and external, but particularly the latter. We may be impelled and urged, though not properly stimulated or instigated, by circumstances; in this case the two former differ only in the degree of force in the impelling cause; less constraint is laid on the will when we are impelled than when we are urged, which leaves no alternative or choice. Encouragement and incitement are the abstract nouns either for the act of encouraging or inciting, or the thing that encourages or incites: the encouragement of laudable undertakings is itself laudable, a single word or look may be an encouragement: the incitement of passion is at all times dangerous, but particularly in youth; money is said to be an incitement to evil. Incitement, which is another derivative from incite, has a higher application for things that incite than the word incitement, the latter being mostly applied to sensible, and the former to spiritual objects: savoury food is an incitement to sensualists to indulge in gross acts of intemperance: a religious man wants no incentives to virtue, his own breast furnishes him with those of the noblest kind. Impulse is the derivative from impel, which denotes the act of impelling; stimulus, which is the root of the word stimulate, naturally designates the instrument, namely, the spur or goad with which one is stimulated: hence we speak of

acting by a blind impulse, or wanting a stimulus to exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to encourage, to advance, to promote, to prefer, and to forward: "First as to persons, encourage is partial as to the end, and indefinite as to the means: we may encourage a person in anything however trivial, and by any means; but to advance, promote, and prefer, are more general in their end, and specific in the means: a person may advance himself or may be advanced by others; he is promoted and preferred only by others. When taken in regard to things, encourage is used in an improper or figurative acceptance; the rest are applied properly: if we encourage an undertaking, we give courage to the undertaker; but when we advance a cause, or promote an interest, or forward a purpose, they properly convey the idea of keeping things alive, or in a motion towards some desired end; to advance is however generally used in relation to whatever admits of extension and aggrandizement; promote is applied to whatever admits of being brought to a point of maturity or perfection; forward is but a partial term, employed in the sense of promote in regard to particular objects: thus we advance religion or learning; we promote an art or an invention; we forward a plan."

(3) He thus discriminates between to encourage and to embolden: "To encourage is to give courage, and to embolden to make bold; the former impelling to action in general, the latter to that which is more difficult or dangerous: we are encouraged to persevere; the resolution is thereby confirmed; we are emboldened to begin; the spirit of enterprise is roused. Success encourages; the chance of escaping danger emboldens." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between to encourage and to cheer, see CHEER.

ên-côur-âge-mênt, s. [Eng. *encourage*; -ment.]

1. The act of encouraging, inspiriting, or emboldening; a giving courage, boldness, or spirit to.

2. A promoting or helping forward; favour, countenance.

"In the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye
Of public notice, they reach their perfect size."
Cooper: *Task*, I. 694-96.

3. That which gives courage, spirit, boldness, or confidence.

"This was such an encouragement to look after him."
—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, II. 40.

4. That which promotes, forwards, or advances.

"All encouragements to merit are therefore misapplied which make the author too rich."
—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. x.

ên-côur-âg-êr, s. [Eng. *encourage*(e); -er.]

One who encourages, animates, or inspirits; one who gives courage, spirit, or confidence; one who promotes, forwards, or advances; a supporter, a promoter.

"As it rose, so it will decline with its great encourager."
—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. v.

ên-côur-âg-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [ENCOURAGE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Giving courage, boldness, or confidence; inspiriting, animating, emboldening.

2. Calculated or tending to give courage or confidence.

C. As subst.: The act of inspiriting, cheering, advancing, or forwarding.

ên-côur-âg-îng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *encouraging*; -ly.] In an encouraging manner; so as to give courage, boldness, or confidence.

"She smiled gaily, encouragingly, even fondly, in his face."
—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

***ên-crâ-dle**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cradle* (q.v.).] To lay or place in a cradle.

"Begin from first, where he encradled was
In simple cratch, wray in a wad of hay."
Spenser: *Lymn of Heavenly Love*.

Ên'-cra-tîtes, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐγκρατής* (*engkratês*) = holding fast . . . master of oneself.]

Church History:

1. A rigid sect which arose in the second century. It was formed by Tatian, an Assyrian, and a follower of Justin Martyr. Agreeing in most respects with the general Church, he is still accused of corrupting the faith by

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

adding to it a mixture of the Oriental philosophy. He insisted on the essentially evil character of matter, and the consequent necessity of mortifying the body. He lived in celibacy, fasted rigorously, and used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. In addition to the name *Enkratites* (Abstainers), he and his followers were called *Hydroparastatæ* (Water-drinkers) and *Apotactatæ* (Renouncers).

2. The name assumed in the fourth century by certain Manicheans—in no way connected with Tatian [1]—to shield them from the penal laws directed against the sect to which they belonged.

***en-crē-ase**, ***en-crese**, *s.* [INCREASE, *s.*]

***en-crē-ase**, ***en-cres-cen**, ***en-crese**, *v.t. & i.* [INCREASE, *v.*]

***en-crim-sōn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crimson* (q.v.).] To give a crimson tinge or colour to.

"Grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the encrimsoned mood."
Shakespeare: *Lover's Complaint*, 200, 201.

en-crin-al, *a.* [Eng. &c., *encrin(ite)*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or containing encrinites; encrinital.

en-crin-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(us)*, and Eng. &c., suff. -*ic*.]

Palæont.: The same as ENCRINITAL (q.v.).

en-crin-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Calyx of five basals, five parabasals, and three circles of freely-articulated radial plates, but no inter-radials. Arms of a double series of alternating pieces, with pinnules on their inner faces; column long, composed of round joints, pierced by a small round central canal. Found in the Trias. One or two living forms occur in the West Indian seas; the other genera and species are extinct.

en-crin-nī-tal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(it)es*, and Eng. suff. -*al*.]

Palæont.: Pertaining to the fossil Crinoidea, called Encrinites.

†**encrinital-limestone**, *s.*

Petrol.: A name sometimes given to the Mountain Limestone from the number of encrinites which it contains, whole masses of the rock being almost entirely composed of them.

encrinital-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock of Mountain Limestone age found in Derbyshire. It is made up of encrinites cemented by carbonate of lime.

en-crin-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and suff. -*ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Crinoidea. These are now divided into different families, but the word encrinite is one of wide meaning comprehending them all. Thus encrinites are recognised in the Silurian (Murchison), in the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, in the Oolite, &c. "We may judge," says Dr. Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*), "of the degree to which these species multiplied, from the countless myriads of their petrified remains which compose vast strata of entrochial marble, extending over large tracts of country in Northern Europe and North America." The illustration shows the head and stem of the Lily-shaped Encrinite. [ENCRIINUS.]



ENCRIINITE.

¶ *Pear encrinite*:

Palæont.: *Apyocrinites rotundus*. It occurs in the middle region of the Oolite at Bradford, in Wiltshire; at Abbotbury, near Weymouth; and in France, at Soissons and Rochelle.

en-crin-it-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(it)es* = an encrinite, and Eng. &c., suff. -*ic*.]

Palæont.: The same as ENCRINITAL (q.v.).

en-crin-nūr-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(ur)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, occurring in the Upper and Middle Silurians.

en-crin-nūr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinuridae (q.v.).

en-crin-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinidae. *E. litiformis*, the Lily-shaped Encrinite, is from the Muschelkalk.

***en-crisped**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crisped*.] Curled; formed or arranged in curls.

"Hair encrisped, yellow as the gold."

Skelton: *Poems*, p. 18.

en-croach, *v.t. & i.* [Lit. = to catch in a hook, from Fr. *en* = in, and *croc* = a hook, from Lat. *inero* = to hang by a hook.] [AC-CROACH, CROOK.]

***A. Transitive**:

1. To seize upon wrongfully.

"The monks who had encroached their places were deprived."—*Bale*: *Pageant of Popes*, bk. iv., fo. 67.

2. To encroach upon; wrongfully to interfere with or lessen.

"Their unbridled rage

That did an ancient liberty encroach."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, bk. i.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To pass one's bounds or limits, and enter upon the ground, jurisdiction, or rights of another; to trespass or intrude upon what belongs to another; to usurp part of the property, rights, or privileges of another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*).

"Exclude the encroaching cattle from thy ground."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Geonic* ll. 612.

2. To creep upon gradually and take possession; as, The sea encroaches on the land.

3. To creep on or advance gradually or by stealth.

"The superstition that riseth voluntarily . . . must be considered of as a creeping and encroaching evil."—*Hooker*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *encroach*, to *intrench*, to *intrude*, to *invade*, and to *infringe*: "All these terms denote an unauthorised procedure; but the two former designate gentle or silent actions, the latter violent if not noisy actions. *Encroach* is often an imperceptible action, performed with such art as to elude observation; it is an insensible creeping into: *intrench* is in fact a species of encroachment, namely, that perceptible species which consists in exceeding the boundaries in marking out the ground or space: it should be one of the first objects of a parent to check the first indications of an encroaching disposition in their children; according to the building laws it is made actionable for any one to *intrench* upon the street or public road with their houses or gardens. *Encroach* and *intrench* respect property only; *intrude*, *invade*, and *infringe* are used with regard to other objects: *intrude* and *invade* designate an unauthorized entry, the former in violation of right, equity, or good manners, the latter of violation of public law; the former is more commonly applied to individuals, the latter to nations or large communities. *Invade* has an improper as well as a proper acceptance; in the former case it bears a close analogy to *infringe*; we speak of *invading* rights or *infringing* rights; but the former is an act of greater violence than the latter; by a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of power the rights of the subject are *invaded*, by gradual steps and imperceptible means their liberties may be *infringed*; *invade* is used only for public privileges; *infringe* is applied also to private and individual." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***en-croach**, *s.* [ENCROACH, *v.*] An encroaching; a gradual and stealthy advancement or progress.

"I cannot imagine that those heretics who err fundamentally took their first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error; but grew into it by insensible encroachments."—*South*: *Sermons*, iv., 370.

en-croach-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *encroach*; -*ēr*.]

1. One who encroaches upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights; a trespasser, an intruder.

"The bold encroachers on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land."

Swift: *Run upon the Bankers*, 1720.

2. One who passes his proper bounds; one who is inclined to take liberties.

"Full dress creates dignity . . . and keeps at distance an encroacher."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*.

en-croach-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENC-CROACH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; encroachment.

en-croach-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *encroaching*; -*ly*.] In an encroaching manner; by way of encroachment.

en-croach-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *encroach*; -*ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Artful men who stimulate a weak or wicked prince in his encroachments."—*Knox*: *Spirit of Despotism*.

2. The act of advancing gradually and stealthily beyond the proper bounds or limits.

3. That which is taken by the act of encroaching.

II. Law: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; the depriving another of his rights or possessions by gradual, stealthy, and unlawful means; an illegal assumption or lessening of the rights and privileges of others.

***en-crūst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crust* (q.v.).] To crust, to cover with a crust or hard coat or case; to incrust.

***en-crūst-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *encrust*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of encrusting, or covering with a crust.

2. A crust, an incrustation; any foreign matter with which any body or matter is surrounded.

"The work of disengaging truth from its encrustment of error."—*J. Taylor*.

en-cūm-bēr, ***en-cōm-bren**, ***en-cūm-bren**, *v.t.* [Fr. *encombrer*.] [CUMBER.]

1. To clog, to load, to impede or embarrass the movement of by any weight, load, or burden.

"It was still usual for men who enjoyed health and vigour, and who were not encumbered by much baggage, to perform long journeys on horseback."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

2. To entangle, to embarrass.

"And thrice in vain he shook his wing."

Encumbered in the spoken string.

Prior: *Love Disarmed*

3. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Of his robe to debase

I drede encombrd for to be."

Romans of the Rose.

4. To harass, to annoy, to trouble.

"With diuerse other, wherewith I will not encumber the reader."—*Gardner*: *Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 97.

5. To load or weigh down with debt: as, To encumber an estate.

¶ For the difference between to *encumber* and to *clog*, see CLOG.

***en-cūm-bēr**, ***en-cūm-bre**, ***en-cūm-tir**, *s.* [ENCUMBER, *v.*] Trouble, difficulty.

"Tyme without encumbrance, with sūd in his hand,
He slough withouten numbre, bifor him mot non stand."

Robert de Brunne, p. 139.

***en-cūm-bēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *encumber*; -*ēr*.]

One who or that which encumbers.

en-cūm-bēr-ing, ***en-cūm-ber-yn**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENCUMBER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: An encumbrance, trouble, or difficulty.

"The Scottis said 'Allas! this is a grete encumberynng.'"—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 117.

***en-cūm-bēr-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *encumbering*; -*ly*.] In a manner to encumber or impede; so as to encumber.

en-cūm-brance, ***en-cōm-brance**, *s.* [F. *encombrant*, pr. par. of *encombrer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A clog, load, impediment or hindrance to freedom of action or motion; a burden.

"Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
Th' encumbrance of his own concerns."

Cowper: *Task*, vi. 205, 206.

2. A clog or burden.

"Account him an encumbrance on the state."

Cowper: *Task*, vi. 212.

3. An excrescence, a useless addition.

"Strip from the branching Alps their play load,
The huge encumbrance of horrid woods."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 790, 791.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

* 4. A trouble.

"She thought it to gret encumbrance
So much to write."
Chaucer: Assemblie of Ladies.

IL. Law: A liability upon an estate for the discharge of which the estate is liable; a right or interest in an estate which diminishes its value, but does not prevent the passing of the fee by conveyance; as a mortgage, a judgment, a right of way.

ên-cûm-bran-çer, s. [Eng. *encumbrance*; -er.] One who holds an encumbrance or legal claim upon or interest in an estate.

* **ên-cûm-brôus**, s. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Troublesome, cumbrous.
"To avoid many encumbrous arguments."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. II, ch. 8. (Note.)

* **ên-cûrled**; * **encurled**, a. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *curled* (q.v.).] Twisted, interlaced.
"Like streames which flow
Encurld together."—*Herrick: Apperitz*, p. 450.

ên-cûc-lic, **ên-cûc-lic-al**, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος* (*enkuklios*) = circular; *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, a ring; and Eng. adj. suff. -al; Fr. *encyclicque*.]
A. As adj.: Sent about to or intended for many places or persons; circular.
"An encyclical epistle against the definition of the council."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. II, bk. II, § 2.

B. As subst.: A letter intended for many persons or places. Used chiefly of circular letters from the Pope.

ên-cý-clô-pæ-dî-a, **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dî-a**, * **en-cý-clô-pæ-die**, s. [Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία* (*enkukliopaidéia*), from *ἐγκύκλιος* (*enkuklios*) = circular; *παιδεία* (*paideia*) = the circle of arts and sciences; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle; Fr. *encyclopédie*.] The circle of arts and sciences; a general system of instruction and knowledge; specif., a work in which the various branches of science and art are treated of separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopedia. The name was first given to a work by Abulphargius, composed in the thirteenth century. The earliest English encyclopædia was the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, published in A.D. 1704, with supplements in 1710 and 1714. The *Cyclopædia* of Ephraim Chambers first appeared in 1728, and a new edition in 1785. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* was first compiled in 1778. The *Encyclopædia Americana* was published in Philadelphia 1829-1846, and the *New American Cyclopædia* in New York 1858-1864. Of those since issued in this country may be named the *National Encyclopædia*, Johnson's *Illustrated Universal Encyclopædia*, Zell's *Encyclopædia*, the *American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica*, Appleton's *Annual Cyclopædia*, &c.
¶ For the difference between *encyclopædia* and *dictionary*, see **DICTIONARY**.

* **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dî-a-cal**, * **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dî-a-cal**, a. [Eng. *encyclopædia*; -cal.] The same as **ENCYCLOPÆDIC** (q.v.).

ên-cý-clô-pæ-dîc, **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dîc-al**, **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dîc**, **ên-cý-clô-pæ-dîc-al**, a. [Fr. *encyclopédique*.] Pertaining to an encyclopædia; of the nature of an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information.

* **ên-cý-clô-pæd-îsm**, * **ên-cý-clô-pæd-îsm**, s. [Eng. *encyclopædîa*; -ism.]

1. The compilation of an encyclopædia; the possession of an extensive range of knowledge and information.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (q.v.)

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Font of Encyclopædism."—*Carlyle*.

ên-cý-clô-pæd-îst, **ên-cý-clô-pæd-îst**, s. [Fr. *encyclopédiste*.] A compiler of an encyclopædia; one who has acquired an extensive range of knowledge and information. In the plural, used specially of Diderot, D'Alembert, and their associates, who produced the great French *Encyclopædia*, between 1751 and 1772. (*John Morley: Diderot*, 1878).

"The still more stupendous performance of the French encyclopædists."—*Hutton: Mathemat. & Phil. Dict.* (1796), Pref.

* **ên-cý-clô-pæd-ý**, * **ên-cý-clô-pæd-ý**, s. [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia; a round of knowledge.

"The old reputed encyclopædy."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 888.

* **ên-cý-clô-pède**, s. [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia, a whole system of instruction.
"The whole encyclopædia of arts and sciences."—*Manningham: Disc.* (1681), p. 64.

ên-cý-clô-pê-dî-an, a. & s. [Eng. *encyclopædia* (a); -an.]

A. As adj.: Embracing the whole circle or system of arts and sciences.

* **B.** As subst.: The circle of arts and sciences; the general system of knowledge.

"Let them have that encyclopædian, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 131.

ên-cýst, n.t. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).] **Med.:** To enclose in a cyst or vesicle.

ên-cýst-tâ-tion, s. [Eng. *encyst*; -ation.]

Physiol.: Enclosure within a cyst, as some Protozoa effect for themselves at one stage of their development.

ên-cýst-éd, a. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *cyst*; -ed.] Enclosed in a cyst or vesicle; applied to those tumours consisting of a fluid or other matter enclosed in a cyst or sac.

ên-cýst-mént, s. [Eng. *encyst*; -ment.] **Physiol.:** The same as **ENCYSTATION** (q.v.).

ënd, * **eende**, * **ende**, s. [A.S. *ende*; cogn. with Icel. *endi*; Dut. *einde*; Sw. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Ger. *ende*; Goth. *andei*; Sansc. *anta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The extremity, or extreme point of anything materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*; the extremity of breadth is *side*.

"Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his hand, and dight it in a honey-comb."—*I Samuel*, xiv. 45.

2. The extremity, termination, or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any end."—*Locke*.

3. A fragment, a bit, a portion: as in odds and ends.

"Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stolen forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I. 3.

4. The last particle, or termination, of any assignable duration.

"Behold the day groweth to an end."—*Judges* xix. 9.

5. "The conclusion or cessation of any action."
"It came to pass as Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons."—*Genesis* xxvii. 30.

6. A ceasing to exist or continue to be.

"What is the sign of the end of the world?"—*Matthew* xxiv. 3.

7. The close or termination of life; death.

"I determine to write the life and the end, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers."—*Wotton*.

8. The concluding portion of anything.

"A sweet beginning but unsavoury end."
Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 1, 138.

9. Ultimate state or condition; final lot or doom.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Psalms* xxxvii. 37.

10. A limit, a termination.

"There is no end of the store."—*Nahum* ii. 9.

11. An abolition, doing away with, or total loss.

"There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution."—*Locke*.

12. The cause of death, destruction, or extinction.

"Take heed you daily not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's end."
Shakespeare: Richard III., ii. 1.

13. A result, consequence, conclusion, or issue.

"O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come!"
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, v. 1.

14. A purpose, an intention.

"There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic, which was far from the end and purpose of that nation."—*Clarendon*.

15. The thing or issue intended; a design or aim; a drift.

"Perhaps, whatever end he might pursue,
The cause of virtue could not be his view."
Cooper: Charity, 541, 542.

16. A final determination; a conclusion of debate or deliberation.

"My guilt be on my head, and there's an end!"
Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: The farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode.

2. *Spin.*: A silver or carding.

3. *Weaving*: One of the worsted yards in a loom for weaving Brussels carpet. It proceeds from a bobbins on the frame, and through a small brass eye called a mail, by which it is lifted when its turn comes to be raised to form a loop in a pattern.

¶ (1) *An end*:

(a) On end: as, His hair stood an end.

(b) *An end* has a signification in low language not easily explained as, *most an end*, commonly; probably it is properly on end, at the conclusion.

"Stay! at thou to vex me here?
Slave, that still an end, turns me to shame."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

(2) *At one's wit's end*: In a state of being entirely at a loss what course to pursue.

"They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end."—*Psalms* cii. 27.

(3) *End on*:

Naut.: Applied to a ship when her head points directly towards an object; in a straight line for some point.

(4) *End for end*:

Naut.: Applied to any article, as a rope, a spar, &c., reversed so that one end is in the place occupied by the other before the reversing.

(5) *On end*:

(a) With one end resting on the ground; upright.

(b) Continuously.

(6) *To make both ends meet*: To manage one's means so that the expenditure shall not exceed the income.

(7) *To put an end to*: To finish, to kill.

(8) *End-standards* (of length), the standard length is that of the bar as a whole, and the ends are touched by the instrument every time that a comparison is made. This process is liable to wear away the ends and make the standard false. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. ii., p. 9.)

¶ *Crab* thus discriminates between *end* and *extremity*: "Both these words imply the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but the *end* designates that part generally; the *extremity* marks the particular point. The *extremity* is from the Latin *extremus*, the very last end, that which is outermost. Hence the *end* may be said of that which bounds anything, but *extremity* of that which extends farthest from us; we may speak of the *ends* of that which is circular in its form, or of that which has no specific form; but we speak of the *extremities* of that only which is supposed to project lengthwise. The *end* is opposed to the beginning; the *extremity* to the centre or point from which we reckon. When a man is said to go to the end of a journey or the end of the world, the expression is in both cases indefinite and general; but when he is said to go to the *extremities* of the earth or the *extremities* of a kingdom the idea of relative distance is manifestly implied. He who goes to the end of a path may possibly have a little farther to go in order to reach the *extremity*. In the figurative application *end* and *extremity* differ so widely as not to admit of any just comparison." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

end-all, s. The ending, the conclusion, the finale.

"That hut this blow
Might be the beall and the end-all here."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, I. 7.

end-bulbs, s. pl.

Anat.: Bulbous swellings, constituting the termination of some sensory nerves. (*Quain.*)

* **end-day**, s. The day of one's death. (*Robert of Gloucester.*)

end-plates, **motorial end-plates**, s. pl.

Anat.: Expansions terminating the nerves of voluntary muscles. (*Quain.*)

end-shake, s. A certain freedom of endwise motion of a spindle or arbor, which has bearings at each end, so that the shoulders of the gudgeons or pivots (as in a watch), shall not bear against the journal-boxes or plate.

* **end-speech**, s. An epilogue, a tag.

end-stone, s. One of the plates of a watch-jewel against which the pivot abuts. [**JEWEL**.]

bôll, **bôy**, **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-çion**, **-çion** = **zhün**. **-cions**, **-çious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

end, *ende, v.t. & i. [END, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end, to terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"In that grote languour *end*ed he his life."
Robert de Brunne, p. 127.

2. To bring to a close or decision; to consummate, to decide.

"If I were young again, the sword shall *end* it."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

3. To destroy, to kill, to put to death.

"The lord of Stafford dare to-day lath bought,
Thy likeness, for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *end*ed him."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be brought to an end, to be finished, to terminate, to cease.

"Then the story aptly *ends*."
Shakesp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 716.

2. To terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh, and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail."
Taylor.

3. To cease, to fail, to die out.

"His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him."
Locke.

*4. To die.

"Ere they live, to *end*."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

5. To conclude or finish a discourse.

"He *ended*, and his words, replete with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won."
Milton: *P. L.*, li. 732.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *end*, *to close*, and *to terminate*: "*To end* is the simple action of putting an *end* to, without any collateral idea; it is therefore the generic term. *To close* is to *end* gradually; *to terminate* is to *end* in a specific manner. There are persons even in civilized countries so ignorant as, like the brutes, to *end* their lives as they began them, without one rational reflection: the Christian closes his career of active duty only with the failure of his bodily powers. A person *ends* a dispute, or puts an *end* to it, by yielding the subject of contest; *he terminates* the dispute by entering into a compromise."
(Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***end-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *end* + *-able*.] That may or can be ended or terminated; terminable.

***en-dam'-age**, ***en-dam-madg**, ***en-dom-ago**, v.t. [Fr. *endommager*.] [DAM-AGE.] To damage, to hurt, to injure, to prejudice, to harm.

"That never more he mote *endammadg* wight
With his vile tongue, which many had defamed."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 38.

en-dam'-age-a-ble, a. [Eng. *endamage* + *-able*.] That may or can be damaged; liable to damage or injury.

***en-dam'-age-mént**, s. [Eng. *endamage* + *-ment*.] Damage, loss, injury, harm, prejudice.

"These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither marched to thy *endamage*ment."
Shakesp.: *King John*, II. 1.

***en-dam'-ni-fy**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dannify* (q.v.).] To damnify, to injure.

"Those were much *endannified* by the violent breaking in of the sea."
Sandys: *Travels*, p. 276.

en-dan'-gér, ***en-daun-ger**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *danger* (q.v.).]

1. To bring into danger, hazard, or peril; to expose to danger; to put in hazard.

"I hold him but a fool that will *endanger*
His body for a girl that loves him not."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

*2. To incur the danger or risk of; to hazard, to risk.

"He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers."
Bacon.

***en-dan'-gér-mént**, s. [Eng. *endanger* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of endangering or placing in danger, hazard, or peril.

"Calamitous yokes, not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls."
Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

2. Danger, risk, hazard.

"[He] bade his servant to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. II. 20.

***en-dark'**, ***en-dark-en**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dark*, *darken* (q.v.).] To make dark, to darken, to obscure.

"My life's light wholly *endarkened* is."
Daniel: *Sonnets to Delia*, s. 21.

***en-dart'**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dart* (q.v.).] To dart, to shoot.

"No more deep will I *endart* mine eye."
Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, I. 3.

en-déar', v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dear* (q.v.).]

1. To make dear or beloved; to attach by bonds of affection.

"She whose generous aid her name *endeared*,
Tore down those remnants with a harpy's hand."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, II. 13.

*2. To make dear in price; to raise the price of.

"All victuals and other provisions *endeared*."
King James' Proclamation concerning Buildings (1618).

*3. To bind, to oblige.

"I am so much *endeared* to that lord."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, III. 2.

***en-déar'-a-nce**, s. [Eng. *endear* + *-ance*.] Affection.

en-déared', pa. par. or a. [ENDEAR.]

***en-déar'-éd-ly**, adv. [Eng. *endeared* + *-ly*.] Affectionately, with love or affection; dearly.

***en-déar'-éd-néss**, s. [Eng. *endeared* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being endeared or beloved.

en-déar'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ENDEAR.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Tending to make dear or beloved.

C. As subst.: The act of making dear or beloved; endearment.

en-déar'-mént, s. [Eng. *endear* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of endearing or making dear or beloved.

2. A state of being endeared or beloved; a source or cause of affection.

en-déav'-ór, **en-déav'-oür**, s. [ENDEAVOR, v.] An effort, an essay, an attempt; the exertion of the physical or intellectual powers for the attainment of some object.

Christian Endeavor: A non-sectarian religious organization founded in February, 1881, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., at Portland, Maine, with an original membership of less than fifty. In 1896 the movement had extended to nearly every foreign country and missionary land, was endorsed by thirty-two Christian denominations, with 43,579 societies organized and a total membership of about 2,600,000. The local branches comprise those of the Young People, Junior, Intermediate, Senior, Mothers, Parents, &c., collectively termed, in their respective countries, the United Society of Christian Endeavor. An international organization, known as the World's Union of Christian Endeavor, has been recently organized, with a view to holding a general convention every three years, the first convention being held in Washington, D. C., in July, 1896. Rev. Dr. Clark, the founder of this remarkably successful enterprise, is President of the United Society in this country and also of the World's Union.

en-déav'-ór, **en-déav'-oür**, ***en-dev-or**, ***en-dev-our**, v.i. & t. [From the Mid. Eng. phrase "to do his *dever*" = to do his duty, with pref. *en*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To labor or exert oneself to a certain purpose; to strive or work for a certain end; to struggle, to try, to make efforts.

*2. To seek to gain; to strive after or for. (Followed by *after*.)

***B. Transitive:**

1. To attempt, strive, or exert oneself to gain; to seek to effect or bring about.

*2. To attempt, to essay.

3. To exert.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *endeavour*, to aim, to strive, and to struggle: "*To endeavour* is general in its object; *aim* is particular; *we endeavour* to do whatever we set about; *we aim* at doing something which we have set before ourselves as a desirable object. *To strive* is to *endeavour* earnestly; *to struggle* is to *strive* earnestly. An *endeavour* springs from a sense of duty; *we endeavour* to do that which is right, and avoid that which is wrong; *aiming* is the fruit of an aspiring temper; the object *aimed* at is always something superior either in reality or imagination, and calls for particular exertion; *striving* is the consequence of an ardent de-

sire; the thing *striven* for is always conceived to be of importance; *struggling* is the effect of necessity; it is proportioned to the difficulty of attainment, and the resistance which is opposed to it; the thing *struggled* for is indispensably necessary. Those only who *endeavour* to discharge their duty to God and their fellow-creatures can expect real tranquillity of mind. Whoever aims at the acquirement of great wealth or much power opens the door for much misery to himself. As our passions are acknowledged to be our greatest enemies when they obtain the ascendancy, we should always strive to keep them under our control. There are some men who struggle through life to obtain a mere competence, and yet die without succeeding in their object. We ought to *endeavour* to correct faults, to aim at attaining Christian perfection, to strive to conquer bad habits; these are the surest means of saving us from the necessity of struggling to repair an injured reputation."
(Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

en-déav'-ór-ér, s. [Eng. *endeavor* + *-er*.]

1. One who strives, labors, or exerts himself to a certain end.

2. A member of any of the various Societies of Christian Endeavor. [E.]

***en-déav'-ór-mént**, s. [Eng. *endeavor* + *-ment*.] A struggle, an attempt.

en-déc'-a-gón, s. [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven, and *γωνία* (*gōnía*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

en-déc'-ág-ýn-oüs, a. [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven; *γυνή* (*gunē*) = woman, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having eleven petals.

***en-déc'-án'-dri-a**, s., pl. [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven, and *ἀνδρῖς* (*andriēs*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A class intercalated into the artificial arrangement of Linnaeus for plants, if any such exist, having eleven stamens. Linnaeus did not know any, and passed at once from his tenth class, Decandria (plants having ten stamens), to his Dodecandria (plants having from twelve to nineteen).

en-déc'-a-phýl-loüs, a. [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = leaf, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Having eleven leaflets.

en-deiç'-tic, a. [Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός* (*endeiktikos*) = demonstrating; *ἐνδεικνυμι* (*endeiknumi*) = to show.] Showing, exhibiting, displaying; as, an *endeictic* dialogue = one which displays skill.

en-deiç'-is, s. [Gr., from *ἐνδεικνυμι* (*endeiknumi*) = to show.]

Med.: A showing, displaying, or exhibiting; applied to such symptoms or appearances in a disease as point to the proper remedies to be applied.

en-dél'-li-én-ite, s. [Named after Endellion, at Wheel Boys, in Cornwall, where it was first found; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BOURNONITE (q.v.).

***en-dém'-i-ál**, a. [Gr. *ἐνδήμιος* (*endēmios*) = belonging to a people: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *δημῖ* (*dēmōs*) = a people.] The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).

"Gather what *endemic* diseases the inhabitants were subject to."
—Ray: *On the Creation*.

en-dém'-iç, a. & s. [Fr. *endémique*; Gr. *ἐνδημος* (*endēmos*) = dwelling at home: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, among, and *δημος* (*dēmos*) = a country district and the people inhabiting it.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to particular localities. [ENDEMIC-DISEASE.]

B. As subst.: The same as ENDEMIC-DISEASE (q.v.).

endemic-disease, s.

Med.: A disease common from local causes in special districts, from which it shows no tendency to spread through the country generally. Thus, intermittent fevers are endemic in marshy places, goitre in certain mountainous regions, &c.

endemic species, genera, &c.

Biol.: Animals or plants which characterize particular regions.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, s're, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

ên-dêm'-iô-al, *a.* [Eng. *endemic* : -al.]
Med. : The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).

ên-dêm'-iô-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *endemic* : -ly.]
 In an endemic manner.

* **ên-dê-mîc'-î-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *endemic* : -ity.]
 The quality or state of being endemic.

* **ên-dê-mî-ô'-ô-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδημιος* (*endēmios*) = dwelling at home, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on endemic diseases; the theory or doctrine of endemic diseases.

* **ên-dô'-mî-oûs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημιος* (*endēmios*)] The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).
 "Endemical, endemic, or *endemicus* disease, a distemper that affects a great number in the same country."—*Kersey*.

* **ên-dên'-î-zâ-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *endenz* (c) : -ation.] The act of naturalizing or making a denizen.

* **ên-dên'-ize**, *v.t.* [ENDENIZEN.] To make a denizen, to naturalize.
 "The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endenzing* strange words."—*Camden*.

* **ên-dên'-î-zen**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *denizen* (q.v.).] To naturalize; to make a denizen of.
 "It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man everywhere."—*Ben Jonson* : *Discoveries*.

ên-dêr, * **ên-dêr**, *s.* [Eng. *end* : -er.] One who or that which ends, terminates, or brings to an end.
 "The maker of faith, and the partyte *endêr*, Jesu, [the author and finisher of our faith. *Anchor Version*]."—*Wycliffe* : *Heb.* xii. 2.

ên-dêr-mât'-iô, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *δερματικός* (*dermatikos*) = pertaining to the skin; *δέρμα* (*derma*), genit. *δέρματος* (*dermatos*) = skin.]
Med. : A term applied to that method of using remedies in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

ên-dêr-mîc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]
Med. : The same as ENDERMATIC (q.v.).

ên-dêr-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *δέρως* (*deros*) = skin.]
Anat. : The dermis or true skin; the inner plane of growth of the outer integumentary layer—viz., the ectoderm or epidermis. (*Nicholson*, &c.)

* **ên-dêt'-têd**, *a.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *dette* = debt.] Indebted.
 "If we be so *endettèd* and bounde to God."—*Chaucer* : *Fourte Godlye Sermons*, ser. ii.

* **ên-dêw** (ew as *û*), *v.t.* [ENDUE.]

† **ên-dêx-ô-têr'-iô**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and Eng. &c. *exotêr* (q.v.).]
A. As adjective :
Med. : Acted on by both external and internal causes acting together.
B. As substantive :
Med. : That which is so acted on.

* **ên-di-ab-lee**, *v.t.* [Fr., from *diable* = devil.] To possess as with a devil.
 "Such an one as might best *endiablie* the rabble."—*North* : *Examen*, p. 571.

* **ên-di-a-ble-men**, *s.* [Fr.] Diabolical possession.
 "As if an *endiablenient* had possessed them all."—*North* : *Examen*, p. 608. (*Davies*)

* **ên-dî-a-pêr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *diaper* (q.v.).] To variegate.

* **ên-dîc'** (c silent), * **ên-dîte**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *enditer*.] [INDICT, INDITE].
A. Transitive :
 1. To compose, to indite.
 "O soneralege queene, whose praise I would *endite*."—*Spenser* : *F.Q.* iii. li. 3.
 2. To indict or charge before a court of justice.
B. Intrans. : To compose, to write.
 "He coude songes make, and well *endite*."—*Chaucer* : *C.T.* (Prol.), 96.

* **ên-dîc'-mênt** (c silent), *s.* [INDICTMENT.]

ên-dîng, * **ên-dyng**, * **ên-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [END, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb).

C. As substantive :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A conclusion, a termination, an end.
 "The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and endings in effects and signs."—*2 Andras ix. 6.*

2. A termination of life.
 "Of Surrye a worthy kynge
 Him slewe, and that was his *endynge*."—*Gower* : *C.A.* vi.

3. The terminating syllable of a word.
 "I can find out no rhyme to lady hut baby, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a babbling rhyme; very ominous endings."—*Shakep.* : *Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.

II. Gram. : The final or terminating syllable of a word.

ên-dîr-ôn, *s.* [Eng. *end*, and *iron*.] A movable iron plate or cheek used in cooking stoves to enlarge or contract the grate. [ANDIRON.]

* **ên-dîte**, *v.* [ENDICT.]

ên-dîve, *s.* [Fr. *endive*; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *endivia*, from Lat. *intybus*, *intybum*, *intubus*, *intubum*; Gr. *ἐντροβον* (*entubon*), prob. from Arab. *hindāba*.]
Bot. & Ord. Lang. : A composite plant, *Cichorium Endivia* [CICHORIUM], a native of the north of China, and some other parts of Asia; early cultivated in Egypt, used by the Greeks and Romans, and introduced into Britain apparently some time before A.D. 1548. It has a head of pale blue flowers. There are two leading varieties, one with broad ragged leaves, the other with leaves narrower and curled. The leaves, after being blanched to diminish their bitterness, are used in salads and stews.
 "There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,
 Or the curled *endive's* bitter leaf, he fed."—*Copeper* : *Salad* (Trana.).

ên-dîss, * **ên-de-les**, * **ên-de-lesse**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *endeleās*.]
A. As adjective :
 1. Having no end, termination, or conclusion; unceasing, unending.
 "She strikes out all that luxury can ask,
 And gains new vigour at her *endless* task."—*Gower* : *Charity*, 102, 103.
 2. Infinite in longitudinal extent; unlimited, having no bound or limit.
 "As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies."—*Tillotson*.
 3. Infinite in duration; unending, perpetual.
 "Him thinketh his joy is *endless*."—*Gower* : *C.A.* vi.
 4. Unceasing, perpetual, continual, constant, incessant.
 5. Without any end or result; fruitless, vain.
B. As adv. : Endlessly, unceasingly, perpetually.
 "To give His enemies their wish, and end Them in His anger, whom His anger saves To punish *endless*."—*Milton* : *P.L.* ii. 157-59.

endless-chain propeller, *s.* One in which the paddles are attached to a traversing belt or set of chains, which rolls over two parallel wheels.

endless-saw, *s.* A hand saw, consisting of a steel ribbon serrated on one edge, and passing continuously over wheels above and below the work-table; used for scroll-sawing, &c. [BAND-SAW.]

endless-screw, *s.* A screw whose action is continuous, engaging the teeth of a wheel which is revolved thereby. It is used in graduating machines, registers, odometers, and in many other places where a means of slow and positive rotation to a wheel is required. A worm-wheel. There is a necessary relation between the pitch of the worms on the shaft and of the teeth on the wheel, and a revolution of the shaft moves the wheel a distance of one tooth. By an index arrangement on the shaft to enable it to be turned a certain portion of a revolution, say through 6°, and having, say, sixty teeth in the wheel, the latter may be turned $\frac{1}{60}$ of a revolution at a time, a distance inappreciable to the eye. This is the micrometer-screw. (*Knight*.) [MICROMETER.]

ên-dîss-ly, *adv.* [A.S. *endeleāsice*.]
 1. Without end, termination, or cessation.
 "Shant up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell."—*Drayton* : *Legend of Pierce Gaveston*.

2. Incessantly, perpetually, continually, constantly.
 "Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it nowhere engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repented it."
 —*Mor.* : *Decay of Piety*.

3. Without purpose, object, or end; aimlessly, uselessly.

ên-dîss-nêss, *s.* [A.S. *endeleāsnyss*.]
 1. Extension without end, bound, or limit; infinity.
 2. Perpetuity, endless duration.
 3. The state or quality of forming a line without end; as a circle.
 "The tropick circles have,
 Yes, and those small ones, which the poles encircle,
 All the same roundness, evenness, and all
 The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial."—*Donna*.

ên-dîlōng, * **ên-dîlang**, *v.t.* [ENDLONG, *adv.*]
 To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end, as opposed to shortening.

* **ên-dîlōng**, * **ên-dîlang**, * **ên-de-longe**, * **ên-de-longe**, *adv. & prep.* [A.S. *andlang*, *andlong*.]
A. As adverb :
 1. In a straight or direct line; directly forward.
 "They moten holde
 Her cours *endlonge*."—*Gower* : *C.A.* ii.
 2. In continuation, without breaking off.
 "I have heard that he never could press his words of a sermon *endlonge*, for as long as he has been licensed."—*Scott* : *Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.
B. As prep. : Directly along.
 "Endelongs the borde as thei ben set."—*Gower* : *C.A.* ii.

* **ên-de-mete**, * **ên-de-mete**, * **ed-mette**, * **ên-motte**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ende*; A.S. *ened* = a duck, and A.S. *mete*, *mette* = meat, food.]
Bot. : Lenticula. (*Prompt. Parv.*) Probably the Lesser Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). (*Britten & Holland*.)

† **ên-dî-mōst**, *a.* [A.S. *endemwest*.] The nearest to the end or farthest extremity; at the farthest end; remotest, last.

ên-dō, *pref.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within.] **A** prefix employed to signify within.

ên-dō-ar-têr'-î-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and Mod. Lat. *arteritis* (q.v.).]
Med. : A chronic affection, commencing with relaxation and infiltration of the tissue of an artery. [ARTERITIS.]

ên-dō-car-dî-âc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *καρδιακός* (*kardiakos*) = belonging to the heart.]
Anat. & Med. : Pertaining or relating to the endocardium (q.v.).

ên-dō-car-dî-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and Mod. Lat., &c. *carditis* (q.v.).]
Med. : Inflammation of the internal serous membrane, extending over the valves and cavities of the heart, usually caused by rheumatism and accompanied by various well-marked valvular murmurs. Bright's disease, with albuminuria, especially after scarlet fever, is also a frequent cause.

ên-dō-car-dî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]
Anat. : An internal lining of the human heart. It consists of connective tissue, with a close network of elastic fibres often passing into fenestrated membrane, with muscular fibres in parts. (*Quain*.)

ên-dō-carp, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]
Bot. : The inner coat or shell of a fruit. In drupes like the cherry it is the "stone." It is called by Gartner the Putamen (q.v.).

ên-dō-car'-pô-î, *s. pl.* [ENDOCARP.]
Bot. : A tribe or order of lichens having the fruit, which resembles a capsule, immersed in the foliaceous or crust-like frond. (*Berkeley*.)

ên-dō-car'-pî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endocarp(ion)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]
Bot. : A family of lichens, type Endocarpon (q.v.).

ên-dō-car'-pôn, *s.* [Named from the character that the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the frond.] [ENDOCARP.]
Bot. : A genus of lichens, order Parmeliaceae, or order Lichenaceae, tribe Gasterothalamae,

boil, **bôy** : **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **benç**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**. **-tion**, **-çion** = **zhûn**. **-ciou**, **-tious**, **-siou** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**

family Endocarpidæ. Leighton enumerates seventeen British species. They are green and greyish, and most plentiful in summer on rocks.

ἐν-δό-χῶρ-ἰ-ὄν, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *χῶριον* (*chorion*)]

Anat.: The vascular layer of the allantois.

ἐν-δό-χρῶ-α, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *χρῶα* (*chroa*), *χρῶα* (*chroia*) = skin.]

Bot.: A supposed interior layer of the cuticle. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ἐν-δό-χρῶ-με, *s.* [Fr. *endochrome*, from Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = a colour.]

Bot.: A colouring matter found in leaves. Griffith and Henfrey consider the term vague and indefinite, and prefer using the expression Cell-contents (q.v.).

***ἐν-δό-κ-τρί-α-δ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Lat. *doctrinatus*, *pa. par.* of *doctrino* = to teach.] To teach, to indoctrinate.

"They were thoroughly indoctrinated in that way."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 538.

***ἐν-δό-κ-τρί-νη**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *doctrine* (q.v.).] To teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate.

"Ptolemaeus Philadelphus was indoctrinated in the science of good letters, by Strabo."—*Denise: Hist. of the Sept.* (1633), p. 2.

ἐν-δό-κ-στ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *κυστίς* (*kystis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polyzoan.

ἐν-δό-δέρ-μη, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: A layer in the yolk of an egg or ovum, which develops into the true dermis or skin. It is called also hypoblast. (*Quain.*)

2. *Zool.*: The layer or membrane lining the alimentary canal, the cavity of the body and the tubular tentacles in the Coelenterata.

ἐν-δό-δέρ-μι-α, *a.* [Eng. *endoderm*; -ia.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to the endoderm.

ἐν-δό-δ-α-μῶς, *a.* [Eng. *endogamy* (y); -ous.] Necessarily marrying within the tribe.

The Kalangs of Java are also *endogamous*, and when a man takes a wife in marriage he must prove his descent from their peculiar stock.—"Raffles: History of Java," i. 328.

ἐν-δό-δ-α-μῆ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Ethnol.: The custom prevailing among uncivilized peoples, by which a man is bound to take a wife of his own tribe. [MARRIAGE.]

"So far as my knowledge goes, *endogamy* is much less prevalent than exogamy, and it seems to me to have arisen from a feeling of race- pride, as for instance in Peru, and a disdain of surrounding tribes which were either really or hypothetically in a lower condition."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

ἐν-δό-δ-ῆ-ν, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) *Sing.*: A plant, the new woody matter in the stem of which is developed in the first instance towards its interior parts, curving outwards only as it has, to a certain extent, proceeded in its downward course. This peculiarity is almost uniformly associated with others in the seed, leaves, &c. The embryo has but a single cotyledon [COTYLEDON], whence the plants themselves are called Monocotyledons (q.v.). The leaves, in most cases, have straight veins running longitudinally; the number three or its multiples, and of the latter especially 3 × 2 = 6, run through the several parts of the flower. The germination is endorhizal, i.e. the original radicle forms a sheath round the first root which comes from within the former one. Palm trees, bananas, lilies, grasses, and sedges belong to this great division of the vegetable kingdom.

(2) *Pl.*: A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into eleven alliances, viz.:

(1) Glumales, (2) Arales, (3) Palmiales, (4) Hydrales, (5) Narcissales, (6) Amomales, (7) Orchidales, (8) Xyridales, (9) Junciales, (10) Lilliales, and (11) Alliales.

2. *Palæobot.*: According to Schimper, the Endogens are represented in a fossil state by

76 genera and 118 species, but future discovery will doubtless greatly alter these numbers. Palms are believed to exist in the Carboniferous rocks, liliaceous plants in the Trias, Narcissaceæ in the Chalk; Scitamineæ, Cyperaceæ, Palmaceæ, and other orders in the Tertiary. The identification of fossil plants by fragments of leaves, by roots, &c., is so liable to error that the foregoing statements must be looked upon as partly hypothetical rather than as thoroughly ascertained truth.

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-ᾱ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat.] [ENDOGEN.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle and others to the sub-kingdom or class of plants, called in English, Endogens (q.v.).

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-ῖ-τῆς, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδογενής* (*endogenēs*) = born in the house, but used for, produced internally, and Lat. suff. -*tis*; Gr. -*της* (*tis*) (Palæont.)]

Palæont.: The name given by Mantell to certain fossil stems. *Endogenites* *erosa* is from the Tilgate beds, which are of Wealden age.

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-οῦς, *a.* [Eng., &c. *endogen* (q.v.); -ous.]

* *I. Ord. Lang.*: Springing or originating from within; internal.

"It gives but little chance for *endogenous* growth."—*T. M. Anderson (Ogilvie)*.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*:

(1) (*Of woody matter*): Developed in such a way that, when fresh additions are made to it, these are deposited, at least in the first instance, inside their predecessors.

(2) (*Of botanical classification*): Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Endogens.

2. *Anat.*: A term used of cells enclosed in a common cavity of a cartilaginous matrix. (*Quain.*)

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-οῦς-λῆ, *adv.* [Eng. *endogenous*; -ly.] In an endogenous manner; within, internally.

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-ῆς, *s. pl.* [ENDOGEN, 1 (2).]

ἐν-δό-ἑ-ν-ῖ-ῦμ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The contents of the nucule of a chara. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ἐν-δό-λῆ-μψ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and Eng., &c. *lymph.*]

Anat.: The limpid fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the vitreous humour of the ear, first described by Antonio Scarpa, hence called Liqueur Scarpæ, and containing two small calcareous substances called Otolocinities (q.v.).

ἐν-δό-λῆ-μψ-ᾱ-ν-ῆ-α, *a.* [Eng. *endolymph* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a receptacle.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the internal part of the lymphatic vessels.

endolymphangial-nodules, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Klein to certain nodules developed inside the lymphatics. He distinguishes them from Perilymphangial nodules (q.v.).

ἐν-δό-μῶρ-φ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Min. & Crystall.: A mineral enclosed in a crystal of some other mineral. Thus crystals of quartz have been found to enclose endomorphs of pearl, spar, titanite, oxide of iron, epidote, sulphate of barytes, &c.

ἐν-δό-μῶ-χῖ-δ-α, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endomychus*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*ida*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), of Latreille's tribe Trimerina. Two genera—*Endomychus* and *Lycoperdina*—have representatives in Britain.

ἐν-δό-μῶ-χῖ-δ-ος, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *μυχός* (*muchos*) = the innermost place or part.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Endomychidae (q.v.). One species—*Lycoperdina boviska*—is British.

ἐν-δό-πᾶρ-ᾱ-σί-τε, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and Eng. *parasite* (q.v.).]

Biol.: An internal parasite, as distinguished from an ectoparasite (q.v.).

ἐν-δό-πᾶρ-ἰ-καρ-δί-τις, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within; and *περικάρδιος* (*pericardios*) = about or near the heart; and suff. Gr. -*της* (*tis*) (Med.) (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal lining and pericardium, the external lining of the heart, more grave than either affection existing alone. [CARDITIS.]

ἐν-δό-φᾶ-ἰ-γῶς, *a.* [Eng. *endophagy* (y); -ous.] Practising endophagy (q.v.).

ἐν-δό-φᾶ-ἰ-γῶ-ν, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons belonging to the tribe are eaten.

"One Australian tribe is *endophagous* (that is, the people prefer to eat their own relations)."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ἐν-δό-φᾶ-ἰ-ῦμ, **ἐν-δό-φᾶ-ἰ-ῦμ**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within; φάσιος (*phaios*) = the rind, peel, or bark of trees, from φλέω (*phleo*) = to gush, to overflow.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the liber in the bark of a tree.

ἐν-δό-φῦ-ἰ-λοῦς, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The name given by Dumortier to endogenous leaves, because they are evolved from a sheath.

ἐν-δό-φῦ-τε, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and φύτον (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant living inside another one. It is used chiefly of parasitic fungi.

ἐν-δό-πλάσ-μη, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded; πλάσσω (*plasso*) = to mould, to shape.]

Zool.: A diffuent sarcodæ, constituting the central mass in the body of an Infusorian. It is called also Chyme-mass.

ἐν-δό-πλάστ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded.] [ENDOPLASM.]

Zool.: A rounded or oval body in the protoplasm of the endoplastica (q.v.). It resembles the nucleus of a histological cell, but can be distinguished from it chemically.

ἐν-δό-πλάσ-τι-α, *s. pl.* [ENDOPLAST.]

Zool.: A class of animals, the higher of two ranked under the sub-kingdom Protozoa. It consists of the animals having in their protoplasm an Endoplast (q.v.). Professor Huxley divides them into the following sub-classes or orders: (1) Radiolaria, (2) Protoplasta, or Amœbea, (3) Gregarinida, (4) Catallacta (?), the last assemblage, founded by Haeckel, being possibly referable to the Infusoria.

ἐν-δό-πλεῦρ-ᾱ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and πλεῦρα (*pleura*) = a rib, the side.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the internal integument of a seed.

ἐν-δό-πῶ-δ-ῖ-τε, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and πούς (*pois*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot.]

Zool.: The internal distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. (*Huxley*.) The inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a Crustacean is divided. (*Nicholson.*)

ἐν-δό-πῶ-τι-α, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and πτερόν (*ptilon*) = a feather.]

Bot.: Having an embryo with the plumate rolled up in the cotyledons. Example: Endogenous plants.

***ἐν-δόρε**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endorer*; Lat. *indeauro*.] To gild, to make of a yellow colour.

"Endore him with yolks of eggs."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ, **ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ-ᾱ**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within, and ῖζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The radicle of the embryo in monocotyledonous plants, each rootlet of which is covered by a sheath called Coleorhiza. [ENDORHIZÆ.]

ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ-ᾱ-λ, **ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ-οῦς**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within; ῖζα (*rhiza*) = a root; and Eng., &c. suff. -*al*, -*ous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Endorhizæ (q.v.); monocotyledonous.

ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ-ᾱ-λ, **ἐν-δό-ρῖ-ζ-οῦς**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐνδον* (*endon*) = within; ῖζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æe*.]

fata, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūto, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bot.: The name given in A.D. 1808 by Richard to the great sub-kingdom of plants termed by De Candoille, in A.D. 1813, *Monocotyledonae* or *Endogænae*.

ên-dô-rhîz-ôus, *a.* [ENDORHIZAL.]

ên-dors'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endorse(e)*; -able.] That may or can be endorsed.

ên-dorse, * **en-dosse**, **in-dorse**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *endorser*; from *en* = in, on, and *dos* = the back; Lat. *dorsum*.] [ENDORSE.]

A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To place or put on the back of; to load, to burden.

"Charlots or elephants *endorst* with towers Of archers." *Milton: P. R.* iii. 329.

(2) To furnish with a back.

"He is at this time endorsing a set of seven volumes in *puce*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 99.

(3) To put on, to invest with.

"They *endorsed* their armour." *Knight of the Sea*, in *Todd's Spenser*, vi. 294.

(4) In the same sense as II.

(5) To write on the back of a document, as a note of the contents, &c.

"What he has *endorsed* on the bonds."—*Burke: Committee on Affairs of India*.

(6) To write, inscribe, cut, or engrave.

"Her name on every tree I will *endorse*." *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 632.

2. Fig.: To acknowledge, to approve, to sanction, to ratify: as, To *endorse* a statement.

"This perchance may be your policy to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to enlarge me the more to you."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 1.

II. Comm. & Banking:

1. To write one's name on the back of a bill, cheque, note, or other document.

2. To transfer or assign by endorsement.

***B. Intrans.**: To write an endorsement on a document.

"By *endorsing* on the letter when you receive it."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 70.

ên-dor-se, **in-dor-se**, *s.* [ENDORSE, *v.*]

Her.: An ordinary, containing in breadth one-fourth, or, according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend.

ên-dor-sêe, **in-dor-see**, *s.* [Eng. *endorse(e)*; -ee.]

Comm.: The party who acquires the right conveyed by any negotiable instrument in consequence of its being made over to him by endorsement. Where several endorsers appear on the back of a bill, the last is the one entitled to receive the money or right conveyed. (*Bithell*.)

ên-dorse-mênt, **in-dorse-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *endorse*; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of endorsing or writing on the back of a document.

(2) In the same sense as II., 1.

(3) That which is endorsed or written on the back of a document; a superscription.

"It was written as early as the time mentioned in the *endorsement*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 70.

(4) In the same sense as II., 2.

2. Fig.: A ratification, sanction, approval, or acknowledgment.

"The *endorsement* of supreme delight, Writ by a friend, and with his blood." *Herbert: Sunday*.

II. Comm. & Banking:

1. The act of endorsing a bill, cheque, note, or other document.

2. That which is endorsed or written on the back of a bill, cheque, or other document. Endorsements are of two kinds—Special and General. An endorsement is called special when the bill or cheque is endorsed payable to the order of the person to whom it is transferred. A general endorsement is when the holder who wishes to transfer the document simply writes his name or that of his firm. When thus endorsed, a bill or cheque may be transferred from hand to hand without further endorsement, and is freely negotiable. Although the literal meaning of the word endorsement is writing on the back, it is not essential that the writing should be on the back. By the endorsement of a bill, the

endorser incurs the responsibility of a new drawer, and hence if the drawer does not pay the bill when it matures, the endorser, on receiving notice of dishonour, must pay the sum due to the holder, together with the notarial charges incurred. In the case of a cheque "to order," the banker is not bound to inquire into the genuineness of an endorsement. (*Bithell*.)

ên-dor-sêr, **in-dor-ser**, *s.* [Eng. *endorse(e)*; -er.]

1. One who endorses a document.

2. One who sanctions, ratifies, or approves.

ên-dô-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: The inner molecular layer of sarcode in the Amœba and other allied Rhizopods. (*Nicholson*.)

ên-dô-skêl'-ê-tôn, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and Eng. *skelton* (*q.v.*)]

Anat.: The internal bony and cartilaginous framework of the body. It is generally called simply the skeleton, but the prefix endo- distinguishes it from the exoskeleton, found in insects, crustacea, and other animals.

ên-dôg'-mîc, *a.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within; *ὥμος* (*ômos*) = a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] The same as ENDOSMOTIC (*q.v.*).

ên-dôg'-môm'-ê-têr, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within; *ὥμος* (*ômos*) = a thrusting; *ᾠδή* (*ôthê*) = to thrust; and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Mech.: An instrument invented by M. Dutrochet to measure the rapidity of the passage of a less dense fluid through a membrane which separates it from a denser fluid. A simple form of the instrument is a trumpet-shaped tube with a membrane covering its bell mouth. The tube is filled with a solution of a given density and plunged in a solution of lesser or greater density to ascertain by successive trials the relative rapidity of the endosmotic or exosmotic actions, or the action of different fluids.

ên-dôg'-mô-mêt'-ric, *a.* [Eng. *endosmometer* (*y*); -ic.] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

ên-dôg'-môm'-ê-trý, *s.* [Eng. *endosmometer*; -y.] The measurement of endosmotic action.

ên-dôg'-môse, **ên-dôg'-mô-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *ὥσις* (*ôsis*) = a thrusting; *ᾠδή* (*ôthê*) = to thrust.]

1. *Hydraul. & Pneum.*: The name given by Dutrochet, and since universally adopted, for the current which passes from outside inwards when two liquids or two gases are separated by a porous diaphragm. When such a separation is made, it is found that liquid or gas will penetrate through its pores from the one side and the other, till there is the same mixed liquid or the same mixed gas on both sides of the partition. The endosmose or inward current is one of these, the exosmose or outward one is the other.

2. Physiology:

(1) *Animal*: The transudation of substances in a state of perfect solution from the stomach to the blood-vessels by capillary attraction. When two fluids differ in density, the more dense transudes more slowly than the less; when one of these fluids is in a cavity or sac, the flow of the other to it is endosmose, or inward flow, while that outwards is exosmose.

(2) *Vegetable*: The same process takes place between contiguous vessels in the case of the sap circulating in plants.

ên-dôg'-môs'-mîc, *a.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within; *ὥμος* (*ômos*) = a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] The same as ENDOSMOTIC (*q.v.*).

ên-dôg'-môt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within; *ὥμος* (*ômos*) = a thrusting; *t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to endosmosis.

endosmotic-equivalent, *s.*

Of a substance: The name given by Dutrochet to the number which expresses how many parts by weight of water pass through a bladder in exchange for the part by weight of the substance. (*Canot*.) [ENDOSMOSE.]

ên-dô-spêrm, **ên-dô-spêr'-mî-ûm**, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the albumen of a seed. It may be farinaceous—i.e., mealy—oily, fleshy, or corneous—i.e., horny—or finally it may be mucilaginous.

ên-dô-spêr'-mîc, *a.* [Eng. *endosperm*; -ic.]

Bot.: A term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Grammeæ, Umbelliferae, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm, as an *endospermic embryo*.

ên-dô-spôre, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed.] [SPORE.]

Bot.: The inner coat of a spore. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) A spore formed in the interior of a theca. It is called also ascospore and athecaspore. (*Thomê*.)

ên-dô-spôr'-ôus, *a.* [Eng. *endospor(e)*; -ous.]

Bot.: A term applied to fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

* **ên-dôss**, * **enn-dosse**, *v.t.* [ENDORSE, *v.*]

ên-dôs'-tê-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *ὀστέον* (*ostêon*) = bone.]

Anat.: The medullary membrane or internal periosteum (*q.v.*).

ên-dô-stôme, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Mirlbel to the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule.

ên-dô-stylê, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *στυλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Zool.: A fold of the lining membrane of the pharynx in Ascidoida. (*Huxley*.)

* **ên-dôte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*; Lat. *doto* = to endow.] To endow.

"Their own heirs do men *diserit* to *endote* them."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 249

ên-dô-thê'-çî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *θήκη* (*thêkê*) = a box.]

Bot.: The name given by Purkinje in 1830 to the inner layer of the wall of an anther.

† **ên-dô-thêl'-î-ûm**, *s.* [Gr. *êndon* (*endon*) = within, and *θηλή* (*thêlê*) = a nipple.]

Anat.: The name given by some German anatomists to what Quain believes is better called, as it heretofore has been, the Epithelium (*q.v.*).

* **ên-dôubt** (*b* silent), * **en-doute**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *doubt* (*q.v.*)]

A. Trans.: To frighten, to alarm, to put in fear.

"If I ne had *endouted* na." *Romance of the Rose*, i. 664.

B. Intrans.: To fear, to be afraid; to be in fear or doubt.

ên-dôw, *v.t.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *douer* = to endow; Lat. *doto*, from *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry, a gift, a share; *do* = to give.] [DOWER, DOWRY, ENDUE.]

1. To invest or enrich with a dower or portion of goods or estate; to dower; to settle a dower on.

"Thy half of the kingdom, wherein I *the* *endowed*." *Shakspeare: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. To settle property or money upon for permanent provision and support.

"*Endowing* hospitals and almshouses for the impotent."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

3. To enrich, furnish, or endue with any gift, quality, or excellence.

"*Endowed* with many amiable and attractive qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 4. To be the fortune or lot of; to fall to the lot of.

"I do not think So fair an outward, and such stuff within *Endows* a man but him." *Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *endow* and *to invest*, see INVEST.

ên-dôw'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *endow*; -er.] One who endows.

* **ên-dôw'-êr**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*.] To dower, to furnish with a dower; to endow.

"This once renowned church was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1658), p. 142.

ên-dôw'-mênt, *s.* [Eng. *endow*; -ment.]

1. The act of endowing or settling a dower or portion upon a woman; the settling, appropriating, or setting aside a fund or pro-

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thîn**, **thîs**; **sîn**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shên**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tîon**, **-çion** = **zhûn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

perly or permanent provision for the support, maintenance, or encouragement of any person or object.

*Neither in those days of feudal rigour was the husband allowed to endow her *ad ostium ecclesie* with more than the third part of the lands whereof he then was seised, though he might endow her with less; lest by such liberal endowments the lord should be defrauded.—*Blackstone*: Comm., bk. ii., ch. 8.

2. The fund or property settled on or appropriated as permanent provision for any person or object.

3. (Pl.) Natural gifts, qualities, or capacity. "The catalogue of his endowments had been tailed by his side."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

¶ For the difference between *endowment* and *gift* see *GIFT*.

***en-drie**, ***en-dry**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dree* (q.v.).] To suffer.

***en-drüdge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *drudge* (q.v.).] To make a drudge or slave of.

"A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast: such is every one that *endrüdgeth* himself to any known sin."—*Bishop Hall*: *Remains*, p. 22.

en-dūe, ***en-dew**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*: *en* = in, and *douer* = to endow; Lat. *dolo*.] [ENDOW.]

1. To endow, to dower, to portion. "God hath *endued* me with a good dowry."—*Genesis* xxx. 20.

2. To endow morally or mentally; to invest with any gift or quality.

"And, save the future (which is viewed Not quite as men are base or good, But as their nerves may be *endued*) With nought perhaps to grieve."—*Byron*: *Maseppa*, xvii.

***en-dūe-mönt**, *s.* [Eng. *endue*; -*ment*.] The same as *ENDOWMENT* (q.v.).

***en-dūn'-geōn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dungeon* (q.v.).] To imprison, to confine, to shut up.

"Were we *endungeoned* from our birth."—*Darley*: *Mirum in Modum*.

en-dūr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endure*(e); -*able*.] That may or can be endured, borne, or suffered.

"There is a comfort in the strength of love; 'Twill make a thing *endurable*."—*Wordsworth*: *Michael*.

en-dūr-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *endurable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being *endurable*.

en-dūr-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *endurable*(e); -*ly*.] In an *endurable* or *enduring* manner.

en-dūr-ançe, *s.* [Fr. *endurant*, pr. par. of *endurer* = to endure.]

1. Continuance, lastingness, duration.

"Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*."—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

2. The act or state of enduring or suffering; a bearing or suffering.

"It bids him prefer the *endurance* of a lesser evil before a greater."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

3. The power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

en-dūr-e, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *endurer*, from *en* = in, and *dūr-e* = to last; Lat. *dūro* = to harden, to last; *durus* = hard; Sp. & Port. *endurar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To last. "Youth's a stuff will not *endure*."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. To continue, to remain, or abide in the same state.

"The vows we have made to *endure* friends."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 6.

3. To bear, to suffer; to brook with patience.

* (1) *Absolutely*:

"Have patience and *endure*."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

(2) *Followed by a clause*: "For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people."—*Esai* vii. 6.

B. Transitive:

1. To make hard or hardy; to harden, to inure.

"Manly limbs *endured* with little care Against all hard mishaps and fortune's misfire."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, iv. viii. 27.

* 2. To continue in. "The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. To bear, to sustain; to support without giving way or breaking.

"Both were of blinding steel, and wrought so pure, As might the strokes of two such axes *endure*."—*Dryden*: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 175, 176.

4. To bear with patience; to suffer.

"O Valentine, this I *endure* for thee."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 3.

5. To suffer, to put up with, to tolerate, to abide.

"I could not *endure* a husband with a beard."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

6. To suffer, to undergo, to experience, to meet with.

"The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little."—*Temple*.

***en-dūre-mönt**, *s.* [Eng. *endure*; -*ment*.] Endurance.

"These examples should make us courageous in the endurance of all worldly misery."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. ix.

en-dūr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *endure*(e); -*er*.]

1. One who can bear, suffer, or endure; a sufferer, a sustainer.

"They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships."—*Spenser*: *Present State of Ireland*.

2. One who or that which lasts or endures long; one who continues without change for a long time.

en-dūr-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENDURE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Bearing, suffering.

2. Lasting, continuing, durable, permanent.

"Never mortal builder's hand This *enduring* fabric planned."—*Scott*: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 16.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of bearing, sustaining, or suffering; endurance, patience.

"His faith, his courage, his *enduring*, and his sincerity under all, have made his name famous."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Lastingness, durability, permanence, continuance.

"In conseruation of her being and *enduring*."—*Chaucer*: *Boethius*, bk. iii.

en-dūr-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enduring*; -*ly*.] In an *enduring* manner; lastingly, permanently.

"Whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events."—*Arnold*: *Hist. of Rome*.

en-dūr-īng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *enduring*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being *enduring*; last- ingness, durability, permanence.

end-wāys, *adv.* [ENDWISE.]

end-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *end*; -*wise*.]

1. On end; in an upright or erect position.

"A rude and unpollished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. With the end forward.

en-dym-i-ōn, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A beautiful youth with whom Luna fell in love, by which, in Pliny's opinion, is meant that he was the first to explain (?) the phases of the moon.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Hemerocallideæ. *Endymion nutans* is one of the names given to the English bluebell; the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* and the *Agraphis nutans* of other botanists. [AGRAPHIS, BLUEBELL, HYACINTH.]

-ene.

Chem.: A termination used to denote that the fatty hydrocarbon belongs to the olefine series, CnH_{2n}. But this termination is applied to hydrocarbons of the aromatic series without regard to their formula; thus, Naphthalene, C₁₀H₈, ought to be called Naphthalene.

***ē-ne-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *eneatus*, pa. par. of *eneo* = to kill; e = ex = out, and *neco* = to kill.] To kill, to destroy, to cause death.

"Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *eneate* in two or three hours."—*Harvey*: *On the Plague*.

ē-nē-čī-ā (or **čī** as **shī**), *s.* [Gr. *ἡκεῖς* (*hēkēs*) = lasting, continuing.]

Med.: A continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synchovial fevers.

ē-nē-īd, *s.* [ÆNEID.]

en-ē-mā, *s.* [Gr. = an injection, from *enēma* (*enēma*) = to send in, to inject: *ēn* (*en*) = in, and *ēma* (*hēma*) = to send.]

Med.: A clyster, an injection, a medicine, liquid or more rarely gaseous, injected into the rectum.

enema-chair, *s.* A chair specially constructed for the administration of clysters.

enema-syringe, *s.* A syringe for injection. [INJECTION-SYRINGE.]

en-ē-mý, ***en-e-mī**, ***en-e-mye**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *enemi*; Fr. *ennemi*, from Lat. *inimicus* = unfriendly, hostile: *in* = not, and *amicus* = a friend; Sp. *enemigo*; Port. *inimigo*; Ital. *nemico*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. One who is very unfriendly or hostile to another; an adversary, an antagonist, an opponent.

"He who does a man an injury, generally becomes the rancorous *enemy* of the injured man, and even the friends of him whose power is on the decline, withdraw from his interest."—*Mickle*: *Portuguese Empire in Asia*.

2. A public foe. [¶ 1.]

"All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*."—*Darley*: *On Ireland*.

3. One who is strongly opposed to or dislikes any subject or cause.

"He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: [¶ 1.]

2. *Theol.*: [¶ 2.]

¶ **The enemy**:

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Mil.*: Used collectively for the opposing side or force: the verb may be either in the singular or plural.

"The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer."—*Addison*: *On the War*.

(2) *Theol.*: The devil.

II. Fig.: Time. Usually in the phrase, How goes the *enemy*? (*Slang*).

* **B. As adj.**: Inimical, hostile, opposed.

"They every day grow more *enemy* to God."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enemy*, *adversary*, *foe*, *opponent*, and *antagonist*: "An *enemy* is not so formidable as a *foe*; the former may be reconciled, but the latter remains always deadly. An *enemy* may be so in spirit, in action, or in relation; a *foe* is always so in spirit, if not in action likewise; a man may be an *enemy* to himself, though not a *foe*. Those who are national or political enemies are often private friends, but a *foe* is never anything but a *foe*. A single act may create an *enemy*, but continued warfare will create a *foe*. *Enemies* are either public or private, collective or personal; in the latter sense the word *enemy* is most analogous in signification to that of *adversary*, *opponent*, *antagonist*. *Enemies* seek to injure each other commonly from a sentiment of hatred; the heart is always more or less implicated: *adversaries* set up their claims, and frequently urge their pretensions with angry strife, but interest more than sentiment stimulates to action: *opponents* set up different parties, and treat each other sometimes with acrimony; but their differences do not necessarily include any thing personal: *antagonists* are a species of *opponents* who are in actual engagement: emulation and direct exertion, but not anger, is concerned in making the *antagonist*." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

* **enemy-like**, * **enemie-lyke**, *a.* Characteristic of an enemy; hostile, opposed.

"Captivity hadde not mitigated their *enemie-like* myrdes."—*Golding*: *Justine*, fo. 172.

en-ēp-i-dēr-mīc, *a.* [Gr. *ēp* (*en*) = in, and Eng. *epidermic* (q.v.).]

Pharm.: Placed upon or applied to the skin. Used of blisters or anything similar.

en-ēr-gēt-ic, ***en-ēr-gēt-ic-al**, ***en-ēr-gēt-ick**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνεργητικός* (*energētikos*) = active; *ἐνεργος* (*energōs*) = at work, active; Fr. *énergique*.] [ENERGY.]

1. Forcible, active, operating with force, power, or effect; powerful, effective, potent.

"These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetic* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in a instant."—*Harvey*.

2. Moving, working, active, operative.

"If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetic*."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ā; ey=ā, qu=kw.

3. Possessing exhibiting, or displaying energy.

"Expressive, energetic, and refined.
It sparkles with the gems he left behind."
Cowper: Exposition, 482, 483.

ên-êr-gêt-îc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *energetical*; -ly.] In an energetic manner; with energy, force, or vigour.

"Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most energetically oppose and advance themselves." — *Potter: On the Number 666 (1647)*, p. 140.

ên-êr-gêt-îcs, *s.* [ENERGETIC.]

Nat. Phil.: That branch of science which investigates the laws relating to physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital. It thus comprehends the consideration of the whole range of physical phenomena.

***ên-êr-gîc**, ***ên-êr-gîc-al**, ***ên-êr-gîc-ly**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνεργός* (*energós*) = at work, active; *ên* (en) = in; *êrgon* (*ergon*) = work, and Eng. *adj.* suff. -ic, -ial.]

1. Possessing or exhibiting energy or force; active, powerful, effective.

"The most penetrating energetic things known." — *Cheyne: On Regimen*, Disc. iv. § 33.

2. Energetic, vigorous; exercising great power or effect.

"The learned and moderate of the reformed churches allow the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more energetic and powerful preachers than any church in Europe." — *Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 85.

3. In a state of action; operative.

ên-êr-gî-cô, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With energy, forcibly.

***ên-êr-gîze**, *v. t. & t.* [Eng. *energy* (y); -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To act energetically or with energy or vigour; to display energy in action.

"As all energies are attributes, they have reference, of course, to certain energizing substances." — *Harris: Hermes*, bk. I., ch. ix.

B. Trans.: To give energy, strength, or force to; to make energetic.

"To energize the object I pursue."
Byron: The Walth.

***ên-êr-gîz-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *energize* (e); -er.] One who or that which gives energy, force, or vigour, or acts in producing an effect.

"Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an energizer which is active, and a subject which is passive." — *Harris: Hermes*, bk. I., ch. ix.

ên-êr-gû-mên, *s.* [Fr. *énergumène*, from Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος* (*energoumenos*) = possessed with an evil spirit; *ênêrgw* (*energêō*) = to be in action.]

Theol.: One possessed by a spirit, specially by an evil one; a demoniac.

ên-êr-gý, ***en-er-gie**, *s.* [Fr. *énergie*; from Gr. *ἐνέργεια* (*enérgeia*) = action; *ênêrgós* (*energós*) = at work, active; *ên* (en) = in, and *êrgon* (*ergon*) = work; Low Lat., Sp. & Ital. *energia*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Power, internal or inherent, but not active.

"They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely; for their working upon natures, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies." — *Bacon*.

2. Force, vigour, strength of action, power.

"Such was the energy of his spirit that . . . he was that day nineteen hours on horseback." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Efficacy, effectual operation; the power or quality of producing the result desired.

"Bless the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession." — *Smalridge*.

4. Operative power; power or capability of action.

"Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy." — *Key*.

5. Emphasis; force or strength of expression; spirit, life, vigour.

"Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English energy?"
Racine: On Poetry.

B. Technically:

1. *Nat. Phil.*: A quantity proportional to the product of the mass of a body and the square of the velocity. The work done by a body is exactly measured by the energy. Energy is called also *vis viva* (living force).

2. *Mech.*: Capability of doing or performing work.

¶ *Conservation of energy:*

Nat. Phil.: The conservation or preservation of the exact amount of energy which a force

possesses, even though, losing its original character, it appear in other forms. Power may be transformed into velocity, so that what is lost in the former is gained in the latter, or vice versa. Or it may be transformed, on the same principle, into heat. No force, therefore, is destroyed, it is only transformed into some equivalent, capable of doing exactly the same amount of work which it unchanged could have done. Conservation of energy is sometimes called also Conservation of force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *energy*, *force*, and *vigour*: "With *energy* is connected the idea of activity: with *force* that of capability: with *vigour* that of health. *Energy* lies only in the mind: *force* and *vigour* are the property of either body or mind. Knowledge and freedom combine to produce *energy* of character: *force* is a gift of nature, that may be increased by exercise: *vigour*, both bodily and mental, is an ordinary accomplishment of youth, but is not supposed to old age." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ê-nêr-vâte**, *a.* [Lat. *enervatus*, pa. par. of *enervo* = deprived of nerve, sinews, &c.; *e* = ex = out, and *nervus*, a nerve, a sinew.] Weakened, weak; wanting in spirit; effeminate.

"Away, enervate lards, away,
Who spin the courtly, sicken lay!"
Dr. Warton: Ode on West's Pindar.

ên-êr-vâte, **ê-nêr-vâte**, *v. t. & i.* [ENERVATE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken, to emasculate, to render effeminate or feeble.

"Many years of inaction and lassitude did not appear to have enervated the courage of the nation." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Vet. Surg.*: To cut the nerves or sinews of; as, to *enervate* a horse.

B. Intrans.: To cause weakness, effeminacy, or loss of nerve and strength.

"Effeminacy, folly, lust,
Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must."
Cowper: Table Talk, 394, 395.

¶ For the difference between *enervate* and *to weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ên-êr-vâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *enervatio*, from *enervatus*.]

1. The act of enervating, unnerving, or enfeebling; emasculation.

2. The state of being enervated, weakened, or unnerved; effeminacy.

"This colour of inferiority and preeminence is a sign of enervation and weakness." — *Bacon: Table of Colours of Good & Evil*.

***ê-nêrv-a-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *enervate* (e); -ive.] Tending to enervate or weaken; weakening, enervating.

***ê-nêr-ve**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *énervé*, from Lat. *enervo*.]

A. Trans.: To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

"We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force." — *Digby: On Bodies*.

B. Intrans.: To enervate, to cause weakness.

"Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smooth the ruggedst brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hopes dissolve."
Milton: P. R., li. 163-5.

† **ê-nêr-ved**, *pa. par. or a.* [NERVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: Having no ribs or veins.

***ê-nêr-vois**, *a.* [Lat. *enervis*.] Weakened, weak, enervated; without strength or force.

"The law was *enervous* as to them." — *State Trials*; *Stephen Colledge*, 1631.

e-neugh, *adv.* [ENOUGH.] Enough. (*Scotch.*)

"I can speak it [Gaelic] well enough, for my mother was a Highland woman." — *Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

***ên-fâ-me**, *s.* [INFAMY.] Disgrace, slander.

"Consign the people will lie and bring about such an *ênfame*." — *Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

ên-famille (**ân fa-mêl**), *phr.* [Fr.] In a family or private manner; domestically; as, To dine *ên-famille*.

***ên-fâm-ine**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *famine* (q.v.).] To famish, to starve.

"His folks forlorned
Of wretchedness, and also enfamined."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women: Phillis.

***ên-fâm-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *famish* (q.v.).] To starve, to kill with hunger, to famish.

***ên-fâ-mous**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *famous* (q.v.).] To render famous, celebrated, or noted.

"To Padus' silver streams then glides she on,
Enfamous by rebellious Plinthus."
Brown: Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

***ên-far-çe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *farce* (q.v.).] To stuff.

"Replenished and enriched with celestial meat."
Bacon: Putation for Lent, l. 91.

***ên-faunce**, *s.* [Fr. *enfaunce*.] Infancy.

"The which Denill in her *ênfaunce*
Had leered of lover's art."
Romance of the Rose.

***ên-fâv-ôur**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *favour* (q.v.).] To favour.

"If any shall *ênfavour* me so far." — *Fuller: Phogah Sight*, v. l.

***ên-fêr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *fear* (q.v.).] To frighten.

"A woman's look his hart *ênfears*."
Hudson: Judith, v. 23.

***ên-fêct**, ***ên-fecte**, *v. t.* [INFECT.] To infect.

"The savour wol *ênfect* him, trusteth me."
Chaucer: C. T., l. 16, 257.

***ên-fêcte**, *a.* [INFECT.] Infected.

ên-feê-ble, ***ên-fea-ble**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *feeble* (q.v.).] To make feeble or weak; to deprive of strength; to debilitate, to enervate.

"For praise too dearly loved, or warmly sought,
ênfeebles all internal strength of thought."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

¶ For the difference between *ênfeebled* and *to weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ên-feê-ble-mênt, *s.* [Eng. *enfeeble*; -ment.] The act of enfeebling or weakening; enervation; deprivation or loss of strength.

ên-feê-blêr, *s.* [Eng. *enfeeble* (e); -er.] One who or that which enfeebles, weakens, or enervates.

"Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *ênfeebler* of the heart!"
Philips: Ode to Signora Cuzzino.

***ên-fêl-ônêd**, *a.* [O. Fr. *enfeloumi* = "become fierce, waxt cruel, grown cruel." (*Cotgrave*.)] Rendered fierce, cruel, or furious.

"With that, like one *ênfeloned* or distraught,
She forth did rouse, whether her rage he bore."
Spenser: F. Q., v. viii. 44.

ên-fêoff, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *enfeoffo*.] [FIEF.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"If the eldest son *ênfeoff* the second, reserving house, and that house paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct." — *Hale*.

2. To give up, to surrender.

"Grew a companion to the common streets,
ênfeoffed himself to popularity."
Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

3. To transfer.

"It is that which *ênfeoffs* our sinnes upon Christ."
By. Hall: 1st Religion, § 2.

II. Law: To invest with a feud, fief, or fee; to bestow or convey any estate in fee-simple or fee tail by livery of seizin.

ên-fêoff-mênt, *s.* [Eng. *enfeoff*; -ment.]

Law:

1. That act of bestowing or conveying the fee-simple of any estate.

2. The instrument or deed by which the fee-simple of an estate is conveyed.

***ên-fêr-tilê**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] To fertilize.

"Where the rivers Dee and Done . . . *ênfertile* the fields." — *P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 46.

***ên-fêr-têr**, *v. i.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *fester* (q.v.).] To fester.

"Which his *ênfestered* sores exulcerate."
Davies: Boly Rood, p. 16.

***ên-fêt-têr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *fetter* (q.v.).] To fetter, to bind in fetters; to enchain, to enslave.

"His soul is so *ênfettered* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list."
Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 3.

***ên-fê-vêr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *fever* (q.v.).] To cause or excite fever in.

"In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it lives,
To blend its *ênfevering* draught with its pellucid waves."
Seward: Sonnets.

ên-fiêld, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name of a village or small town in Middlesex, ten miles north of London, where there is a large Government arms factory.

bêl, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**

Enfield-rifle, s.

Mil.: The British infantry service-arm prior to the introduction of the breech-loading system. Large numbers of these rifles were converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle, and transferred to the Volunteers when the Martini-Henry rifle was issued to the Regulars. To these converted weapons the term Snider Enfield or simply Snideris applied. [FIRE-ARM.]

en-fierce, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fierce* (q.v.).] To render fierce, cruel, or furious; to infuriate.

"More *enferced* through his curish play,
Him sternly grypt, and hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 1. 3.

en-fi-lade, s. & a. [Fr., from *enfiler* = to thread: *en* = in, and *fil* = a thread.]

A. As substantive:

Fortification:

1. A straight line or passage; the situation of a place or body of men liable to be raked with shot through the whole extent.

2. The act of obtaining a fire on a work in the direction of one of its faces.

B. As adj.: Enfilading; raking with shot through the whole extent: as, an *enfilade* fire.

en-fi-lade, v.t. [ENFILADE, s.] To pierce or rake with shot through the whole extent, as a work or line of troops.

"The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon."—*Expédition to Carthage*.

***en-file, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *file* (q.v.).] To smoothen or polish with a file.

"They were then *enfiled* as carvans and collars."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. vi.

en-filed, a. [Fr. *enfiler*.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man or an animal, a coronet or other object.

***en-fire, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fire* (q.v.).] To fire, to set on fire; to kindle, to inflame.

"So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfred*,
As things divine, least passions do impress."
Spenser: *Hymn in Honour of Love*.

***en-flâ-me, *en-flaw-me, v.t.** [Fr. *enflamer*; Sp. *inflamar*, from Lat. *inflammo*.] To inflame (q.v.).

"Covetise and envye han so *enflawmed* the hertes of lordes of the world."—*Moudeville*, p. 3.

***en-flesh, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To incorporate, to embody, to ingrain.

"Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him."—*Florio: Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 173.

en-fold, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] To close in, to encircle, to enclose.

"What mighty forest in its gloom
Enfoldeth her?"
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

en-fold-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ENFOLD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of encircling, closing in, or enclosing.

enfolding-estivation, s.

Bot.: A modification of imbricate estivation, in which one leaf enfolds or entirely encloses another. (*Thomé*.)

en-forçe, *en-forse, v.t. & t. [O. Fr. *enforçer*; Fr. *enforcer*, from *en* and *force*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give strength to; to strengthen.

"Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforst* my flight."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 32.

2. To force, to compel, to constrain.

"Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I. 2.

3. To put in motion or action with violence.

"As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

4. To make or gain by force; to force.

"The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his unaimed sight,
Did fall to ground."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. a.

5. To cause or provoke irresistibly; to compel.

"Drops *enforced* by sympathy."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 229.

6. To open with force or violence; to force.

"The locks
Each one by him *enforced* retired his ward."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 300.

* 7. To violate, to ravish.

"She was *enforced*, stained, and deflow'ed."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

* 8. To urge, to ply hard.

"If he evade as there,
Enforce him with his duty to the people."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, III. a.

* 9. To demand with importunity.

"*Enforce* the present execution
Of what we chance to sentence."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, III. a.

10. To urge, to give force to, to impress, to lay much stress upon.

"To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument."
—*Swift*.

11. To add force or strength to; as, To *enforce* an argument by actions.

"To strengthen and *enforce* the law
And keep the vulgar more in awe."
Boswell: *Johnson*, 4. *Similar*.

12. To put in force or action with severity or strictness; to carry out strictly.

"To *enforce* or qualify the laws."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

B. Reflex.: To exert oneself.

"Than *Perunbras* *enforced* hym then to arise vpon
ys fate."
Sir *Perunbras*, 182.

C. Intransitive:

1. To use force or compulsion; to exercise force.

"Now I want spirits to *enforce*, art to enchant"
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, Epilogue, 14.

2. To attempt by force.

"He also *enforced* to defoule the temple."—*Wycliffe*: *Act* xlv.

3. To make way by force.

"The ship was ruyeschild and mighte not *enforce* agens the wynd."—*Wycliffe*: *Act* xv.

4. To prove, to demonstrate or show beyond doubt or contradiction.

"Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily enforce the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

***en-forçe, s.** [ENFORCE, v.] Force, power, strength.

"He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small effort."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1, 223.

en-forçe-a-ble, a. [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; enforceable.

en-forçed, pa. par. or a. [ENFORCE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Forced, constrained, not voluntary.

"Forgive me this *enforced* wrong."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 2.

2. Constrained, counterfeited, not coming from the heart.

"At my service, like *enforced* smiles."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, III. 5.

en-forç-éd-lý, adv. [Eng. *enforced*; -ly.] Through force or violence: not voluntarily or of free will; under compulsion.

"I thou dost put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*: thou'st courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar."—*Shakespeare: Timon*, iv. 3.

en-forçe-mént, s. [Eng. *enforce*; -ment.]

* 1. The act of giving force or strength to.

"Such a newe herte and lusty corage canste thou never come by thy prye owne strength and *enforcement*."
—*Vidal: Romances*, (Frol.).

2. The act of forcing or compelling; compulsion, restraint.

"Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement* you got it from her."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 2.

* 3. The act of violating or ravishing.

"His *enforcement* of the city wives."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, III. 7.

* 4. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction.

"The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcement* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice."—*Locke*.

* 5. A motive or ground of conviction of belief.

"The personal descent of God himself, and the assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world."—*Hammond*.

6. A pressing exigence or demand; necessity.

"More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

7. Anything which exercises a constraining power on the mind or body.

"Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 7.

8. The enforcing or carrying out strictly of a law.

en-forç-ér, s. [Eng. *enforce*(e); -er.] One who or that which enforces, constrains, or compels.

"Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid of the Mill*, v. 1.

en-forç-i-ble, a. [Eng. *enforce*; -able.] That may or can be enforced; capable of being enforced.

"Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*.

* **en-forç-ive, a.** [Eng. *enforce*(e); -ive.] Enforcing or tending to enforce; constraining, compulsive.

"A sucking hindie calfe trussed in her *enforcive* series."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, viii.

en-forç-ive-lý, adv. [Eng. *enforcive*; -ly.] By or under compulsion or constraint; without choice or free will.

* **en-for-ést, *en-for-rest, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *forest* (q.v.).] To convert or turn into forest.

"Henry VIII. *enforested* the grounds thereabouts."
—*Fuller: Worthies*; *Middlesex*.

* **en-form' (1), *en-forme (1), *en-fourme, v.t.** [INFORM.]

* **en-form (2), *en-forme (2), v.t.** [Fr. *enformer*; O. Sp. *enformer*; Sp. *informar*; Ital. *informare*.] To form, to fashion, to frame.

"He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the minds of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enforme*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 3.

* **en-for-mā-tion, s.** [INFORMATION.]

* **en-fört, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fort* (q.v.).] To surround or guard with a fort.

"Salem with her hilly bulwarks
Roundly *enfort*ed."—*Sidney: Psalm cxxv*.

* **en-for-tune, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.).] To endow with a fortune.

* **en-foul-dered, en-foul-dred, a.** [Pref. *en*; O. Fr. *fouldroyer* = to cast or dart thunderbolts, to strike, burn, or blast with lightning (Colgrave); *fouldre* = lightning.] Full of, or charged with, lightning.

"With foul *enfouled* smoke and flashing fire."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 40.

* **en-frā-me, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frame* (q.v.).] To inclose.

"All the powers of the house of God win
Are not *enframed* lu thee."
Tennyson: *Harold*, I. 1.

* **en-frānch-, v.t.** [ENFRANCHISE.] To set free from slavery.

"My *enfranchised* bondman."
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 13.

en-frān-çhise, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set free from slavery; to manumit.

"Even slaves were no sooner *enfranchised* than they were advanced to the highest posts."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History*, bk. I., ch. iii.

* 2. To set free or release from custody.

"Sirrah, Costard, I will *enfranchise* thee."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, III. 1.

* 3. To set free, release, or disengage from anything which exercises a power or influence over.

"Belike, that now she hath *enfranchised* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 4.

* 4. To set free from anything which restrains or enslaves; as a bad habit.

"If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best."—*Bacon: Essays*.

5. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a freeman upon.

"The English colonies, and some septes of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws."—*Drivie: State of Ireland*.

6. To confer the franchise on; to admit to the rights and privileges of voting for members of Parliament.

* 7. To naturalize or receive as denizens; to denizenize.

"These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us."
—*Watts*.

Law: To convert a copyhold into a freehold estate.

en-frān-çhise-mént, s. [Eng. *enfranchise*; -ment.]

1. The act of enfranchising or setting free from slavery.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

2 The state of being enfranchised or set free from slavery; release from servitude.

"That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made free by turning round."

Dryden: *Pertuis*, act. III.

3 A release from prison or confinement.

"As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall,
To beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, III. 1.

4 A release or deliverance from anything which restrains, confines, or keeps down.

5 The act of admitting to the freedom of a corporation, city, or state; investiture with the rights and privileges of a freeman.

6 The admission to the franchise or to the right of voting for a member of Parliament.

¶ *Enfranchisement of copyhold*:

Law: The legal conveyance in fee-simple of a copyhold tenement by the lord of the manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freehold. This is now compulsory on lord or tenant if either party desire it.

en-frân'-chis-ër, s. [Eng. *enfranchis(e)*; -er.] One who enfranchises.

***en-frây**, ***en-frai**, s. [O. Fr. *esfrei*, *esfrei*.] An affray (q. v.).

"For ferdeness of a fowle enfriy."

Towneley: *Mysteries*, p. 179.

***en-freë**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *free* (q. v.).] To set free or at liberty; to liberate; to deliver or release from captivity.

"To render him,
For the enfrend Antenor, the fair Cressida."

Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 1.

***en-freë-dôm**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freedom* (q. v.).] To free, to set at liberty.

"Setting thee at liberty, *freedomizing* thy person."

Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, III. 1.

***en-freë-ze**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freeze* (q. v.).] To freeze; to turn to ice; to render insensible.

"Thou hast enfrozen her dismalful breast."

Spenser: *Elym in Honour of Love*.

***en-fren'-ziël**, a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frenzied* (q. v.).] Maddened, frenzied.

"With an enfrenzied grasp he tore the Jasey from his head."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Jarvis' Wig*.

***en-frö-ward**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *froward* (q. v.).] To make froward or perverse.

"The only pecks which so *enforward* men's affection."

Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

***en-fū-me**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fume* (q. v.).] To blind or obscure with smoke.

"Against their guides doe fight
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see."

Devi: *Microcosmos*, p. 38.

***en-fyre**, v. t. [ENFIRE.]

***en-gā-ge**, s. [ENGAGE, v.] An engagement, a bargain, a pledge.

"Nor that it came by purchase or *engage*."

Nor from his price for any good service."

Puttenham: *English Poesie*, bk. III., c. 19.

en-gā-ge, v. t. & i. [Fr. *engager*, from *en* = in, and *gage* = a pledge; Ital. *aggiaggiare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pawn, to pledge.

2. To make liable for a debt; to bind. [B.]

"I have *engaged* myself to a dear friend,
Engaged my friend to his merry enemy,
To feed my means."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.

3. To bind, to tie, to involve, to entangle.

"O illud soul,
That, struggling to be free, art more *engaged*."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, III. 3.

4. To bind by a promise of marriage. (Seldom used except in the *pa. par*.)

5. To enlist or bring into a party.

"All wicked men are of a party against religion;
Some lust or interest *engageth* them against it."

Tillotson.

6. To gain or win over; to attach to a cause or party; to attract.

"Not e'en the sun, desirable as rare,
Could bend one knee, *engage* one votary there."

Comper: *Hymn for Sunday School at Olney*.

7. To occupy or seize the attention of; as, I *engaged* him in conversation.

"For if vain thoughts the minds *engage*
Of older far than we
What hope that at our heedless age
Our minds should e'er be free."

Comper: *Hymn for Sunday School at Olney*.

8. To employ for any work, office, or duty.

9. To enlist or embark in an affair; to involve.

"A quarrel which hath over several honours all *engaged*
To make it gracious."

Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

10. To occupy the time or labour of; as, The work *engaged* him the whole day.

¶ 11. To undertake, to enter upon.

"For I shall slug of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* VIII. 60, 61.

12. To encounter; to enter into conflict with; to attack.

"Engaging the enemy with great advantage."

Ludlow: *Memoirs*, I. 47.

13. To oppose; to enter into a contest with.

"The rebel kuave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, 59, 60.

B. Reflexive: To place under a pledge, bond, contract, or promise to undertake any work or duty.

"We have *engaged* ourselves too far."

Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 7.

C. Intransitive:

1. To become bound, pledged, or liable for the fulfilment of any act, duty, or promise; to promise, to be responsible; to pledge oneself; to enter into an engagement.

2. To pledge oneself; to be answerable.

"How proper the remedy for the malady I *engage* not."

Fuller.

3. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party, to undertake.

"Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise." Dryden: *Pertuis*, v.

4. To secure and hold the attention; to attract.

"If on your bosom Innocence can win,
Music *engage*, or Flute persuade."

Thomson: *Spring*, 709, 710.

5. To join in conflict; to begin to fight.

"Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it."

Clarendon.

¶ 6. To involve oneself; to mix, to interfere, to have to do with.

"Vice in its first approach to shun,
The wretch who once *engages* is undone."

Mallet: *Prod. to Thomson's Agamemnon*.

¶ For the difference between *engage* and *to bind*, see BIND.

en-gā-ged, *pa. par.* & a. [ENGAGED.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Bound, pledged, promised: specif. used of a person bound by promise of marriage to another.

2. Absorbed or occupied on any work; not at leisure.

engaged-column, s.

Arch.: A column attached to a wall so that it is partly concealed. It should stand out at least half its thickness.

engaged-wheel, s. pl.

Mech.: Wheels which are in gear with each other, the driver being the engaging wheel, and the follower the *engaged* wheel.

***en-gā-g'ed-lý**, adv. [Eng. *engaged*; -ly.]

As a person engaged or attached to one side; with attachment, earnestness or bias.

"It would lessen the number of counsellors;
Which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly*
bowed to one side or other." Whitlock: *Manners of the English*, p. 233.

***en-gā-g'ed-nëss**, s. [Eng. *engaged*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being engaged; attachment to or zeal for a side.

en-gā-g'e-mënt, s. [From *engage*, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging to any act or liability.

2. That to which a person is bound or pledged; an obligation; a liability; a contract. [II. 1.]

"If the superior officers prevailed they would be able to make good their *engagement*."

Ludlow: *Memoirs*, I. 156.

3. (Specif.): Applied to a promise or pledge of marriage.

4. An obligation, motive, reason, or ground.

"This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity."—Hammond.

5. An occupation, employment, or affair of business; work to be done.

"To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
With no *engagement*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VII.

6. Employment or occupation of time or attention; application to any work; exercise, practice.

"Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment."—Lingers.

7. The act of engaging, hiring, or employing for any work or duty.

8. The state of being engaged, hired, or employed.

9. An enterprise embarked in.

"All my *engagements* I will construe to thee."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

* 10. Adherence or partiality to a cause or side; bias, prejudice.

"This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine."—Swift.

11. A fight, a battle, a conflict between two armies or fleets.

"There were *engagements* \$6,776 men."

Faukes: *Braham Park*, note 8.

II. Technically:

1. **Comm. (Pl.)**: The contracts entered into by a trader for the fulfilment of which he is liable; the liabilities of a trader.

2. **Scot. Hist.**: A secret treaty made at Carisbrook Castle on Dec. 27, 1647, between Charles I., then a prisoner there, and the Earls of Lanark and Lauderdale. These noblemen engaged to raise an army in Scotland to aid His Majesty in recovering the throne, and he promised to confirm Presbyterian Church government for three years, till an assembly of divines, assisted by twenty commissioners of his nomination, should decide on a form of church government most agreeable to the Word of God. He also promised to suppress all heresy and schism. The majority of the Church and people of Scotland, then strongly Presbyterian, were at the time Covenanters, and, with some exceptions, held aloof from the Engagement which was condemned by the General Assembly of 1648. In the same year the Duke of Hamilton led an army of "Engagers," as they were called, into England, was defeated by Oliver Cromwell, and died on the scaffold. When the news of his discomfiture reached Scotland, some of the Covenanting party, led by the Marquis of Argyll, and the Earls of Cassilis, Eglington, and Loudon, took arms, overthrew the existing government in Edinburgh, and undertook the administration in its stead. This successful exploit was known as the Whigamores' Raid. Afterwards they took steps to convince Cromwell that they had not subscribed the Engagement, or had to do with the recent expedition into England, thus averting hostilities with the great English military leader for a time.

¶ For the difference between *engagement* and *battle*, see BATTLE; for that between *engagement* and *business*, see BUSINESS; for that between *engagement* and *promise*, see PROMISE.

† **en-gā-g'ër**, s. [Eng. *engage*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who binds or pledges himself; a surety.

"Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*."—Wood: *Athena Oxon*, D. Anonint.

2. One who engages or takes part in any business or operation.

"Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their *engagers*."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 125.

3. One who engages, hires, or employs another for any work or duty; an employer.

II. Scot. Hist.: One of the supporters of the treaty known as the "Engagement" (q. v.).

en-gā-g'ing, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [ENGAGE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. **Orl. Lang.**: Winning, pleasing, attractive (applied to manners or address).

2. **Mech.**: [ENGAGING-WHEEL.]

engaging-wheel, s.

Mech.: [ENGAGED-WHEELS.]

engaging and disengaging machinery.

Mach.: That kind of machinery in which one part is alternately attached to and detached from another, as occasion may require.

en-gā-g'ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *engaging*; -ly.]

In an engaging, winning, or attractive manner; so as to attract.

en-gā-g'ing-nëss, s. [Eng. *engaging*; -ness.]

The quality of being engaging, pleasing, or attractive; attractiveness, pleasingness.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

* **ên-gâl'-lant**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gallant* (q.v.).] To make a gallant or fine fellow of.

"If you could but endear yourself to her affections, you were eternally engallanted."—Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 3.

* **ên-gaol'**, * **ên-jâl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gaul* (q.v.).] To throw into or put in gaul; to imprison, to confine, to shut up.

"Within my mouth you have engaged my tongue."—Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

* **ên-gar'-bôil**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garbôil* (q.v.).] To confuse or confound; to throw into disorder; to disturb.

"Not to engarbol the church, and disturb the course of piety."—Montagu: *Appeals to Cæsar*, p. 80.

* **ên-gar'-land**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garland* (q.v.).] To surround or crown with a garland.

"Let us rather plant more laurels to engarland the poets' heads."—Sidney: *Defence of Poesy*.

* **ên-gâr'-ri-sôn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *garrison* (q.v.).]

1. *lit.*: To furnish with a garrison; to protect or defend with a garrison.

"Hold faire correspondence with the citizens, where they were engarrisoned."—Bp. Hall: *Contempt*; *The Crucifixion*.

2. *Fig.*: To settle or plant as an enemy in a fort.

"Corrupt sinful habits that have engarrisoned themselves in the most inward parts of his soul."—South: *Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 3.

* **ên-gás-trî-mith'**, * **ên-gás-trô-mith**, *s.* [Gr. *ên* (en) = in; *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and μύθος (*mythos*) = a word, speech.] A ventriloquist.

"So all incensat the pale engastromith Speakes in his mouth."

Sylvestre: *The Imposture*, p. 230.

* **ên-gêl'-hard'-tî-a** (or *tî as shî*), *s.* [Named after a Dutch governor of the N.W. part of Java.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. It consists of very resinous trees. *Engelhardtia spicata* is a large tree, 200 feet high, the trunk of which, in Java, is cross-cut into cart-wheels. (Lindley.)

* **ên-gên'-dêr**, * **ên-gên-dren**, * **ên-gên-dêr**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *engendrer*, from Lat. *genero* = to produce, to generate; *en*, and *genero* = to breed; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race, a brood; Sp. *engendrar*; Ital. *ingenerare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beget between the different sexes.

"Beth, Adames sone, siththen was engendred."—P. Plowman, p. 179.

2. To bear, to bring forth.

"O error, soon conceived, Thou never comest unto a happy birth, But kill'st the mother that engendered thee."—Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

3. To beget, to give birth to.

"This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and Mideas."—Shelley: *Arcturion*.

4. To produce, to cause, to originate, to beget, to breed.

"The disputes engendered by the most extensive confederation that ever took place in Europe."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. To be the cause of, to produce.

"At so sicker as cold engendred hayl."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 947.

6. To conceive, to originate, to start.

"When straight another new conspiracy (As if it were a certain successor Allied to this), engendered in the north, Is by the Archbishop Scroove with power brought forth."—Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iv. 73.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be engendered, caused, or produced; to come into existence.

"He knew the cause of every malady, Were it of cold, or heat, or moist, or dry, And where the engendrid, and of what humour."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 421-3.

2. To meet in sexual intercourse; to come together.

"For the difference between to engender and to breed, see BREED.

* **ên-gên-dêr'-êr**, * **ên-gên-dêr'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *engender*; -er.] One who or that which engenders.

"The ingenderers and ingendered."—Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, sign. O. 1.

* **ên-gên-drûre**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of begetting or generation.

* **ên-gên-ÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *ingenium*.] [ENGINE, *s.*] Ingenuity, invention, mechanical skill.

"In midst of which by rarer engeny Than Mars and Venus having Leucian net."—Zouche's Dove, 1613. (Nares.)

* **en-ghle** (1), *s.* [ANGLE.]

* **en-ghle** (2), *s.* [ENOLE (2), *s.*]

* **ên-gild'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gild* (q.v.).] To gild, to brighten, to make brilliant.

"Fair Helena, who more engilds the night Than all you fery o's and eyes of light."—Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* **ên-gîne**, * **ên-gîn**, * **ên-gyn**, * **ên-gyne**, * **in-gîne**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium* = (1) genius, (2) an invention; O. Sp. *engeno*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Ital. *ingegno*.] [INGENIOUS.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Innate or natural ability; talent, genius.

"Virgil won the bays, And past them all for deep engine, and made them all to gaze Upon the books he made."—T. Churchyard.

2. Skill, understanding.

"If any vertue in thee be To tell all my dreame aright, Now kith thy engin and thy might."—Chaucer: *House of Fame*.

3. Ingenuity, inventiveness.

"The women were of gret engyne."—Gower: *C. A.*, iv.

* 4. A military machine for casting stones, battering down walls, setting fire to castles, &c.

"Oh that stage amide ordeynt he gunnes grete And other engyns y-hidde, while fyt to cast and schute."—Sir Ferumbras, 3166.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A machine for raising and pouring water on burning houses; a fire-engine.

* 7. An instrument constructed with skill.

"Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace, A two-edged weapon from her shining case. . . He takes the gift with reverence, and extends The little engine on his fingers' ends."—Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 127-32.

* 8. A gin, a trap.

"The hidden engines and the snares."—Quarles: *Emblems*, iii. 9.

* 9. The rack; an instrument of torture.

"Their souls shot through with adders, torn on engines."—Beaumont & Flot.: *Night-Walker*, iv.

10. Any means used to effect or bring to pass any purpose; usually in an evil sense.

"Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his engines so violently opposeth."—Duppa: *Rules for Devotion*.

11. An agent, a tool, a means acting for another.

"[They] had th' especial engines been, to rear His fortunes up unto the stars, they were."—Dante: *Civil Wars*, iv. 15.

II. Mech.: A machine of complicated parts which acts automatically both as to power and operation. It is distinct from a machine, the motor of which is distinct from the operator; and from a tool, which is propelled and operated by one person.

"The various forms of engines intended for particular or special purposes will be found under their several heads: as Caloric-engine, Calculating-engine, Steam-engine, &c.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an engine.

engine-bearer, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the engines, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-driver, *s.* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine.

engine-furnace, *s.* A furnace appertaining to a steam-engine boiler.

engine-lathe, *s.* A lathe of the larger kind, having a capacity for all the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engine-man, *s.* An engine-driver.

engine-sized, *a.* Applied to paper sized by a machine, and not while in the pulp, in a tub.

engine-turning, *s.* A system of ornamental turning done by means of a rose-engine lathe, and commonly seen on the outside of watch-cases.

* **ên-gîne**, *v.t.* [ENGINE, *s.*]

* 1. To torture by means of or in an engine; to rack.

"A soft bed of large space They huddle made, and encortained, Where she was afterward engined."—Gower: *C. A.*, i.

* 2. To assault, to batter.

"Professed enemies to engine and batter our walls."—Adams: *Works*, i. 29.

3. To furnish or supply with engines.

* **ên-gî-neër'**, * **ên-gîn'-êr**, * **ên-gyn-eor**, * **ên-gyn-eour**, *s.* [Eng. *engine*; -er; O. Fr. *engulier*; Fr. *ingénieur*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A person of genius or ingenuity.

"He is a good engineer that alone can make an instrument, to get preferment."—Barton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, B. 134.

* 2. One who has the management of, and understands the working of engines of war.

"The Amynal made his engyneour the engyns to sette and beut."—Sir Ferumbras, 322, 3.

3. In the same sense as II.

"It may not throw its waters into so great a variety of forms as the artificial fountain of the engineer."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*; Even. 3.

4. One who manages or attends to an engine; an engine-driver.

5. One who manages or carries through any business or enterprise.

"Proceeded on with no less art, My tongue was engineer."—Suckling: *'Tis Now*.

II. One who is skilled in either of the branches of engineering, military, mechanical, or civil. [ENGINEERING.]

* **ên-gî-neër'**, *v.t.* [ENGINEER, *s.*]

1. To direct or carry out as an engineer the formation or execution of; to perform the duties or part of an engineer in respect of.

* 2. To ply, to work upon, to use skill or ingenuity with.

"Unless we engineered him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him."—Copper: *Works*, xv. 64.

* 3. To guide, conduct, or manage by ingenuity and tact; to carry through against or over obstacles: as, To engineer a Bill through Parliament.

"The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this engineering work."—Warburton: *Divine Legislation*; (Pref. to ed. of 1758).

* **ên-gî-neër'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENGINEER, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the art or science of an engineer; planned, directed, or carried out by an engineer.

C. As subst.: The art or science of constructing engines and machines, and of planning and executing such works as fall to the duty of an engineer. Engineering may first be divided into four great branches—military, marine, mechanical, and civil. The Military Engineer has to do with that branch of the science which is connected with the planning, construction, and maintenance of fortifications, the defence or attack of places in war, the construction of such buildings as may be necessary for military posts, the surveying of a country for military operations, &c. The duties of the Marine or Naval Engineer embrace works partly of a military and partly of a naval character. To him fall the planning and construction of vessels of war, and of various engines of war, as torpedoes, &c.

Civil Engineering, the most extensive branch of the four, may be said to have originated in England about the middle of the last century. Before that period, whenever extensive drainage or waterworks were undertaken, recourse was generally had to the Dutch. The case is very different now. A demand for this profession has been created in the United States by the great development of our system of internal communication, as well as by the application of steam to the purposes of our manufactures. A Civil Engineer should have such a knowledge of mathematics as will enable him to investigate as well as to apply the rules laid down by writers on those branches of the mixed sciences to which his attention will most frequently be drawn. He should be well acquainted with the principles of mechanics, hydraulics, and indeed with all the branches of natural philosophy. He should be able to draw neatly, and should understand the principles of projection upon which all engineering drawings are constructed. To the Civil Engineer proper belongs the construction of roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbours, and drainage works. The duties being thus so extensive, many members of the profession devote themselves to one or other of the subdivisions of the branch. Thus we have gas-

lâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, ôur, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

engineers, sanitary-engineers, and others, the nature of whose duties is sufficiently explained by their titles.

The Mechanical Engineer is one who is efficient in the invention, contrivance, and adjustment of all kinds of machinery; who is acquainted with the strength and quality of the material used, and also possesses a thorough knowledge of the power of steam and of the engine in all its modifications, and the uses to which this motive power is applied: he should also be duly acquainted with mill-work of the several kinds, whether impelled by steam, water, or wind.

***en'-gin-ēr**, *s.* [ENGINEER, *s.*]

***en'-gin-ēr-yē**, ***en-gin-rye**, ***en-gin-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *engin(e)*; -*ery*.]

1. The act or art of managing engines of war.
"They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, engineering, or navigation."—*Milton: On Education*.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

"Not distant far, with heavy pace, the foe
Approaching gross and huge, in hollow cube,
Trailing his devilish engineering."
Milton: P. L., vi. 551-3.

3. Thunder.

"All the dreadful *engineering* of heaven seemed collecting its forces"—*Mrs. Carter: Letters*, iv. 23.

4. Artful contrivances or devices; machinations.

"The fraudulent *engineering* of Rome."—*Shenstone*.

5. Mechanism, machinery, internal structure or arrangement.

"The *engineering* of the English language is too near for distinct vision."—*Marsh: Lect. on Eng. Language*.

***en'-gin-ōus**, ***in-gin-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *ingeniosus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to an engine.

"For that one axle gives, like an *engineous* wheel,
Motion to all, sets all the state agoing."
Decker: Whore of Babylon (1607).

2. Ingenious, inventive, clever, skilful.

"All tools that *engineous* despair could frame."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sect. 2.

***en-gird**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gird* (q.v.).] To encircle, to surround, to encompass.

"My heart is drownd with grief,
My body round *engird* with misery."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

***en-gir-dle**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *girdle* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To surround as a girdle, to encircle.

"A fine *bordure* circularly *ied* . . .
That as a *zou* the waist *engirded*."
Drayton: Baron's Wars, bk. vi.

B. Intrans.: To form a circle round, to encircle.

"With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

***en-girt**, *v.t.* [ENGIRD.] To encircle, to surround, to enclose.

"That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., v. 1.

***en-gi-scope**, *s.* [Gr. *εργος* (*engus*) = near, and *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.] A reflecting microscope, invented by Amici, in which the image is viewed at a side aperture in the tube, in a manner similar to the Newtonian telescope.

***en-glād**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *glad* (q.v.).] To make glad or cheerful; to gladden, to cheer.

"The lark upon the somers day,
Moutheth on high, with his melodious lay,
Of the sun shine *engladde* with the light."
Skelton: Poems, p. 26.

***en-glād-dēned**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gladden* (q.v.).] Gladdened, made glad, or cheerful.

"The *engladde* Spring forgetful how to weep."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

***en-glāim**, ***en-glāyme**, ***en-gleyme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *glaym* = clammy.] To make clammy or sticky.

"Houy is yuel to defye and *englaymeth* the mawe."
P. Plowman, xv. 63.

en-glan-té (ān-glān-tē), *a.* [Fr.]

Her: Bearing acorns or similar glands.

***en-gle** (1), *s.* [ANGLE, *s.*]

***en-gle** (2), ***en-ghle**, *s.* [INGLE.] A favourite, a darling, a paramour.

"What between his mistress abroad and his *engle* at home."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, l. 1.

En-glish, ***En-glishe**, ***En-gleis** (En as Ing), *a. & s.* [A.S. *Englisc*, *Englic*,

from the Angles, one of the three chief Germanic tribes who settled in England and conquered it from the Celtic inhabitants. Of these three the Jutes were not numerous. The Saxons and the Angles were so, especially the Saxons, yet on account of some superiority, probably of a moral kind, the Angles ultimately gave their name to the country. It was first called England in or about the year 800, by Egbert, king of Wessex, after he had united the disjointed kingdoms, commonly called the Heptarchy, under one sceptre.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to England or its inhabitants.

2. Written in the English language.

3. Characteristic of or becoming an Englishman.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (Pl.): The people of England: more widely extended to the people of the United Kingdom.

"The world stands in admiration of the capacity and docility of the English."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. 47.

2. The language of the people of England. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.]

"I can speak *English*, my lord, as well as you."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. Print.: A size of type between Great Primer and Pica.

This is English type.

English architecture, *s.* [ARCHITECTURE, DECORATED, DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, GOTHIC, PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

English elm, *s.* *Ulmus campestris*.

English language, *s.* The English language is a member of a group of allied languages, to which the term Teutonic has been applied. The Teutones were a German tribe conquered by the Roman general Marius; and hence the term *Teutonicus* and *Theutonicus* were subsequently applied to all German-speaking people, and the Germans still call their own language Deutsch, of which Dutch is merely another form. [Dutch.] The Teutonic dialects form three groups: (1) The Low German, (2) The Scandinavian, and (3) The High German. The English language belongs to the first of these groups, as do also the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. The Teutonic languages themselves form a sub-division of the European division of that great family of related languages to which the term Indo-European has been applied. The English language is closely related to those dialects still spoken on the northern shores and lowlands of Germany, a relationship due to the immigration of the Angles, Saxons, and other Low German tribes. The original inhabitants of England were Celts, but few words of their language still survive: such are *basket*, *bran*, *breches*, *clout*, *crag*, *crook*, &c. The Teutonic invaders consisted of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and their first appearance in England was in A.D. 449. In process of time they drove the original inhabitants towards the mountainous districts of Wales and Scotland. The language introduced by the Teutonic invaders was an inflected language, and free from admixture of foreign elements. But the English of the present day, which is a direct development of the Anglo-Saxon, has lost its inflections, and has adopted words freely from other tongues. First it adopted many words from the Roman missionaries, by whom the island was converted to Christianity in A.D. 596. Secondly, a large number were adopted from the Northmen of Scandinavia (the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), who continually made attacks on the coast of England, and at last, in A.D. 1013, became the ruling power. These words were numerous in old northern English literature, and in northern provincial dialects. A few still survive, such as *are*, *till*, *until*, *bound*, *busk*, *bask*, &c. But the event which exercised the greatest influence on the English language was the Norman invasion in A.D. 1066. After this, French became the language of the court, of the nobility, the clergy, and of literature, and continued to be so for nearly 300 years. To it we owe most of the terms connected with feudalism and war, the church, the law, and the chase. Robert of Gloucester, writing in A.D. 1297, says:

"Thus come, lo! I *Engelond* into Normanne honde,
And the Normans me couthe speke the *lete* her *ore*
speche.
And speke *Freuche* as *dude* atom, and here *chylidren*
dude also *teche*.
So that *heyren* of *thys* loud, that of her *blod* come,
Holdeth alle *thulke* *speche*, that hili of hem *uome*.
Vor *bote* a *mau* couthe *French*, me *tolth* of *hyn* wel
lute."

But, as he adds:

"Love me holdeth to *Englys*, and to her *kunde*
speche *yete*.
(The lower classes cling to English and to their native tongue yet.)"

And so in process of time, when the two nations coalesced, the language of the majority prevailed. In A.D. 1349, Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French, and in A.D. 1362, the pleadings in the law courts were directed by Act of Parliament to be for the future conducted in English. But the English of the end of the fourteenth century was greatly altered from that of the eleventh. It was no longer an inflected or synthetic language, but had become, through the influence of the Norman-French, analytic; that is to say, prepositions and auxiliaries were used instead of inflections to express the various modifications of the idea to be conveyed by any word, and the relations of the several words in a sentence to each other. The invention of printing, the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and increasing intercourse with other nations, and the discoveries of science, have all tended to increase the vocabulary of the English language by the introduction of new words.

The English language, using the term in its widest acceptance, may be divided into five periods—viz.:

1. First Period A.D. 450-1100.
2. Second " " 1100-1250.
3. Third " " 1250-1350.
4. Fourth " " 1350-1460.
5. Fifth " " 1460-the present day.

In the first period (called also Anglo-Saxon or Old English), the language was inflectional; in the second it began to show a tendency to become analytic, the tendency increasing till in the fourth period inflections had virtually disappeared. Before the Norman Conquest there were two dialects in English, a southern and a northern, the former of which was the literary language. After the Conquest dialects became much more marked, so that we can distinguish three great varieties, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, distinguished from each other by various grammatical differences. The Midland dialect was that most widely spread, and it ultimately became the standard language, a result principally due to the influence of Chaucer, and in a less degree of Wycliffe, Gower, and others.

English literature, *s.* The history of this literature begins towards the end of the seventh century with Caedmon's paraphrase of the Bible and the poem of Beowulf. The first prose-writer was Bede, born A.D. 673; after him came King Alfred and Bishop Elfric, in the ninth and tenth centuries. In the second period of the language the principal writers were Layamon, a monk in Worcester-shire, who in A.D. 1205 wrote his *Brut*, a metrical chronicle of legendary English history, and Orm or Ormin, who wrote a metrical version of the Church service for each day, with the addition of a sermon in verse. It is entirely English, not five French words are to be found in it. To the same date belongs the *Ancren Riwle*, or Rules for Anchoresses, and *Genesis and Exodus*, a metrical paraphrase of those two books, written about 1240. To the third period belong the Metrical Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, A.D. 1297, and Robert de Brunne, A.D. 1327. In the fourth period come the names of Maundeville, whose *Travels* were written in A.D. 1356; of Chaucer, born A.D. 1340, died A.D. 1400, who wrote his chief work, the *Canterbury Tales*, about A.D. 1390; his treatise on the *Astrolobe*, written A.D. 1391; and his *Troilus and Creside*, a translation from the *Filastroto* of Boccaccio, about A.D. 1382. In this period was also written the religious poem of William Langland, commonly called *The Vision of Piers Plowman*, but properly *The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman*—i.e., Our Lord. Of this popular poem three texts are known—the first written in A.D. 1362, the second in A.D. 1377, and the third in A.D. 1393. In A.D. 1382 Wycliffe, completed his translation of the Bible, the first version in the English tongue, and

bēil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**: expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cius**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

about A.D. 1400 Gower wrote his *Confessio Amantis*. In the fifth period may be mentioned the names of Caxton, the printer of the first book printed in English, *The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers*, in A.D. 1477; of Spenser, the author of the *Faerie Queene*, born A.D. 1552, died A.D. 1598; and of Lord Bacon. Dramatic literature flourished more especially in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, chief among the dramatists being William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of the world, born A.D. 1564, died A.D. 1616; Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Marlowe, and Ford. The rest of the century is notable especially for the works of Milton, born A.D. 1608, died A.D. 1674; of Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*; and of John Dryden, the poet. The eighteenth century, owing to the conflicts between political parties, produced a number of pamphleteers on each side, chief among them being Swift and Defoe. Some of our greatest essayists also flourished in the beginning of this century: notably Steele, Addison, and Johnson; Pope is the most noted name in poetry. Later on novel-writing appeared, Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, and Goldsmith being the most noted in this branch of literature. Other noted names are those of Edmund Burke, statesman and author, born 1730, died 1797; Edward Gibbon, the historian, born 1734, died 1794; Adam Smith, and the poets Thomson, Churchill, Cowper, and Burns. In the present century the most noted names (exclusive of living writers) are—li poetry, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Mrs. Hemans, Elizabeth Barrett-Browning, Wordsworth, Moore, Coleridge, and Sir W. Scott; in history, &c., Hallam, Milman, Arnold, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Green; in fiction, Miss Edgeworth, Sir W. Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, G. Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Maryat, Lytton, and Anthony Trollope; and in science, &c., Sir W. Hamilton, Mill, and Darwin.

English maiden-hair, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium Trichomanes*.

English-mercury, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*. It is used as a pot-herb. It must not be confounded with any species of the Euphorbiaceous genus *Mercurialis* (q.v.).

English sea-grape, s.

Bot.: *Sarcocornia herbeacea*. (Lyte.)

English treacle, s.

Bot.: *Alliaria officinalis*. (Britten & Holland.)

En-glish (En as **ing**), v.t. [ENGLISH, a.] To translate or render into the English language.

"*Lucretius Englished: 'Twas a work might shake The power of English verse to undertake.*"
Owley: To Mr. Creech.

En-glish-a-ble (En as **ing**), a. [Eng. *English*, v.; -able.] Capable of being translated or rendered into the English language.

En-glish-mān (En as **ing**), s. [Eng. *English*, a., and *man*.] A native or naturalised inhabitant of England.

Englishman's foot, s.

Bot.: *Plantago major*.

En-glish-ry (en as **ing**), s. [Eng. *English*, a.; -ry.]

1. The quality or state of being an Englishman.

2. A colony or settlement of Englishmen. Specifically applied to the settlements of the English in Ireland.

"The principal strongholds of the *Englishry* during this evil time were Enniskillen and Londonderry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ēng-jis-lēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: An escheator of pretence.

ēn-gloom, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gloom* (q.v.).] To make or render gloomy.

ēn-glue, v.t. [Fr. *engluier*.] To join, shut, or close very fast or tightly.

"When he saw and redde fonde This coffre made, and well englued."

Gower: C. A., viii.

ēn-glūt, v.t. [Fr. *engloutir*, from Lat. *glutire* = to swallow.]

1. To swallow, to gulp down.

"How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants' This night englutted."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

2. To swallow up, to exceed.

"My particular grief Englutts and swallows other sorrows."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut, to choke.

"Those grieved minds which choler did englut."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 23.

***ēn-glūt-ing**, s. [Perhaps for *englouting* or *enlutting*.] The act of stopping up tightly.

"And of the pottes and glasses englutting."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16, 231.

***ēn-gōre** (1), v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To gore, to pierce, to penetrate, to wound.

"Well hoped she the beast engored had bene."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 28.

2. To enrage, to infuriate, to goad.

"As savage Bull, whom two fierce mastives hayt, When rancour doth with rage him ouce engore."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 42.

***ēn-gōre** (2), v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, s. (q.v.).] To make gory or bloody.

"The flood hushed to be so much engored With such base souls."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 22.

***ēn-gor-ge**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge* = the throat; Ital. *ingorgiare*; Lat. *ingurgito*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To swallow up, to devour.

"Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied hunger, engorge superfluous meats."—*P. Holland: Ammannius Marcellinus*, p. 237.

2. To swallow down, to suppress, to choke.

"Fraught with rancour and engorged ire."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. xl. 40.

B. Intrans.: To eat greedily, to devour.

"Greedily she engorged without restraint."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 791.

***ēn-gor-ged**, pa. par. or a. [ENGORGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

* 1. Ord. Lang.: Swallowed with greediness, devoured.

* 2. Med.: Filled to excess with blood; congested.

***ēn-gor-ge-mēt**, s. [Eng. *engorge*: -ment.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

* 2. Med.: The state of being filled to excess or congested with blood; congestion.

***ēn-gor-g-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [ENGORGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

* 2. Med.: The act or state of becoming congested with blood.

en-gou-lée (ān-gô-lê), a. [Fr. *engouler* = to swallow.]

Her.: An epithet applied to bends, crosses, salters, &c., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.

***ēn-graff**, v.t.

[Pref. *n*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).] To engraft.

"Whereof did growe her first engraffed paine."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 17.

***ēn-graff-mēt**, s. [Eng. *engraft*: -ment.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q.v.).

***ēn-graft**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).]

1. To ingraft, to graft on.

"As trees by human skill engraffed bear The juicy fig, smooth plum, or racy pear."

Waller: *Grande Parure*, bk. xxvii.

2. To implant, to set or root deeply.

"I make my love engraffed to this stone."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 37.

***ēn-graf-tā-tion**, s. [Eng. *engraft*: -ation.] The same as ENGRAFTMENT (q.v.).

***ēn-graft-mēt**, s. [Eng. *engraft*: -ment.] The act of engrafting; ingraftment.

***ēn-grail**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *engrâler*; *grêle* = hail.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. Ord. Lang.: To variegate; to spot as with hail.

"Excides then shows A long lance, and a caldron, bey. e-grailed with twenty hues."—*Chipman: Homer's Iliad*, p. 323.

2. Her.: To indent or make ragged at the edges as though broken with hail; to indent in curved lines.

"Poiwheel beareth a saulter engrailed."—*Carew*.

* B. Intrans.: To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.

***ēn-grailed**, pa. par., a., & s. [ENGRAIL.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Variegated, spotted.

2. Having an indented or wavy outline.

"Over hills with peaky tops engrailed."—*Tennyson: Palace of Art*, 113.

II. Her.: Indented in a series of curves with the points outwards; applied to one of the lines of partition, also to some bends and ordinaries.

C. As substantive:

Entom.: The name of two moths, tribe Geometres, family Boarmidae. The Engrailed is *Tephrosia binudularia*, and the Small Engrailed *T. crepuscularia*. (Neiman.)

***ēn-grail-mēt**, s. [Eng. *engrail*: -ment.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, coin, &c.

2. Her.: The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines.

***ēn-grain**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grain* (q.v.).] [GRAIN, s.]

* 1. To dye deep; to dye in grain; to give a deep, permanent, or enduring colour to.

"See thou how fresh my flowers being spread, Dyed in lilie white and crimson red, With leaves engrained in iusty green."—*Spenser: Shepheards Calender* (Feb.).

* 2. To incorporate with the texture or grain of anything.

3. To colour or paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

***ēn-grānd**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grand* (q.v.).] To make great, to aggrandize.

"The Duke endeavoured by all means to engrand his posterity."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, vii. 42.

***ēn-grāp-p-ple**, v.i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grapple* (q.v.).] To grapple, to close, to struggle at close quarters.

"There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led, Engraple with thy son, as fierce as he."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv. 24.

***ēn-grasp**, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grasp* (q.v.).] To grasp, to gripe, to seize and hold fast.

"So both together fiercely engrasped bee, Whyles Gnyon standing by their uncouth strife does see."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

***ēn-grāu-lis**, s. [Gr. *ἐγγραυλῖς* (*enggraulis*) = the anchovy.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Clupeidae. Snout projecting; mouth opening backward considerably beyond the eyes; mystache long and straight; twelve or more rays within the gill covers; the opening wide; abdominal line without projecting hooked scales. *Engraulis encrasicolus* is the anchovy (q.v.). (Couch, &c.)

***ēn-grāve** (1), ***en-grav-en**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, v. (q.v.).] O. Fr. *engraver*; Dut. *graven* = to dig; *graveren* = to engrave; Ger. *graben* = to dig, engrave, cut, carve.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cut with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, &c., with a sharp instrument.

"Engrave the two stones with the names."—*Ecclesiastes* xxviii. 11.

2. To cut, picture, or represent, as on wood, metal, &c., by carving with a graver, &c.

"On the other side was engraven the cross and the harp."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 247.

* 3. To cut in, to make by incision.

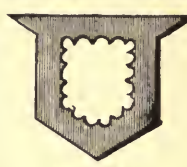
"Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh He did engrave."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 22.

* 4. To impress deeply, to imprint.

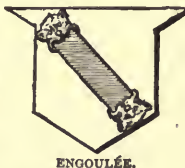
"It will scarce seeme possible, that God should engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To practise or follow the art of engraving; to be skilled in engraving.

¶ For the difference between to engrave and to imprint, see IMPRINT.



ENGRAILED.



ENGROULEE.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cure, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***en-grāve** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, *s.* (q.v.).] To bury; to inter, to place in a grave.
"In seemly sort their corpses to engrave."
Spenser: *F. Q.* I. x. 42.

***en-grāve-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*ment*.] 1. The act, process, or art of engraving.
2. The work of an engraver.

"We being the offering of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the engraving of art and man's device."—*Barrow: On the Deologue.*

en-grāv-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*er*.] One who is skilled in engraving; a cutter of letters, figures, &c., in wood, stone, &c.

"Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 47.

***en-grāv-ēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); -*ry*.] Engraved work; the work of an engraver.

"Some handsome engravers had medals."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 210.

en-grāv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENGRAVE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act, process, or art of cutting figures, letters, &c., on wood, stone, or metal. Engraving is very ancient. The oldest records are cut in stone, some in relief, some in intaglio. The hieroglyphics of Egypt are cut in the granite monoliths, and on the walls of the tombs and chambers. From Egypt or Phœnicia the Greeks received the art of engraving, where it had considerably advanced in the time of Homer. Among other uses which are allied to chasing and inlaying, it was employed in delineating maps on metallic plates. Specimens of Etrurian art are also of great antiquity. The art of engraving is fairly referable to three divisions: chalcography, or plate-engraving; xylography, or wood-engraving; lithography, or stone engraving. (See these words.)

Engraving on metal originated with chasers and inlayers. This art is very ancient, but does not seem to have suggested the sister art of printing from the plates thus engraved. In taking a cast in sulphur of some engraved church ornaments, it is stated that a Florentine artist named Finiguerra, about 1440, was led at length to the discovery of the value of plate-engraving as a means of printing. Some dust and charcoal which had gathered in the lines came out upon the sulphur and gave an unexpected and suggestive effect. Aquatint engraving was invented by St. Non, a Frenchman, in 1662. Engraving in steel was originally invented by Perkins, of Philadelphia, 1819. The earliest application of the wood-engraver's art in Europe was in cutting blocks for playing-cards. French writers ascribe it to the time of Charles V., but the Germans show cards of the date 1300, and the Italians claim that it originated in Ravenna, about 1285. Engraving on wood assumed the character of an art about 1440; the first impression, 1423. Improved by Dürer, 1471-1528; by Bewick, 1739.

Engraving on a lithographic stone is effected by etching-point, diamond, or ruling-machine; the stylus of the latter is a diamond. There are two modes, the first of which is the more usual: (1) The stone is covered with a gum and acid ink-resisting compound, dried, and the design scratched through this ground to such a depth merely as to expose the clean stone. The stone is then oiled, the engraved portions alone absorbing the oil; it is afterwards washed and rolled up. The printing is, however, usually from transfers from the engraved stones. (2) The stone is etched through a ground of asphaltum; acid is applied to deepen the lines. These are inked; the face cleaned off, gummed, and etched, the stone rolled up and printed. There are many styles, and these are briefly considered under their respective heads, as chalcography, copperplate engraving, dry-point, etching, steel-plate engraving, wood-engraving, &c.

"With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel."—*Exodus xxviii. 11.*

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate, &c.

"It appears from the engravings on Aaron's breast-plate."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. § 5.

3. An impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

¶ For the difference between engraving and picture, see PICTURE.

engraving-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which an Intaglio Impression is delivered upon a plate or cylinder for bank-note printing, or calico-printing, by the rotation under contact with the said object of a hardened steel roller bearing the design in cameo. This system was invented by Jacob Perkins, and was first adopted in bank-note engraving. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE.] The process for obtaining the design in cameo on the mill, by rotation in contact with an intaglio die, is effected in a transfer press. [CLAMMING-MACHINE.] A pantograph is used in etching a reduced copy of a pattern on to the copper cylinder for calico-printing. Eccentric-engraving, for a certain class of patterns in calico-printing, is performed by a diamond etching-point on the varnished roller. The points are moved by elaborate machinery, and the effect is analogous to that of the euectric and rose-engine lathes. (*Knight*.)

2. An apparatus on the principle of the pantograph, but provided with a cutting device and machinery for causing pressure upon the surface to be engraved, so as to produce lines similar to those made by hand with the graver.

***en-great-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *greaten* (q.v.).] To make great or greater; to increase, to aggravate.

"As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much en-greatened by the circumstances which attend it."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

***en-grege**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *engregier* = to make heavy, to gravate; Low Lat. *ingravio*, from Lat. *in*, intens., and *gravis* = heavy.] To become heavy on; to press upon.

"All these things, after that the ben grete or smale, engregeen the conscience of a man or woman."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

***en-grīve**, ***en-greeve**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. -*en*, and Eng. *grieve* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To grieve, to vex, to afflict, to distress.

"My engreeved mind could find no rest."—*Spenser: F. Q.* II. iv. 23.

B. Intrans.: To hurt, to pain, to be troublesome or painful.

"Aches, and hurts, and corns, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards frost."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

en-gross, ***en-grosse**, ***in-gross**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *engross* = in large; O. Fr. *grosseyer* = to engross, to write fair or in great and fair letters. (*Cotgrave*.)] [Gross.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To write in large or distinct letters.

"Engrossed was it, as it is well known, And enrolled only for witness In your registers."—*Lydgate: Siege of Thebes*, pt. II.

* 2. To make gross or fat; to fatten.
"Not sleeping to engross his idle body. But praying, to enrich his watchful soul."—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, III. 7.

* 3. To make thick; to thicken.
"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engrossed with mud, which did them foul agrieve."—*Spenser: F. Q.* II. vi. 44.

* 4. To increase in size or bulk.
"Though pillars, by channelling, be seemingly engrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves."—*Watson: Architecture*.

* 5. To purchase or seize in the gross.
"If thou engrossedst all the griefs as thine, Thou robbest me of a moiety."—*Shakspeare: All's Well*, III. 2.

6. In the same sense as II.

7. To take or occupy the whole of; to absorb, to monopolize.

"'Tis just that God should not be dear Where self engrosses all the thought."—*Cooper: Love Endures no Rival*.

8. To take or occupy an undue amount or proportion of.

"Too long hath love engrossed Britannia's stage, And sunk to softness all our tragic rage."—*Tickell: To Mr. Addison, on his Tragedy of Cato*.

* 9. To seize, to extract.
"If out of those inventions Which flow in Athens, thou hast here engrossed Some rarity of wit."—*Ford: Broken Heart*, III. 3.

II. Law:

1. To copy out in a large, distinct, and legible hand for preservation as records.

2. To buy up the whole or large quantities of any commodity with the object of controlling the market, and thus being able to sell again at an enhanced price.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be occupied or employed in engrossing, or copying in a large, legible, and distinct hand; to follow or practise the profession of an engrosser.

"A clerk, foredoomed his father's soul to cross, Who pens a stanza when he should engross."—*Pope: Prolog.*, st. 17, 18.

* 2. To become larger, to increase.
"That as the trees do grow, her name may grow, And in the ground each where will it engross."—*Spenser: Colin Clout*, 634.

en-gross-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*er*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who engrosses or copies documents in a fair, large hand.

2. One who seizes or assumes the whole or an undue share of anything; a monopolizer.
"Little engrossers of delegated power."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 29.

* **II. Law**: One who buys up the whole or large quantities of any commodity to sell again; a forestaller.

"A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke*.

en-gross-mént, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of engrossing or appropriating things in the gross; exorbitant appropriation or acquisition.

"Those held their immoderate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption."—*Swift*.

2. The act of copying out in large, fair characters: as, the engrossment of a deed.

3. The state of being engrossed, or having the attention wholly taken up by some subject.

"In the engrossment of her own ardent and devoted love."—*Lyttelton*. (*Opisthe*.)

***en-guard** (*u* silent), ***en-gard**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *guard* (q.v.).] To guard, to defend, to protect.

"A hundred knights! yes, that on every dream, He may enguard his dotage with their powers."—*Shakspeare: Lear*, I. 4.

en-gulf ***in-gulf**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *engolfer*: *en* = in, and *golfe* = a gulf.] To swallow up or absorb as in a gulf.

"Engulfed and lost Like Niger, in impetuous sands."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

en-gulf-mént, ***in-gulf-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *engulf*; -*ment*.] An absorption or swallowing up as in a gulf or vortex.

en-gy-scope, *s.* [ENGISCOPE.]

***en-hā-ble**, ***en-hāb-ile**, *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

***en-hāb-it**, *v.t. & i.* [INHABIT.]

***en-hāl'se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hals*, *halse* = the neck.] To clasp round the neck, to embrace.
"The other me enhance With, welcome cousin, now welcome out of Wales."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 406.

en-hā-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐναλος* (*enalos*), the same as *ἐναλός* (*enalos*) = in or of the sea: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *αἶας* (*halis*), genit. *αἶας* (*halos*) = the sea. So named because the plant grows in estuaries.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ. According to Agardh the fruit is eatable and the fibres can be woven. Habitat Ceylon and other Indian islands.

en-hān'ce, ***en-hans-en**, ***en-haunce**, ***en-haunse**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Prov. *enansar* = to further advance, from *enans* = before, rather, from Lat. *in ante*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To lift or raise on high; to raise up.

"Thei han been so filled agheu, and the ground en-haunced."—*Maunderville*, p. 95.

2. To raise in rank or position; to elevate or exalt socially.

"The god of my father, and hym y shal enhance."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xv. 2.

3. To raise, advance, or heighten in price; to increase in price.

"The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble."—*Locke*.

4. To increase, to make greater or stronger; to heighten.

"A crystal draught Pure from the lees, which often more enhanced The thirst."—*Cooper: Task*, II. 507-9.

B. Intrans.: To be raised, to increase, to grow greater; to swell up.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **owl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

ên-hânçed, *pa. par & a.* [ENHANCE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Raised, increased, heightened, augmented.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to any ordinary when removed from its proper position and placed higher up in the field.

ên-hân-çe-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *enhance*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of increasing, or raising, as in price.

"Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords no less gale by fines than by enhancement of rents."—*Bacon: Office of Aliminations.*

2. The state of being increased, augmented, or raised; a rise or increase, as in price.

"This enhancement may easily be proved not to be owing to the increase of taxes, but to uniform increase of consumption and of money."—*Eurke: Late State of the Nation.*

3. An increasing, heightening, or making greater; an aggravation.

"Jocular asanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ên-hân-çer, ***en-hân-scere**, *s.* [Eng. *enhanced*; *-er*.]

1. One who raises or exalts socially.

2. One who enhances, raises, or increases, as in price.

"In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves any gain, that we be not in the first file of enhancers."—*Up. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

***ên-hâp-pý**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *happy* (q.v.).] To make happy or prosperous.

"What better than at once to see our kingdom en-hâp-pý, and Christ advanced?"—*J. Symonds: Sermon* (1641), (2p. Ded.).

***ên-har-boûr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harbour* (q.v.).] To harbour or dwell in; to inhabit, to lodge in.

"O true delight, *enharbouring* the breasts Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests."—*W. Browne: Pastorals*, bk. 1, l. 3.

***ên-har-dên**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harden* (q.v.).] To make hard, to harden, to encourage, to embolden.

"France useth to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness, &c."—*Hovell: Instruct. For Pruss.*, p. 122.

***ên-har-mô-ni-sa**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐναρμονίος* (*enarmonios*).] The same as ENHARMONIC (q.v.).

"The inventor of the music called *enharmonian*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1, 990.

ên-har-môn-ic, ***ên-har-môn-ick**, **en-har-mon-ique**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, from Gr. *ἐναρμονικός* (*enarmonikos*) = in harmony: *ên* (*en*) = in, and *ἀρμονία* (*harmonia*) = harmony.]

A. *As adjective*:

Music:

1. One of the three genera of Greek music, the other two being the Diatonic and Chromatic.

2. Having intervals less than a semitone; e.g., an enharmonic organ or harmonium is an instrument having more than twelve divisions in the octave, and capable, therefore, of producing two distinct sounds; when on the ordinary instrument one only exists, as, for instance, c₁ and a₂. An enharmonic scale is one containing intervals less than a semibreve.

¶ **Enharmonic Modulation**: A change as to notation, but not as to sound. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonic* and chromatic species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing."—*Farston.*

B. *As subst.*: Enharmonic music.

"Thus you see what were the first impediments and beginnings of *enharmoniques*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1, 990.

†**ên-har-môn-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *enharmonic*; *-al*.]

Music: The same as ENHARMONIC (q.v.).

ên-har-môn-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *enharmonic*; *-ly*.]

Music: In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

ên-har-mô-ni-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐναρμονίων* (*enarmonion*), neut. of *ἐναρμονίος* (*enarmonios*) = in harmony.]

Music: A song of many parts in harmony; enharmonic music.

"*Enharmonion*, one of the three general sorts of music: song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes."—*P. Holland: Plutarch* (*Explanation of Obscure Words*).

***ên-hâs'te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haste* (q.v.).] To hasten, to hurry.

"Which him *en-hâs'te* all from day to day Towards Thebes, in all that ever he may."—*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, pt. 1.

***ên-haun-çe**, ***en-haunse**, *v.t.* [ENHANCE.]

***ên-hâunt**, ***en-haunte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haunt* (q.v.).]

1. To keep company or associate with.

"I *en-haunte*, I *haunte* ones company."—*Palgrave.*

2. To practise, to exercise.

"He *en-haunte* power upon alle the kynicia."—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.*, ix. 26.

***ên-heart-ên** (**heart as hart**), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hearten* (q.v.).] To encourage, to embolden, to inspirit, to animate.

"The enemy exults and is *enheartened*."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

***ên-hêd-çe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hedge* (q.v.).] To surround or enclose with a hedge; to hedge in.

"Frightfull matrons making wofull noise, In *en-hêd*ed it."—*Keats: A Virgin* (1662).

***ên-hêr-it**, *v.t. & i.* [INHERIT.]

***ên-hêr-it-age** (**age as âg**), *s.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *heritage* (q.v.).] A heritage, an inheritance.

"To recover my father's kyngdome and *enheritage*."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, an. 10.

***ên-hêr-i-tânçe**, *s.* [INHERITANCE.]

***ên-hort**, ***en-ort**, ***en-hurte**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *enhorter*, from Lat. *enhortor*.] To exhort, to encourage.

"Counfort lit fighters aghens the cytee, that thou destroye it, and *enhurte* hem."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xi. 25.

***ên-hû-me**, *v.t.* [INHUME.] To swallow up, to bury.

"He op'd his greedy throat that might *en-hû-me* A horse and horsman in his living tomb."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xi.

***ên-hûn-gêr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hunger* (q.v.).] To make hungry.

ên-hý-dris, ***ên-hý-dra**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνυδρος* (*enudros*) = living in water: *ên* (*en*) = in, and *ὕδωρ* (*húdōr*) = water.]

Zool.: Sea-otter. A genus of carnivorous mammals, family Mustelidae; six incisors above, four below, tail much shorter than the body, no anal scent-bags. Fur thick, woolly. *Enhydri marina*, the Sea-otter, or Sea-beaver, is found in the regions bordering the North Pacific on either side. These animals are killed for their valuable fur.

†**ên-hý-drite**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνυδρος* (*enudros*) = with water in it, holding water; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A generic term for any mineral having water within its cavities.

ên-hý-drouis, *a.* [ENHYDRITE.]

Minerology:

1. Property: Having water within its cavities, as *enhydrous quartz*.

2. Less property: Having any other liquid than water within its cavities.

ên-îf, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also *ε* Pegasi.

ên-nig-ma, *s.* [Gr. *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*), genit. *αἰνιγματος* (*ainigmatos*) = a dark saying; *αἰνισσόμενος* (*ainissomēnos*) = to speak in riddles; *αἶνος* (*ainos*) = a tale.]

1. An obscure, dark, doubtful, or ambiguous saying or question; a riddle.

"The dark *ênigma* will allow A meaning; which, if well I understand, From sacrifice will free the god's command."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* l.

2. Anything which is puzzling or inexplicable; a puzzle.

"But day by day, and year by year, Will make the dark *ênigma* clear."—*Cowper: To Lady Austen.*

ên-nig-mât-ic, **ên-nig-mât-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματικός* (*ainigmatikos*) = speaking in riddles; *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*) = a riddle; Fr. *énigmatique*; Sp. & Ital. *enigmatico*.]

1. Obscure; darkly or ambiguously expressed; containing or resembling an enigma.

"Unlike the *ênigmatic* line,

So difficult to spell,

Which shook Belshazzar at his wine,

The night his city fell."—

Cowper: Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

2. Obscure, cloudy, doubtful.

"Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively."—*Hammond.*

ên-nig-mât-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *enigmati-cally*; *-ly*.] In an enigmatic manner; obscurely, darkly, ambiguously.

"Homer speaks *ênigmati-cally*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry."—*Broome.*

ên-nig-mâ-tist, *s.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής* (*ainigmatistēs*) = a dealer or speaker in riddles; *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*) = a riddle.] A maker or dealer in enigmas; one who expresses himself darkly or ambiguously.

"That I may deal more ingeniously with my reader than the above-mentioned *ênigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle."—*Addison.*

***ên-nig-mâ-tize**, *v.i.* [Gr. *αἰνιγματίζωμαι* (*ainigmatizōmai*), from *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*) = a riddle.] To speak or write enigmatically or ambiguously.

***ên-nig-mâ-tôl-ra-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*) = a riddle, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or art of making or of solving enigmas.

***ên-nig-mâ-tôl-ô-çý**, *s.* [Gr. *αἰνίγμα* (*ainigma*), genit. *αἰνιγματος* (*ainigmatos*) = a riddle, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as ENIGMATOGRAPHY (q.v.).

***ên-îsle** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *isle* (q.v.).] To make an island of; to separate; to sever; to cut off or away.

"So pleasantly *en-isled* in mighty Neptune's marge."—*Dryden: Poly-Olbion*, a. 2.

***ên-jâil**, *v.t.* [Pr. *en*, and Eng. *jaill* (q.v.).] To imprison; to confine; to keep under restraint.

"When her first destiny Confined and *enjailed* her, that seemed so free."—*Donne: Progress of the Soul*, at. xviii.

ên-jôin (1), ***en-joyn** (1), ***en-yoyn**,

***en-join**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from *en* = in, and *joindre* = to join; Lat. *injungo* = to join into; to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay an order or command upon, coupled with admonition; to put an injunction upon; to admonish, and direct with authority. (Said of the person.)

2. To order, to command, to lay or impose upon as an injunction. (Said of the thing.)

"I needs must by all means fulfill

This penance which *enjoined* is to me."—

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 80.

II. Law: To prohibit, forbid, or restrain by an injunction (q.v.).

B. Intrans.: To bid, to command, to admonish, to warn.

"It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be invariably preserved."—*Tillotson.*

***ên-jôin** (2), ***ên-jôyn** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join or unite together.

"Nor shall I

Live here to see you both *enjoin'd* in one."—

Philips of Scyros (1656).

ên-jôin-êr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin* (1); *-er*.] One who enjoins, or gives injunctions.

***ên-jôin-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin*; *-ment*.] The act of enjoining; injunction, command, direction, order; the state of being enjoined.

"Critical trial should be made by public *ênjoinment*, whereby determination may be settled beyond debate."—*Broome: Vulgar Errors*.

ên-jôy, ***ên-joye**, ***en-yoy-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *joie* = joy.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To feel a pleasure in; to have a pleasing sense or perception of; to take pleasure or delight in.

"Her joyous presence and sweet company

In full content be there did long *ênjoy*."—

Spenser: F. Q., I. xli. 41.

2. To have the possession, use, or enjoyment of; to have, hold, or occupy, as something advantageous or desirable.

"The Whigs had, under Fraser's administration, *ênjoyed* almost as entire a liberty as if there had been no censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fâte, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wét**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or. **wôre**, wolf, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, rule, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; oy = â. qu = kw.

3. To gain, to obtain.

"Wherein it shall appear that your demands are just,
Ye shall enjoy them." *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV. iv. 1.*

4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"So inlame my sense
With ardour to enjoy thee."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1032.

B. Reflex.: To feel pleasure; to take enjoyment in things; to delight oneself; to be happy.

"When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon & enjoy himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?"—*South.*

C. Intrans.: To feel joy; to have pleasure or happiness.

"Manye schulen enjoye in His natyuite."—*Wycliffe: Luke i. 14.*

* **en-joy**, s. [ENJOY, v.] Joy, happiness, pleasure.

"True love is content with his enjoy."
Pattenham: Eng. Poese, bk. liii., c. 19.

en-joy'-a-ble, a. [Eng. enjoy; -able.] Capable of or fit for being enjoyed; capable of affording enjoyment.

"The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most enjoyable of them."—*Pope: Letters.*

en-joy'-er, s. [Eng. enjoy; -er.] One who enjoys, possesses, or has the benefit of anything.

"The unprofitable, unworthy enjoyers of them."—*South: Sermons, vol. ix., ser. 2.*

en-joy'-ment, s. [Eng. enjoy; -ment.]

1. The state or condition of enjoying; the state of possessing or having anything advantageous or desirable; fruition.

"Who is there does not sometimes hazard it for the enjoyment of an hour?"—*Rambler, No. 178.*

2. That which is enjoyed or affords pleasure or satisfaction.

"To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting enjoyments."—*Glavinell, ser. 1.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enjoyment*, *fruition*, and *gratification*: "*Fruition*, from *frui* to enjoy, is employed only for the act of enjoying; we speak either of the enjoyment of any pleasure, or of the enjoyment as a pleasure; we speak of those pleasures which are received from the *fruition*, in distinct on from those which are had in expectation. The enjoyment is either corporeal or spiritual, as the enjoyment of music, or the enjoyment of study, but the *fruition* of eating, or any other sensible, or at least external object; hope intervenes between the desire and the *fruition*. *Gratification*, from the verb to *gratify*, make grateful or pleasant, signifies either the act of giving pleasure, or the pleasure received. *Enjoyment* springs from every object which is capable of yielding pleasure; by distinction however, and in the latter sense, from moral and rational objects; but the *gratification*, which is a species of *enjoyment*, is obtained through the medium of the senses. The enjoyment is not so vivid as the *gratification*: the *gratification* is not so permanent as the enjoyment. Domestic life has its peculiar enjoyments; brilliant spectacles afford *gratification*. Our capacity for enjoyment depends upon our intellectual endowments; our *gratification* depends upon the tone of our feelings, and the nature of our desires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **en-kén'-nel**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. kennel (q.v.).] To shut up in a kennel.

"[Diogenes] that always in a tub enkennelled lies."
Davies: Microcosm, p. 94.

* **en-kér'-nel**, v.t. [Eng., &c. en, and kernel.]

2. To form into a kernel.

2. To enclose in a kernel.

"It were a happy metamorphosis
To be enkernelled thus."
Southey: Nonescripts, vi.

en-kin'-dle, * **en-ken'-dle**, v.t. & i. [Pref. en, and Eng. kindle (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To kindle, to set on fire, to set alight.

"Nor let us extinguish the smouldering flax, but enkindle it."—*Udal: Romayne xlii.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To kindle, to inflame.

"And in my breast enkindle virtue's love."
Warton: Eclogue v.

* 2. To excite, to inflame, to rouse into action.

"Feeling to strengthen that impatience,
Which seemed too much enkindled."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

* 3. To incite or inflame to any action.

"That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

* **B. Intrans.:** To take fire; to be enkindled.

* **en-lā'-ce**, v.t. [INLACE.]

1. To fasten with lace; to bind or encircle as with lace; to surround.

"Ropes of pearl her neck and breast enlace."
P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogues, viii.

2. To embrace, to clasp.

"And fawning in thy love with snowy arms enlace thee."
P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogues, vii. 34.

3. To involve, to entangle.

"With hou great harms these formaid waies been enlaced."
Chaucer: Boethius, bk. iii.

* **en-lā'-ce-mént**, s. [Eng. enlance; -ment.] The act of enlacing; the state of being enfolded, encircled, or involved.

"His tail about the may he rolled
In foud and close enlacement."
Southey: The Devil's Walk.

* **en-lān'-gour**, * **en-lan-gor**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. languor (q.v.).] To cause to pine or waste away; to cause to fade.

"Of such a colour enlanguoured
Was Abstinence, ywis, colour'd."
Romance of the Rose, 7,399.

* **en-lāp**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. lap, v. (q.v.).] To involve, to cover or roll up.

"By reason of the clay wherein they are enlapped."
P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xxxvii., ch. vii.

* **en-lard**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. lard (q.v.).] To dress or cover with lard; to fatten.

"That were to enlard his fat already pride."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

en-lar'ge, v.t. & i. [Pref. en, and Eng. large (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make large or greater in size, quantity or bulk; to expand or increase in bulk.

2. To make large in appearance; to cause to appear larger; to magnify.

"In lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges sense, and others multiplies."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 132-4.

3. To extend in limits or dimensions.

"Glory is like a circle in the water
Which never ceases to enlarge itself."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

4. To dilate, to expand; to extend in comprehension.

"O ye Corinthians, our month is open unto you, our heart is enlarged."
2 Corinthians vi. 11.

5. To expand, to extend, to make more full; to amplify.

"Rather than anything shall be wanting that will despatch him, I will enlarge my testimony against him."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

6. To extend to more uses or purposes.

"It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to enlarge the necessary root of the word of God."
Hooker.

* 7. To give free vent or scope to, to vent.

"Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she enlargeth her wish so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

8. To set free from confinement; to set at liberty.

"A guilty soul enlarged,
And by a Saviour's death discharged."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

* 9. To state at large or fully; to dilate or enlarge upon.

"In my text enlarge your griefs."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

* **B. Reflex.:** To make diffuse; to amplify, to expatiate.

"I will enlarge myself no further to you at this time."
Howell: Letters, bk. i., let. 29.

C. Intransitive:

1. To grow larger; to become bigger; to increase in size or bulk.

"Where Avon shapes
His winding way, enlarging as it flows."
Jugo: Edgehill, bk. i.

2. To dilate, to speak or write at length; to expatiate; to amplify.

"This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to enlarge on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct."
More: Decay of Piety.

* 3. To exaggerate.

"A severe critic would be apt to think I enlarged a little, as travellers are often suspected to do."
Swift.

4. To increase in capacity or comprehension; to increase in breadth or extent; to expand.

"Great objects make
Great minds, enlarging as their views enlarge."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,064, 1,065.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *enlarge*, to *extend*, and to *increase*: "We speak

of *enlarging* a house, a room, premises or boundaries; of *increasing* the property, the army, the capital, expense, &c.; of *extending* the boundaries of an empire. We say the hole or cavity *enlarges* the head or bulk *enlarges*, the number *increases*, the swelling, inflammation, and the like, *increase*; so likewise in the figurative sense, the views, the prospects, the powers, the ideas, the mind, are *enlarged*; pain, pleasure, hope, fear, anger, or kindness, is *increased*; views, prospects, connections, and the like, are *extended*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

en-larged, pa. par. & a. [ENLARGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made larger, greater or bigger; increased in bulk or dimensions.

2. Not narrow; liberal, expanded, broad, comprehensive; as, a man of enlarged views.

* **en-larg'-éd-ly**, adv. [Eng. enlarged; -ly.] In an enlarged or wide manner or sense; with enlargement; broadly, widely.

"Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequent upon that."—*Moutonga: Appeal to Caesar, p. 172.*

en-lar'ge-mént, s. [Eng. enlarge; -ment.]

1. The act or process of enlarging or increasing in size, bulk, or dimensions; increase in size.

"The crowded roots demand enlargement now."
Cowper: Task, iii. 532.

2. An extending or making more wide or broad.

"The common in Rome generally pursued the enlargement of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another."—*Swift.*

3. The state or condition of being enlarged; increase or augmentation in size or importance.

* 4. Something added on; an addition.

"And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargements too."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 470, 471.

5. Extension or expansion of the intellectual powers; increase of knowledge; extended or enlarged comprehension or capacity.

6. Release from confinement, restraint, or constraint.

"Now sign his enlargement."
Musings: Fatal Downy, l. 2.

7. Diffuseness of speech or writing; an expatiating or dilating upon any particular point or subject.

"While I restrain my pen from all enlargements."
Mallet: To the Duke of Marlborough.

en-larg'-ér, s. [Eng. enlarge(e); -er.] One who enlarges, increases, or expatiates upon anything.

"We shall not contentiously rejoice, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy enlarger."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors. To the Reader.*

en-larg'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ENLARGE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making larger; the state of becoming larger; enlargement.

enlarging-hammer, s. The gold-beater's hammer by which he reduces the package of quarters or gold-plate. Fifty-six of the quarters form a packet (caucher), and are interleaved with vellum. The hammer weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, six inches high. Its face is very slightly convex, and five inches in diameter.

* **en-lāur'-él**, **en-lawr'-el**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. laurel (q.v.).] To crown with laurel.

"Foesmen to faire skill's enlaurelled Queen."
Davies: Eclogues, p. 90.

* **en-lāy**, v.t. [INLAY.]

* **en-league**, v.i. [Pref. en, and Eng. league (q.v.).] To be in league with.

"Now it doth appear
That he, enleagued with robbers, was the spoiler."
Joanna Baillie.

* **en-le-geance**, s. [O. Fr. en = in, and *leageance*, *ligance* = homage.] Allegiance.

"So that mo and mo ther come for *enleageance*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 85.

* **en-lōngth**, v.t. [Pref. en, and Eng. length (q.v.).] To lengthen out.

"Begins to enlength the day disposed to good."
Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

* **en-length-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q.v.).] To lengthen, to draw out.
"In a smaller thread and more enlengthened filament."—*Brown*: *Falgar Errour*, bk. II, ch. iv.

en-lev-ê (ân-lêv-ê), *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *élever* = to raise or lift.]
Her.: Raised or elevated.

* **en-lêv-en**, *a. & s.* [ELEVENE.]

* **en-li-ance**, * **en-ly-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *alliance*, pr. par. of *enlier* = to join, to unite, Alliance.]

"He wylde most of alle thyngs to hym *enlance*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 12.

* **en-light**, (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *light* (q.v.).] To enlighten, to illuminate.
"[W]ith from the first has shone on ages past,
"Enlights the present, and shall warm the last."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 402, 403.

en-light-en (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lighten* (q.v.).]

* **I. Lit.**: To give light to; to shed light upon; to illuminate.

"The moon is enlightened to govern the night."
Byron: *Thanksgiving Hymn*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give intellectual light to; to illumine the intellect of; to instruct, to inform, to impart knowledge to.

"Thus enlightening our mind, and rectifying our practice in all matters."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 3.

* 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

"His eyes were enlightened."—*Samuel* xiv. 27.

3. To instruct or inform in divine knowledge or religious truths.

"Those who were once enlightened."—*Hebrews* vi. 4.

* 4. To cheer, to exhilarate, to gladden.

¶ For the difference between to enlighten and to illumine, see ILLUMINATE.

en-light-ened (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [ENLIGHTEN.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. **Lit.**: Made light, furnished or supplied with light; illumined.

2. **Fig.**: Mentally or intellectually illumined; informed, instructed; advanced in knowledge.

en-light-en-er (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *enlighten*; -*er*.] One who or that which enlightens, illumines, or gives light to; one who instructs, informs, or gives intellectual light to.

"Here Adam interposed: 'O sent from heaven
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast revealed.'"—*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 270-72.

en-light-en-mēt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *enlighten*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of enlightening or illuminating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. The state of being enlightened.

* **en-limn'** (*u* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *limn* (q.v.).] To illumine; to adorn with ornamented letters or illuminations.

* **en-link'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To link, to connect, to join, to chain to.

"Entlink to waste and desolation."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, III. 3.

en-list', * **in-list'**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *en* = *in*, and *liste* = a list.] [LIST.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. **Gen.**: To enroll, to register or enter in a list.

2. **Spec.**: To engage for military service.

II. Fig.: To engage, gain over, or unite to a cause; to employ in the advancement of some interest.

"A graver fact, enlisted on your side."
May furnish illustration well applied.

Conquer: *Conversation*, 206, 206.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.**: To engage oneself for military service.
"Many West-country Whigs, who did not think it absolutely sinful to enlist, stood out for terms subversive of all military discipline."—*Maccusay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. **Fig.**: To attach or engage oneself to a party, interest, or cause.

¶ For the difference between to enlist and to enrol, see ENROL.

en-list-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *enlist*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of enlisting or of engaging for military service.

2. The act of engaging oneself for military service; the state of being enlisted.

3. The writing or document by which a soldier is bound.

* **en-live**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *live* (q.v.).]

1. To give life to; to quicken; to make to live.

"This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated."—*Bishop Hall*: *Select Thoughts*, p. 30.

2. To animate, to quicken; to give spirit-liness or animation to.

"See, see! the darts by which we burned
Are bright Loya's pencils turned:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before."

Loelace: *Lucasta*, p. 19.

en-liv-en, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *live*, and suff. -*en*.]

1. To quicken; to make to live; to give life to.

"Lo! of themselves the *enlivened* chessmen move."
Conley: *Pindarick Odes*; *Destiny*, III.

2. To make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to invigorate.

"They came out of the bath not only sweet and clean, but also much *enlivened* and strengthened in their joints."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

3. To give spirit or animation to; to animate, to make sprightly, cheerful, or gay; to exhilarate.

en-liv-en-er, *s.* [Eng. *enliven*; -*er*.] One who or that which enlivens, animates, stimulates, or invigorates.

"Fire, the *enlivener* of the general frame."
Byron: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 427.

* **en-lû-mine**, *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from Lat. *illumino*.] To illumine, to brighten, to enlighten. [ILLUMINATE.]

"Whose glory shineth as the morning starre,
And with her light the earth *enlumineth* clear."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 4.

* **en-lock'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).] To lock, close, or shut up.

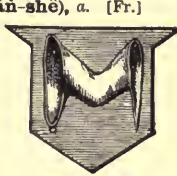
"In whose clasp breast all bounty naturally,
And treasures of true love *enlocked* bene."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. (Intro.), iv.

* **en-lû-re**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lure* (q.v.).] To lure, to entice.

"The provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts."—*Adams*: *Works*, I. 311.

en-man-ché (ân-mân-shê), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Covered with or resembling a sleeve. (Said when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides to about half the breadth of the chief.)



ENMANCHÉ.

* **en-mar'-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marble* (q.v.).] To turn to marble; to make as hard or unfeeling as marble.

"Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her."
Spenser: *Hymn in Honour of Love*.

* **en-mar'-vel**, * **en-mar-vail**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marvel* (q.v.).] To cause to wonder, marvel at, or admire.

"A certain limitation of Spenser with which we are all enamoured and *enmarvelled*."—*Gray*: *To West. Let.* 25.

en masse (ân masse), *phrase.* [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

* **en-mesh'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To entangle or catch in a net; to trap.

"So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, II. 3.

* **en-mew** (cw as ū), *v.t.* [ENMEW.]

* **en-miū'-gle**, *v.t.* [ENMINGLE.]

en-mi-tŷ, * **en-mi-te**, * **ene-my-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *enmistiet*; Fr. *inimicitia*, from Lat. *inimicitia*, from *inimicus* = (a.) hostile, (s.) an enemy; *in* (neg.), and *amicus* = (a.) friendly, (s.) a friend.]

1. The quality or state of being an enemy or hostile; hostility.

"He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many and the high displeasure of more."—*Atterbury*.

2. Variance, discord, contrariety of interests, animosity.

"Common attachments, common *enmities*, bound her to the throne."—*Maccusay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

3. Opposition.

"The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God."
—*James* IV. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enmity*, animosity, and hostility: "Enmity is something permanent; animosity is partial and transitory; hostility is altogether personal; hostility mostly respects public measures; animosity respects either one or many individuals. Enmity often lies concealed in the heart; animosity mostly betrays itself by some open act of hostility. He who cherishes enmity towards another is his own greatest enemy; he who is guided by a spirit of animosity is unfit to have any command over others; he who proceeds to wanton hostility often provokes an enemy where he might have a friend." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon*.)

* **en-mōssed**, *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *moss*, and adj. snff. -*ed*.] Covered with moss. (Keats.)

* **en-mō've**, *v.t.* [ENMOVE.]

* **en-mū're**, *v.t.* [IMMURE.] To shut up, confine, or enclose within a wall; to immure.

"Not to be tempted would he be *enmured*."
Shakespeare: *Love's Complaint*, 251.

en-nê-a-côn-tô-hê-dral, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννεγκόντα* (*ennekonta*) = ninety; *êdō* (*hedra*) = a seat . . . a base, and Eng. adj. snff. -*al*.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: Pertaining to an enneacotyledon; having ninety sides.

en-nê-a-côn-tô-hê-drôn, *s.* [ENNEACOTYLEDON.]

Geom., *Crystallog.*, &c.: A solid figure having ninety sides.

† **en-nê-âd**, *s.* [Fr. *ennéade*, from Gr. *ἐννεάδος* (*enneadikos*) = of the number nine.] An assemblage of nine persons or things.

¶ The *Enneads*: The title given by Porphyry to one of the six divisions in his collection of the treatises of Plotinus, to imply that this division had in it nine books.

en-nê-a-gôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐννεά* (*ennea*) = nine, and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure with nine sides and as many angles.

en-nê-âg-ôn-al, *a.* [Eng. *enneagon* (q.v.); -*al*.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an enneagon; having nine angles.

en-nê-âg-ŷn-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννεά* (*ennea*) = nine; *γυνή* (*gunê*) = a woman, a female of any being or thing, and Eng., &c. snff. -*ous*.]

Bol.: Having nine pistils.

en-nê-a-hê-dral, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννεά* (*ennea*) = nine; *ἑδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base, and Eng. snff. -*al*.]

Geom.: Pertaining to an enneahedron; having nine sides.

en-nê-a-hê-drôn, **en-nê-a-hê-dri-a**, *s.* [ENNEAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A solid figure having nine sides; a nonagon.

* **en-nê-a-lōgue**, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ἐννεά* (*ennea*) = nine, on analogy of Decalogue (q.v.).] A collection of nine sayings or rules. (Fuller: *Church Hist.*, II. iv. 42.)

† **en-nê-ân'-dēr**, *s.* [ENNEANDRIA.] Any individual of the Enneandria (q.v.).

en-nê-ân'-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐννεά* (*ennea*) = nine, and *ἀντήρ* (*antēr*), genit. *ἀντήρος* (*antēros*) = a man.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linæus to the



BUTOMUS, OF THE CLASS ENNEANDRIA.

ninth class of plants, those having nine stamens. He divided it into three orders—Mono-

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô: cy = â. qu = kw.

gynia, including Laurus, &c.; Trygynia, having under it Rheum; and Hexagynia, having Butomus.

2. The name given by Linnæus to one of the orders of his class Monadelphica. He placed under it only the genus *Brownea*, which has nine stamens.

ên-nê-ân-dri-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandri(a)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c., suff. -an.] The same as Enneandrous (q.v.).

ên-nê-ân-drou-s, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandria*, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine stamens, belonging to the Linnæan class Enneandria (q.v.).

ên-nê-a-pêt-al-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ênvía* (*ennea*) = nine; *πῆταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine petals.

ên-nê-a-sép-al-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ênvía* (*ennea*) = nine; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine sepals.

ên-nê-a-spër-mous, *a.* [Gr. *ênvía* (*ennea*) = nine; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having nine seeds.

ên-nê-ât-ic, **ên-nê-ât-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ênvía* (*ennea*) = nine; *t* connective, and -ic, -ical.] Occurring once in every nine of anything, as, for instance, once in nine days, or in nine weeks, months, or years.

enneatic-day, *s.*

Medicine:

1. *Sing.*: The ninth day of a disease.

2. *Pl.*: Every ninth day of a disease.

enneatical-years, *s.pl.* Every ninth year of a person's life.

***ên-new** (ew as ù), ***ên-newe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. new (q.v.).] To make new; to renew.

"Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be ennewed
With polished terms."

Skelton: Poems, p. 236.

***ên-niche**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *niche* (q.v.).] To place in a niche or conspicuous position.

"Slawkenbergie deserves to be eniched as a prototype for all writers."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 29.

ên-nô-ble, *v.t.* [Fr. *ennobler*: *en* = in, and *noble* = noble.]

1. To make noble; to raise to the degree of nobility.

"Many fair promotions
Are given daily to ennoble those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble."
Shakespeare: Richard III., l. 3

2. To give an appearance of dignity to.

"The expression which *ennobled* and softened the harsh features of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

3. To elevate or raise morally; to raise in character.

"Prayer is the most proper means to *ennoble* and refine and spiritualize our natures."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. I, ser. 15.

4. To dignify, to raise in nature or qualities.

"The intention alone of amendment
Fruits of the earth *ennobles* to heavenly things."
Louiseville: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

5. To make famous or illustrious.

"Zenyma likewise, 73 miles from Samosata, is *ennobled* for the passage over Euphrates."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xxiv.

ên-nô-ble-mént, *s.* [Eng. *ennoble*; -ment.]

1. The act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

"He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. Exaltation, elevation, dignity.

"The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an untruncated goodness."—*Glanville: Scepis Scientifica*, ch. 1.

en-nui (ân-nwê), *s.* [Fr.: O. Fr. *enui*, *anoi*; Sp. *enojo*; O. Venetian *odio*, from Lat. *in odio* = in hatred, used in the phrase *in odio habui* = I had in hatred, I was sick and tired of.] Listlessness, weariness, want of interest in matters or scenes around; languor of mind arising from satiety, incapacity, or lack of interest.

"The only fault of it is listlessness; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing."—*Gray: Letters*.

en-nuy-é (ân-nwê-yâ), *a. & s.* [Fr., *pa. par. of ennuyer*.]

A. *As adj.*: Affected with ennui; languid, listless, bored.

B. *As subst.*: One affected with ennui; one bored or tired of pleasure.

en-nuy-ée (ân-nwê-yâ), *s.* [Fr.] A woman affected with ennui.

Ê-nôch, *s.* [Sept. Gr., Ένωχ (*Enôch*); Heb. עֵנֹֿךְ (*Chananok*). The name means in Hebrew initiated or initiating.]

I. Scripture History:

1. The first-born son of Cain. (Gen. iv. 17.)

2. The son of Jared. He was the father of Methuselah, walked with God, and after living 365 years "was not, for God took him." (Gen. v. 19-24.) Cf. also Heb. xi. 5. [III.]

3. The eldest son of Reuben. (Gen. xli. 9; Exod. vi. 14.)

4. The son of Midian. (Gen. xxv. 4; Num. xxvi. 5.)

II. Scrip. Geog.: An antediluvian "city," called by Cain after his son Enoch. [I.] (Gen. iv. 17.)

III. Apocryphal Lit.: A book quoted in Jude (verses 14, 15). Whiston, influenced by the consideration that it was quoted by an inspired writer, considered it canonical; nearly every other critic has set it down as apocryphal. It is quoted by Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Augustine, Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, &c. It was written originally in Hebrew, or in Hebrew-Aramaic, probably the latter; but this first publication was lost, it is believed, about the eighth century. In 1773 Bruce, the African explorer, brought three copies of the Ethiopic version with him from Abyssinia, and in 1821 Archbishop Lawrence translated it into English. It is divided into five books, which may not all have had the same author or have been written at the same time. The first may have appeared about B.C. 144, the last about B.C. 40. A book of Noah is obviously interwoven with it, but may have been originally separate. These two patriarchs are made to prophesy the future rewards of the righteous and the future punishment of the wicked. The passage quoted by St. Jude occurs in the part written by one of the apocryphal Enochs, though with some verbal differences.

***ê-nô-dâ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *enodatio*, from *enodo* = to free or clear from knots: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *nodus* = a knot.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of untying a knot.

2. *Fig.*: The solution of a difficulty.

***ê-nô-de**, *a.* [Lat. *enodis*: *e* = *ex*, out, without, and *nodus* = a knot.]

Bot.: Destitute of or free from knots or joints; knotless, jointless.

***ê-nô-de**, *v.t.* [Lat. *enodo*.] To clear or free from knots; to make clear.

***ê-noint**, *pa. par. or a.* [ANoint.] Anointed.

***ê-nô-mô-tarch**, *s.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτάρχης (*ênô-motarchês*) = the ruler or leader of an enomoty: ἐνωμοτία (*ênômotia*), and ἀρχα (*archa*) = to rule, to lead.]

Gr. Antiq.: The commander or leader of an enomoty (q.v.).

***ê-nô-mô-tý**, *s.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτία (*ênômotia*), from ἐνωμοτός (*ênômotos*) = bound by an oath; ἐννομία (*ênnomia*) = to swear.]

Gr. Antiq.: Any band of sworn soldiers. Specif., a division of the Spartan army, consisting according to some, of twenty-five men; according to others, of thirty-two.

ên-ô-pla, *s.pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. ἐνοπλος (*enoplos*) = in arms, armed.] So named from the armature of the mouth or pharynx. (See def.)

Zool.: A tribe of Annuloida, order Turbellaria, having the mouth or pharynx armed with styles, hooks, or rods. They consist of minute animals, inhabiting fresh or salt water.

***ên-ôp'-tô-mân-cý**, *s.* [Gr. ἐνοπτρον (*enoptros*) = visible in a thing, and μαντεία (*mantela*) = prophecy, divination. Perhaps we should read enoptromancy, from Gr. ἐνοπτρον (*enoptron*) = a mirror.] Divination by means of a mirror.

***ên-or'-dêr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *order* (q.v.).] To order, to command.

"It seemeth right to *enorder* you to make satisfaction of these your just debts."—*Evelyn: Three Late Impostors*.

***ê-norm'**, ***e-norme**, *v.t.* [ENORM, *a.*] To make monstrous.

"And who goes careless, careless *he enormes*."
Davies: Muses Sacrifices, p. 50.

***ê-norm'**, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*, from Lat. *enormis* = out of rule.] [ENORMOUS.]

1. Deviating from rule; irregular.

"Full lightly it ascends into the clear
And subtle air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, unmix'd—nothing *enorm*."
More: Song of the Soul, l. ii. 22

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

"That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved."—*Sir. G. Cornwallis to James I.* (suppl. Cabb.), p. 99.

***ê-nor'-mî-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *enorm*; -ious.] Enormous.

"The *enormous* additions to their artificial heights."
Jeremy Taylor.

ê-nor'-mî-tý, *s.* [Fr. *énormité*, from Lat. *enormitas*, from *enormis* = out of rule, huge.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being enormous, immoderate, irregular, or excessive; deviation from right; atrociousness.

"That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man calls in question."—*Hooker*.

2. That which exceeds measure or right; an atrocious crime or act, an atrocity.

"Atheism hath not rested in the judgement, but proceeded to all *enormities* and debauches."—*Glanville*; ser. iii.

3. A deviation from rule in any way.

"Pyramids, arches, obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wild *enormities* of ancient magnanimity."—*Sir T. Browne: Hydrotophia*.

ê-nor'-mous, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis*: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *norma* = a rule.]

* 1. Out of or transgressing all rule; abnormal.

"Titan, heaven's first-born,
With his *enormous* brood, and bright seized
By younger Saturn."
Milton: P. L., l. 510, 511.

* 2. Extending beyond certain limits; excessive.

"The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every incand point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. Exceedingly great in size, dimensions, bulk, or quantity.

"Yet not in vain the *enormous* weight was cast."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

4. Exceedingly great; exceeding.

"Nature here
Wanted, as in her prime; and played at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,
Wild above rule or art, *enormous* bliss."
Milton: P. L., v. 294-97.

* 5. Disordered, confused, perverse.

"I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, ii. 2.

6. Wicked in an exceeding degree; excessively wicked, atrocious, or disgraceful.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *enormous*, *huge*, *immense*, and *vast*: "Enormous and huge are peculiarly applicable to magnitude; immense and vast to extent, quantity, and number. Enormous expresses more than huge, as immense expresses more than vast: what is enormous exceeds in a very great degree all ordinary bounds; what is huge is only in the superlative degree. The enormous is always out of proportion; the huge is relatively extraordinary in its dimensions. Some animals may be made enormously fat by a particular mode of feeding: to one who has seen nothing but level ground, common hills will appear to be huge mountains."

(2) He thus discriminates between *enormous*, monstrous, and prodigious: "The enormous contradicts our rules of estimating and calculating: the prodigious raises our minds beyond their ordinary standard of thinking: the monstrous contradicts nature and the course of things. What is enormous excites our surprise or amazement: what is prodigious excites our astonishment: what is monstrous does violence to our senses and understanding." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

ê-nor'-mous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *enormous*; -ly.] In an enormous manner or degree; excessively; beyond measure.

"Throughout an *enormously* large proportion of the ocean, the darwin blue tint of the water bespeaks its purity."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **câd**, **gell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**
-cian, **-tian** = **shân**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dêl**.

ē-nor-mōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *enormous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being enormous, excessive, or beyond measure; enormity.

"When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the enormousness of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?"—*More: Decay of Piety*

ēn-or-thō-trope, *s.* [Gr. *év* (en) = in, *orthós* (orthos) = straight, and *trépō* (trepō) = to turn.] A toy on the principle of the thaumatrope the stroboscope, and phenakistoscope, which depend for their action upon the persistence of visual impressions. Upon different parts of a card are detached parts of a given figure, and when the card is rotated these become assembled and give a combined impression to the eye.

e-nough (ē-nūf), *e-nogh, *t-nou, *i-noh, *i-now, *y-now, *y-nough, *y-nough, *a., s., interj., & adv.* [A.S. *genoh*, *genō*, from the imp. verb *geneah* = it suffices; Goth. *genōhs* = sufficient; Icel. *gnógr*; Dan. & Sw. *nok*; Dut. *genoeg*; Ger. *genug*.]

A. As adj.: Sufficient; in a measure, quantity, or amount to satisfy; adequate to the wants or demands; sufficient to meet and satisfy reasonable desire or expectation.

"It is enough to the disciple that he be as his master."—*Wycliffe: Matt. x.*

B. As substantive:

1. A sufficiency; a sufficient or adequate quantity; a quantity or amount which satisfies desire or expectation.

"And Esau said, I have enough, my brother."—*Gen. xxiii. 9.*

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

"Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had enough to do to save and help with a thousand little industries and watches."—*Bacon*.

C. As interj.: An exclamation denoting sufficiency or satisfaction.

"Macbeth, beware Macduff!"

Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss him. *Enough.*"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

D. As adverb:

1. Sufficiently; in a sufficient quantity, degree, or measure.

"He never can enough atone"

For each misdeed."—*Boole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xviii.*

2. Tolerably, passably, fairly; in a tolerable or passable degree.

"An honest fellow enough."—*Shakesp.: Troilus v. 1.*

† **Blair** thus discriminates between the two words *enough* and *sufficient*: "Enough relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of any thing. Sufficient relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, *enough* generally imports a greater quantity than *sufficient* does. The covetous man never has enough, although he has what is sufficient for nature." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 232.)

† **Crabb** thus discriminates between *enough* and *sufficient*: "He has enough whose desires are satisfied; he has sufficient whose wants are supplied. We may therefore frequently have sufficiency when we have not enough. A greedy man is commonly in this case, he who has never enough, although he has more than a sufficiency." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ē-nōūn-ŭc, *v.t.* [Fr. *annoncer*, from Lat. *annuncio*: *e* = ex = out, and *nuncio* = to announce, to declare; *nunci* = a messenger.]

1. To declare, to proclaim, to utter, to pronounce, to enunciate.

"Listen to your Maker's voice"

Mellifluous, which aloft the mild award

Enounces through your region."—*Bailly: Day of Judgment.*

2. To pronounce, to utter.

"The student should be able to enounce these [sounds] independently."—*A. M. Bell. (Webster).*

ē-nōūn-ŭc-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *enounce*; -ment.] The act of enouncing, declaring, proclaiming, or enunciating; enunciation.

"It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require enunciation."—*Str W Hamilton. (Givolia.)*

ē-nōw, *a., s., & adv.* [ENOUGH.]

ē-nōynt, *v.t.* [ANoint.]

en passant (ān pas-sān), *phr.* [Fr.] In passing, by the way.

ēn-pāt-rōn, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *patron* (q.v.).] To patronize, to take under one's protection (*Shakes.: Lover's Complaint, 224.*)

***ēn-pē-o-ple**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To fill with people; to enpeople.

"We know 'tis very well enpopled, and the habitation thereof esteemed so happy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours, bk. i., ch. vi.*

***ēn-piē-ŕce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *pierce* (q.v.).] To pierce.

"I am too sore pierced with his shaft."

Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

***ēn-pōv-ēr**, *v.t.* To impoverish.

"Lest they should they selves enpoover."—*Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 100.*

***ēn-pōw-dēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *powder* (q.v.).] To sprinkle as with powder.

"Clothe of golde enpowdered among patches of caldness."—*Udal: To Queen Katherine.*

***ēn-print**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *print* (q.v.).] To imprint, to impress.

"That had been enprinted by a mystical derke colour of speaking."—*Udal: Lake iii.*

***ēn-quick-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *quicken* (q.v.).] To quicken, to make alive.

"He hath not yet quickened men generally with this deform life."—*More: Notes on Psychodia.*

ēn-quire, *v.t. & i.* [INQUIRE.]

ēn-qui-ēr, *s.* [INQUIRER.]

ēn-qui-rŷ, *s.* [INQUIRY.]

***ēn-rā-ŕce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *race* (q.v.).] To give race or origin to; to implant, to enroot.

"A goddess graced

With heavenly gifts from heaven first enrac'd."

Spenser: F. Q. VI. x. 25.

ēn-rā-ŕge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *enrager*: *en* = in, and *rage* = rage.]

A. Trans.: To put in a rage or passion; to stir up to fury; to exasperate, to make furious; to excite rage in.

"Enraged he rears

His hoof, and down to ground thy father bears."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

***B. Intrans.**: To rage, to be furious.

"He will only enrage at the tenuity of offering to confute him."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia, bk. ix., ch. vii.*

ēn-rā-ŕged, *pa. par. & a.* [ENRAGE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Rendered furious; infuriated; thrown into a rage.

2. Excited with any very strong emotion.

"Being now enraged with grief."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

3. Strong, intense, passionate.

"She loves him with an enraged affection."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.

† **II. Her.**: A term sometimes applied to a horse when borne in that position which in the cases of other animals is called salient.

***ēn-rā-ŕge-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *enrage*; -ment.] Rapture, passion.

"With sweet enragement of celestial love."

Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 256.

***ēn-rā-ŕled**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rallied* (q.v.).] Fenced in or surrounded as with rails.

"An enrailed column rears its lofty head."

Gay: Trivia, li. 74.

***ēn-rā-ŕge** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *s.* (q.v.).] To arrange; to set or place in order.

"In manner of a masque enranged orderly."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 5.

***ēn-rā-ŕge** (2), ***en-range**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, *v.* (q.v.).] To range or rove over.

"In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine,

Where as this day I was enranging it."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

***ēn-rā-ŕk**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).] To place or set in rank or in order; to arrange.

"No leisure had he to enrank his men."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

ēn-rāpt (1), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* (q.v.).] In an ecstasy; enraptured; transported.

"My venerable friend

Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye,

And, when that eulogy was ended, stood

Enrapt."—*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.*

***ēn-rāpt** (2), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* for *wrap* (q.v.).] Wrapt up.

"Nor hath he been enrapt in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

ēn-rāp-tūre, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapture* (q.v.).] To fill with rapture; to transport with pleasure or delight.

"The Master's word

"Enraptured the young man heard."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***ēn-rāv-īsh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ravish* (q.v.).] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport; to enrapture.

"What wonder,

Full men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,

At sight thereof, so much enravished be?"

Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 181, 182.

***ēn-rāv-īsh-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENRAVISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of enrapturing or transporting with delight.

***ēn-rāv-īsh-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *enravingly*; -ly.] In an enravishing manner; so as to throw into an ecstasy.

"More exquisitely and enravishingly move the nerves."

More: Antidote against Atheism, App., ch. xiii.

***ēn-rāv-īsh-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *enravis*; -ment.] The state of being enravished; ecstasy, rapture.

"They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the enravishments

of her transported admirers."—*Glanvill: Scrupa Scientifica, ch. xxiv.*

***ēn-rēg-īſ-tēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *register* (q.v.).] To register; to enter as in a register or record.

"To read enristered in every nook

His goodness, which His beauty doth declare."

Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

***ēn-rheum**, *v.i.* [Fr. *enrhumer*.] [RHEUM.] To be affected with a rheum, to cause a mucous discharge from the throat or eyes, produced by catarrh.

"The physician is to enquire where the party hath

takeu cold or enrheumed."—*Harvey.*

ēn-rich, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enrichir*; Fr. *enricher*; *en* = in, and *rich* = rich.]

1. To make rich or wealthy; to give riches to.

"Stodious with traffic to enrich the land."

Dryden: Turpin & Tullia.

2. To fertilize, to make fruitful.

"It [marl] mightily enricheth it [the ground] and maketh it more plentiful."—*P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xvii., ch. vi.*

3. To store, to fill; to furnish with wealth or plenty of anything.

"The bowels of the earth

Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To adorn, to beautify, to set out.

ēn-rich-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; -er.] One who or that which enriches.

ēn-rich-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *enrich*; -ment.]

1. The act of enriching; augmentation of wealth.

2. The act of making fertile or fruitful; fertilization.

3. A filling, storing or enriching with abundance of anything.

"Not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

4. Anything which is added as an ornament or decoration.

***ēn-rid-ŕge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ridge* (q.v.).] To form into ridges.

"He had a thousand noses.

Horns wheeled and waved like the enridged sea:

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

***ēn-rīng**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ring* (q.v.).] To form a ring round; to encircle, to bind round.

"The female Iry so

Enrings the barks fingers of the elm."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

***ēn-rīp-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ripen* (q.v.).] To make ripe; to ripen; to bring to maturity or perfection.

"The Summer, how it enripened the year;

And Autumn, what our golden harvests were,"

Donne: Elegy xiv.

***ēn-rīve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rive* (q.v.).] To rive; to cleave.

"Through his curst it did glide.

And made a grisly wound in his enriven side."

Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 24.

ēn-robe, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *robe* (q.v.).] To robe, to dress, to habit, to invest.

"Her mother hath intended,

That, quaint in green, she shall be lozen enrobed,

With ribbands pendant, faring 'bout her head."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 1.

ēte, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fāl; try, Sŷrian. ē, ē = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

en-rock-mënt, *s.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *rock*; and *suff. -ment*.] Stone pitched on to the sea-face of a breakwater or dyke, or a shore subject to encroachment by the waves or stream.

en-röl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enroller*; Fr. *enröler*, from *en* = in, and *rölle* = a roll, list.]
1. To write down on a roll; to record, to register.

"The consensuous
Of old engrossed, by great pursuivance
Which is enrollede, and set in remembrance."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. III.

2. To write or enter in a roll or register; to enter names in a list.

"There be enrolled amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews."—*1 Maccabees*, x. 34.

3. To enter or include in a class or list.

"To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and enrolled among the wittes."—*Burrowe: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 14.

4. To involve, to wrap up, to encircle, to surround.

"All these, and thousands thousands many more . . . Came rushing, in the four waves enrollede."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xli. 25.

Crabb thus discriminates between to *enrol*, to *enlist*, to *register*, and to *record*: "*Enrol* and *enlist* respect persons only; *register* respects persons and things; *record* respects things only. *Enrol* is generally applied to the act of inserting names in an orderly manner into any book; *enlist* is a species of *enrolling* applicable only to the military. The *enrolment* is an act of authority; the *enlisting* is the voluntary act of an individual. Among the Romans it was the office of the censor to *enrol* the names of all the citizens in order to ascertain their number, and estimate their property; in modern times soldiers are mostly raised by means of *enlisting*. In the moral application of the terms, to *enrol* is to assign a certain place or rank; to *enlist* is to put one's self under a leader, or attach one's self to a party. Hercules was *enrolled* among the gods; the common people are always ready to *enlist* on the side of anarchy and rebellion. To *enrol* and *register* both imply writing down in a book; but the former is a less formal act than the latter. The insertion of the bare name or designation in a certain order is enough to constitute an *enrolment*; but *registering* comprehends the birth, family, and other collateral circumstances of the individual. The object of *registering* likewise differs from that of *enrolling*; what is *registered* serves for future purposes, and is of permanent utility to society in general; but what is *enrolled* often serves only a particular or temporary end. To *record* is a formal species of *registering*; we *register* when we *record*; but we do not always *record* when we *register*. . . . Things may be said to be *registered* in the memory, or events *recorded* in history." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

en-roll-ër, *s.* [Eng. *enroll*; -*er*.] One who enrolls or registers.]

en-röl-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *enrol*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of enrolling; specif. the act of registering or entering a deed, judgment, recognisance, &c., in any of the courts of law, being a court of record.

"He appointed a general review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 121.

2. That in which anything is enrolled or registered; a register.

"The king . . . delivered the enrolments with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury."—*Watson: On Ireland*.

en-root, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *root* (q.v.).] To root, to fix by the root; to implant deeply.

"His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend."
Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., IV. 1.

en-round, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *round* (q.v.).] To surround, to encircle, to inclose.

"Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him."
Shakespeare: Henry V., IV. (Chorus).

en route (*ân rô*), *phr.* [Fr.] On the way; upon the road.

ëns, *s.* [Lat., as subst. = a being or thing; as *pr. par.* = being, existing, from *es*, the root of *esse* = to be.]

I. *Metaphysics*:

1. In the abstract: Entity, being, existence.
"Then *Ens* is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons."—*Milton: College Exercise*.

2. In the concrete:

(1) *Gen.*: Any existing being or thing.

(2) *Spec.*: The self-existent One; God, in whom life inheres; cf. *Exod.* iii. 14; *John* i. 4, v. 26.

II. *Alchem. & Old Chem.*: According to Paracelsus, the power, virtue, or efficacy which a thing excites in our bodies.

ën-sä'fo, **in-safe*, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *safe* (q.v.).] To make safe or secure; to ensure.

"Ireland is not yet delivered; England is not altogether settled and *ensafed*."—*W. Bell: Sermon* (1650), p. 11.

ën-säf-frôn, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *saffron* (q.v.).] To colour like saffron.

"Phœbus in the chair
Ensaffroning sea and air."
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. I., s. 36.

ën-säint, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *saint* (q.v.).] To canonize.

"Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

ën-sam-ple, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemplum* = an example (q.v.).] An example, a pattern, a model. (*Phil.* iii. 17.)

ën-sam-ple, *v.t.* [ENSA-MPLE, *s.*] To exemplify; to show by example.

"I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governor and a virtuous man."—*Spenser: The Author's Intention*; to Sir W. Raleigh.

ën-sân'-guine (*gu* as *gw*), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sanguine* (q.v.).]

1. To smear or cover with blood; to make bloody.

"Where cattle pastured late; now scattered lies,
With carcasses and arms, the *ensanguined* fields
Deserted."—*Milton: P. L.*, xl. 623-25.

2. To colour like blood; to make of a crimson colour.

"Their garb red, their lacoes of the same *ensanguined* hue."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 23, 1883.

ën-sä'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis* = a sword.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus in his *Philosophia Botanica* (1751), to an order of plants containing the genera *Iris*, *Xyris*, *Eriocaulon*, *Aphyllanthes*, &c.

2. The name given in 1805 by Ker to what are now called *Iridaceæ*. This is a more restricted use of the word than that given by Linnæus.

ën-säte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ensatus*, from Lat. *ensis* = a sword.]

Bot., &c.: Shaped like a sword with a straight blade.

ën-scä'le, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *scale* (q.v.).] To carve or form with scales.

ën-schëd'-ule, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *schedule* (q.v.).] To write or enter in a schedule or register.

"You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enschcheduled here."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 2.

ën-soön'ce, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sconce* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To hide, to cover, as with a sconce or fort.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rage, your catamonts, looks under the shelter of your honour."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, II. 2.

2. With a reflexive pronoun: To take shelter or hide oneself behind something.

"She shall not see us, I will *ensconce* me behind the arras."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, III. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To hide or conceal oneself.

ën-seäl, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seal* (q.v.).] To mark or impress with a seal; to fix a seal on; to seal.

ën-seäm (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seam* (q.v.).]

1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam of needlework.

"A name engraved in the vestment of the temple, one stole away, and *enscamed* it in his thigh."—*Camden*.

2. To include, to contain, to comprise.

"Bounteous Trent that in himself *enscames*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xl. 35

ën-seäm (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seam* = grease, larl.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To grease, to make greasy, to fatten.

"In the rank sweat of an *enscamed* bed."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 4.

2. *Hawking*: To cleanse or purge from grease or glut.

ën-seär, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sear* (q.v.).] To cauterize; to close or stop by cauterizing; to dry up.

"*Ensæar* thy fertile and conceptions womb;
Let it no more bring out infernal man."
Shakespeare: Titus, IV. 2.

ën-seärch, **en-seärche*, **en-seärchen*, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *search* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To search diligently for.

"The property whereof, [the understanding] is to espy, seek for, *ensæarch*, and find out."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 201, b.

B. *Intrans.*: To make search.

"They began first to *ensæarch* by reason and by reports of old menue."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 227.

ën-seärch, *s.* [ENSEARCH, *v.*] Search, inquiry, investigation.

"I pray you make some good *ensæarch* what my poor neighbours have loste."—*Sir T. More*.

ën-seel, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *seel* (q.v.).] *Hawking*: To close the eyes of; to seal.

ën-sëm-ble, *v.i.* [ENSEMBLE, *s.*] To assemble, to come together.

"The cardinals at together come,
Ensembled that were all the
Legend of St. Gregory, 961.

en-sem-ble (*ân-sân'-bl*), *s. & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *in simul* = at the same time; together.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: All the parts of anything taken together, and viewed each in relation to the whole.

"We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unattainable."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 61.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: A term applied to any general group of figures, forming a group, or to any arrangement of inanimate materials for landscape or genre pictures. The general grouping of characters, in dramatic art, to form a picture on the fall of the curtain.

2. *Music*:

(1) The general effect of a musical performance.

(2) The music of the whole company of performers in a concerted piece.

B. *As adv.*: Together; all at once; simultaneously.

ën-sent, *s.* [CF. ASSENT and CONSENT.] Assent, consent.

"Thou *ensent* of hys theye sores."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 317.

ën-sent, *v.i.* [ENSENT, *s.*] To consent, to assent.

"Vor *ensample* of hem, other *ensented* thereto."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 446.

ën-sën-zle, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *ensemble*.] A war-cry or gathering word. (*Scotch*.)

"The Leader, rolling to the Tweed,
Resounds the *ensenzie*."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, III.

ën-shawl, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shawl* (q.v.).] To cover or clothe with a shawl.

ën-sheath, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sheath* (q.v.).] To put into a sheath.

ën-shël-têred, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sheltered* (q.v.).] Sheltered, covered, or protected from injury.

"If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *ensheltered* and enskayed, they are drowned."
Shakespeare: Othello, II. 1.

ën-shiëld, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shield* (q.v.).] To shield; to protect as with a shield; to cover.

ën-shiëld, *a.* [ENSHIELD, *v.*] Shielded, protected, covered.

"These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty ten times lower
Than beauty could display."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 4.

ën-shö're, *en-shoar*, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).] To place in harbour; to receive or set on shore.

"*Enshore* my soote nere drowned in flesh and blood."
Dryden: Wives Pilgrimage, p. 46.

böl, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **eat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ë**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

en-shrine, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shrine* (q.v.).] To place in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping; to preserve as sacred; to cherish.

"His next son, for wealth and wisdom famed.
The clouded ark of God, till then in tents
Wandering, shall in a glorious temple enshrine."
Milton: P. L., xii, 322-34.

en-shroud, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shroud* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To shroud; to cover as with a shroud.

"Conscious of guilt and fearful of the light,
They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night."
Churchill: The Apology.

2. *Fig.*: To hide; to conceal from observation.

†en-sif-er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *ensis* = sword-bearing; *ensis* = a sword, and *fero* = to bear; suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. By the Latin poets *ensis* was specially used as an epithet of Orion, as was *εὐφύρος* (*ephēros*), with the same signification, by the Greeks.

en-si-form, *a.* [Lat. *ensis* = a sword, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Bot.*: Sword-shaped, lorate, quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an iris. (*Lindley*.)

2. *Anat., Zool.*, &c.: Essentially the same meaning as 1.

† ¶ (1) *Ensi-form cartilage*: The same as ¶ (2).

(2) *Ensi-form process of the sternum*: *Anat.*: The metasternum (q.v.). See also ¶ (1) and ensisternal.



LEAF OF

en-sign, ***en-signe** (*g* silent), *s.* IRIS. [O. Fr. *ensigne*; Fr. *enseigne*, from Low Lat. *insignia*; Lat. *insigne* = a standard, neut. sing. of *insignis* = remarkable; Ital. *insegna*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Yon ensign view, where waving in the wind
Appear the fleur-de-lys and leopards joined."
Boole: Orlando Furioso, bk. x.

2. A signal to assemble.

"He will lift up an ensign to the nations from far."
—*Isaiah* v. 26.

3. A badge, mark, or symbol of distinction, rank, or office; insignia.

"The ensigns of our power about we bear." *Waller*.

* 4. A signboard of an inn.

5. A sign or symbol of any kind.

"The whip and bell in that hard hand
Are hateful ensigns of usurped command."
Cosper: Charity, 212, 213.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Military*:

(1) The flag or colours of a regiment.

* (2) The lowest rank of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, by the senior of whom the regimental ensigns or colours are carried. The name is now abolished, the title of second lieutenant being substituted for it.

"Oh! may I see her soon dispensing
Her favours on some broken ensign."
Buflf: Progress of Marriage.

2. *Naval*: A flag composed of a field of red, white, or blue, with the Union in the upper corner next the staff. The white ensign is further distinguished by having the St. George's Cross displayed upon it, quartering the white field. The use of the red ensign is permitted to the merchant service.

ensign-bearer, ***ensigne-bearer**, *s.* The soldier who carries the colours; an ensign.

"If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit ensign-bearer for that company." —*Shakspeare*.

en-sign (*g* silent), *v.t.* [ENSIGN, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To distinguish by any particular badge or sign; to be the distinguishing mark of.

"Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families; but this hath joined
The rose and thistle." *B. Jonson: Masques*.

2. *Her.*: To distinguish by any mark or ornament; as a crown, a coronet, a mitre, &c., borne on or over a charge. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.

en-sign-ry (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-ry*.]

Mil.: The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

en-signed (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-ed*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked or distinguished by any particular sign, badge, or token.

2. *Her.*: [ENSIGN, *v.* 2].

en-sign-ship (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-ship*.]

Mil.: The same as ENSIGNRY (q.v.).

en-sil-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *en* = in; O. Fr. *silo* = a foss, a cavity, or trench underground, in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation; Eng. suff. *-age*.]

Agriculture:

1. A method of preserving forage crops whilst moist and succulent, and without any previous attempt at drying them. It is effected by storing green fodder in mass, and covering it over in deep trenches cut in a dry soil.

"It seems almost certain, then, that *ensilage* has been known, probably for centuries, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. . . . The mass must be several feet in depth and width, and when the pit is filled, boards or dry straw, or in some cases heath, are laid on the top without delay, and earth and stones are heaped up on the surface to the weight of several hundred-weight per square foot. The fodder thus stored settles into a half solid mass, which, having undergone fermentation, is greedily devoured by cattle, and, with a little hay or dry food added, keeps them in admirable condition throughout the winter. Maize, prickly conifer, peas, rye, favae, clover, lucerne, vetches, and grass may be profitably stored after this fashion." —*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1882.

2. Fodder prepared by the process described under 1.

"One . . . states that he sold *ensilage* in the market town at from twenty-four to thirty-six shillings per ton." —*Chambers's Journal*, May 5, 1883.

en-sil-age (age as *ig*), *v.t.* [ENSILAGE, *s.*]

Agric.: To treat by the process described under ENSILAGE, *s.* 1.

"The sagerkraut of the Germans is but cabbage *ensilaged*. The writer, forty years ago, *ensilaged* green gooseberries." —*Chambers's Journal*, May 5, 1883.

en-sil-ate, *v.t.* [Fr. *en* = in; O. Fr. *silo* = a fosse, a cavity in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation. And Eng. verbal suff. *-ate* (q.v.).]

Agric.: The same as ENSILAGE, *v.* (q.v.).

"Their suggestions are that green forage should be *ensilaged* without mixture of any dry substances or even of salt; that the most favourable time for *ensilaging* is when the plants are in bloom." —*Chambers's Journal*, May 5, 1883.

* **en-sil-vër**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *silver* (q.v.).] To cover or set off with silver.

"Thel also engulldid and *ensilvered* ben false." —*Wycliffe: Baruch* vi. 7.

en-sil-stör-nal, *a.* [Lat. *ensis* = a sword; Mod. Lat. *sternum*, from Gr. *στερνον* (*sternon*) = the breast or chest, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the ensiform process of the sternum (q.v.). [METASTERNUM.]

* **en-ský**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sky* (q.v.).] To remove to the skies or heaven; to place among the gods.

"I hold you as a thing *enskyed* and saluted."
Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, I. 5.

en-sláv-e, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *slave* (q.v.).] 1. To reduce to the state of a slave, servitude, or bondage; to deprive of liberty.

"The conquered also, and *enslaved* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose."
Milton: P. L., xi, 797, 798.

2. To reduce to the state of a vassal or dependant.

"The Popish kernes whom James had brought over from Munster and Connaught to *enslave* our island." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. To overpower, to overcome; to become master of.

"Blinding the understanding and *enslaving* the will." —*Disney Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. ii, § 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to enslave* and *to captivate*: "There is as much difference between these terms as between *slavery* and *captivity*: he who is a *slave* is fettered both body and mind; he who is *captive* is only constrained as to his body: hence *to enslave* is always taken in the bad sense; *to captivate* mostly in the good sense: *to enslave* is always taken in the bad sense; *to captivate* mostly in the good sense; *to enslave* is employed literally or figuratively; *to captivate* only figuratively: we may be *enslaved* by persons or by our gross passions; we are *captivated* by the charms or beauty of an object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

en-sláv-éd-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *enslaved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being enslaved.

en-sláv-e-mént, *s.* [Eng. *enslave*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enslaving or reducing to servitude or bondage.

2. The state of being enslaved; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection." —*South: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 11.

en-sláv-ër, *s.* [Eng. *enslave*(e); *-er*.] One who or that which enslaves, physically or mentally.

"Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The *enslavers* and the *enslaved*, their death and birth."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 67.

en-snà-re, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snare* (q.v.).] To take or catch in a snare; to entrap, to catch by treachery or guile.

"Him to *ensnare* and bring
Unto the Danish king."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

* **en-snarl** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q.v.).] To snarl as a dog; to growl.

* **en-snarl** (2), ***en-snarle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q.v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to catch.

"They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*."
Spenser: F. Q., v. ix. 2.

* **en-sò-bër**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sober* (q.v.).] To make sober.

"God sent him *ensoberness* and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits." —*Bp. Taylor: Sermons* (1651), p. 170.

* **en-spàn-gle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *spangle* (q.v.).] To cover or ornament as with spangles.

"I *enspangle* this expansive firmament."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 204.

* **en-sphère**, ***in-sphere**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

1. To place in or as in a sphere.

"In thy little chaos all's *ensphered*,
And though abridged, yet in full greatness reared."
J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 64.

2. To form into roundness; to make into a sphere.

"One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth." *Carew: Poems*, p. 96.

* **en-spì-re**, *v.t.* [INSPIRE.]

* **en-stàll**, *v.t.* [INSTALL.]

* **en-stàmp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To mark as with a stamp; to stamp; to impress deeply.

"Money *ensamped* upon with the figure of a lamb."
—*Gregory: Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 51.

* **en-stàte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] To instate (q.v.).

"Nor perhaps had thy birth *enslated* thee in the same wealth and greatness." —*South: Sermons*, vol. xi, ser. 10.

en-stà-tite, *s.* [Ger. *enstatit*, from Gr. *ενστατης* (*enstatēs*) = an adversary. So named because so refractory.]

Mín.: An Orthorhombic mineral. Its hardness is 5.5; its sp. gr., 3.1–3.3; the lustre vitreous, except on the cleavage surfaces, on which it is pearly; colours, white, green or brown; streak, grey. It is possessed of double refraction. Compos.: silica, 60; magnesia, 40=100. There are two varieties: (1) *enstatite* proper, with little or no iron. It is of white colour. *Chladnite* falls under this division. (2) *Ferrierite* *enstatite*, called also *bronzite*. This contains iron, and is green or brown. Found in Bavaria, Moravia, Pennsylvania, Texas, &c. (*Dana*.)

* **en-steep**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *steep* (q.v.).] To immerse, plunge, sink, or soak.

"Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds
Traitors *ensleeped*." *Shakspeare: Othello*, ii. 1.

* **en-stöck**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stock* (q.v.).] To fix as in the stocks.

"The Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enslaved*
In destitute's hard disastrous rock."
Singer: Du Bartas, week 1, day 7, 514.

* **en-stör-e** (1), ***en-stor-en**, ***en-stoore**, ***in-store**, *v.t.* [Lat. *instaurare*.] To restore, to rebuild.

"That the temple of the Lord were *enstorede*." —*Wycliffe: 4 Kings*, xii. 14.

* **en-stör-e** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *store* (q.v.).] 1. To lay up as in a store; to store or treasure up; to stock.

"He that is with life and will *enstored*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii. 32.

fàte, **fát**, **fàre**, **amidst**, **whàt**, **fàll**, **father**; **wè**, **wèt**, **hère**, **camèl**, **hèr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To include, to comprehend.

"If there be any other maundment, it is in *istorid* in this word."—*Wycliffe: Romans*, xiii. 2.

***en-strān'-gle**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *strangle* (q. v.).] To strangle.

"When the ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here flesche in stede of venyson."—*Maunderville*, p. 194.

***en-strūct'**, v. t. [INSTRUCT.]

***en-strūc'-tion**, s. [INSTRUCTION.]

***en-stūff**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stuff* (q. v.).] To stuff, to stow, to press close, to cram.

"Ded *enstuff* by stelth
The bolow womb with armed soldiars."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid II.

***en-sty-le**, ***en-sti-le**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *style* (q. v.).] To style, to name, to call.

"That renowned ile,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *entayle*."
Brown: Britannia's Pastorals.

***en-sū'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *ensue*; -able.] Ensuing, following.

en-sū-e, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *ensuir*, from Lat. *insequor*: *in* = upon, and *sequor* = to follow.]

1. A. Transitive:

To follow after; to seek.

"Seek peace and *ensue* it!"—*Peter III* 11.

2. To practise.

"Precedent of all that armes *ensue*."
Spenser: To Sir J. Norris.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To follow, to come after, to pursue; said of persons.

"Our enemies *ensuing* with a great noyse."—*Gold-ting: Cesar*, p. 124.

*2. To follow in course of time, or in a series of events; to succeed.

"The like endeavours to renew,
Should'er a kinder time *ensue*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

*3. To follow as a consequence of premises; to result.

"Let this be granted, and it shall bereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not."—*Booker: Booles Policy*.

*4. To proceed.

"Yet from thy wound *ensued* no purple flood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

¶ For the difference between *ensue* and *to follow*, see FOLLOW.

***en-sur'-ange** (sur as *shûr*), s. [INSURANCE.]

***en-sur'-an-gër** (sur as *shûr*), s. [Eng. *insurance*; -er.] One who ensures from danger or risk; an insurer.

"The vain *ensurancer* of life."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 186.

en-sure' (sure as *shûr*), v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sure* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make sure, certain, or secure in mind; to assure.

"Ecce de bem gan other to *ensure*
Of brothered."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 972.

2. To make sure or certain; to insure; to secure.

"His kinsman's absence must *ensure* success."
Boole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

*3. To insure (q. v.).

"A merchant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn to *ensure* bis sheep for that year."—*L'Estrange*.

*4. To betroth.

"After his mother Mary was *ensured* to Joseph."—*Sir John Cheke: Matt.* 1, 13.

***B. Intrans.**: To insure, to make certain; to be surety.

en-sur'-ër (sur as *shûr*), s. [Eng. *ensurer*; -er.] One who ensures; an insurer.

***en-sweep'**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sweep* (q. v.).] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

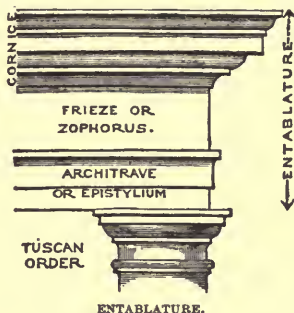
"A blaze of meteors shoots; *ensweeping* first
The lower skies."—*Thomson: Autumn*, l. 108.

***en-swëpt'**, pa. par. or a. [ENSWEPT.]

en-tāb'-la-tū-re, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = a table.]

1. Arch.: Those members of a portico which were constructed upon the columns, consisting of the epistylum, zophorus, and corona. Vitruvius uses the words *ornamenta columnarum* to signify these members; and sometimes he includes the three several parts

in the term *epistylia*. The superstructure that lies horizontally upon the columns in the several orders or styles of architecture. It is divided into architrave, the part immediately above the column; frieze, the central space; and cornice, the upper projecting mouldings. Each of the orders has its appropriate entablature, of which both the general height and the sub-divisions are regulated by a scale of proportion derived from the diameter of the



column. The entablature, though architects frequently vary from the proportions here specified, may, as a general rule, be set at one-fourth the height of the column. The total height thereof thus obtained is in all the orders, except the Doric, divided into ten parts, three of which are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and four to the cornice. But in the Doric order the whole height should be divided into eight parts, and two given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and three to the cornice. (*Wcale*.)

"A range of Corinthian pillars with their full entablature surmounted by a balustrade."—*Encyclopædia: Classical Tour*, i. 132.

2. Ship-build.: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. It usually receives additional stiffness from being confined between two beams of timber, called the entablature or engine-beams.

entablature-beam, s.

Ship-build.: [ENTABLATURE, 2]

en-tā'-ble-mënt, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The same as ENTABLATURE (q. v.).

"They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or entablement from the feminine Ionic and masculine Doric."—*Enghn: On Architecture*.

***en-tāc'-kle**, v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tackle* (q. v.).] To supply with tackle.

"Your storm-driven ship I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall overthrow."
Shelton: Poems, p. 26.

en-tā'-da, s. [The name given to one of the species in Malabar.]

Bot.: A genus of Mimoseæ, tribe Eumimoseæ. *Entada scandens*, or *Purseetha*, formerly called *Acacia scandens*, is an immense climbing shrub, running over the highest trees and forming elegant festoons. The legumes are generally from one to three, but occasionally from six to eight, feet long. They are jointed, each joint four or five inches broad, with one large brown polished seed in each. The plant grows in the Western Ghats, in India, and elsewhere in the eastern tropics, as well as in the hotter parts of America. The seeds are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. Dr. Gibson says that they are used as an antifebrile medicine by the Ghaut people. In Java and Sumatra, according to Rumphius, they are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Sometimes they have been cast by Atlantic currents on the west coast of Scotland and on the shores of Orkney.

en-tāll', ***en-talle'**, ***en-tayle'**, ***en-teyle'**, s. [Fr. *entaille*; Ital. *entaglio*.] [ENTAIL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Carved or inlaid work.

"Leyd in a scyrene
Of *entalle* riche and fyne."—*Alisaunder*, 4, 670.

2. Shape, form.

"The hors of gode *entalle*."—*MS. Douce*, 291, fo. 136.

3. Place.

"Hence we him in his *entalle*."—*Sevyn Sages*, 2, 686.

II. Law:

An estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or

female. Estates-tail may be either general, that is, limited to one and the heirs of his body; or special, that limited to one, and his heirs by a particular wife.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

en-tāll', ***en-talle'**, ***entail'**, ***en-tayle'**, ***in-taille'**, v. t. [Fr. *entailer* = to cut or carve; *taille* = to cut.]

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cut or carve.

"Thanne was that chapitre house geyntilliche *entayled*."
P. Plowman's Crede, 398.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. To fix or settle inalienably upon a person or thing.

"None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

4. To bring on, to cause, to involve.

"The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates."—*Tillotson*.

II. Law: To settle the descent of any estate or fee by gift to a certain person and the heirs of his body, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it.

¶ To cut off the entail: To put a termination to it. [DISENTAIL.]

***en-tālle**, s. & v. [ENTAIL, s. & v.]

en-tāll'-ër, s. [Eng. *entail*; -er.] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

en-tāll'-mënt, s. [Eng. *entail*; -ment.]

1. The act of entailing or limiting the descent of an estate.

2. The state of being entailed or limited in descent.

***en-tāll'-ent**, v. t. [O. F. *entalenter*; Ital. *entalentare*.] To raise or excite a desire in; to excite, to arouse.

"Feruent will, and *entailed* courage."
Chaucer: Letter of Cupido.

***en-tāme** (1), v. t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tame* (q. v.).] To tame, to subdue, to subjugate.

"Tis not your lanky brow, your black silk hair,
Your hagle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship."
Shakspeare: As You Like It, iii. 8.

***en-tāme** (2), v. t. [Fr. *entamer*, from Lat. *attamino*.] To touch, to injure.

"Let not my foe no more my wounde *entame*."
Chaucer: A. B. C., st. k.

en-tān'-gle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tangle* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To twist or involve together so that a separation or unravelling cannot easily be made; to tangle; as, *to entangle* wool, the hair, &c.

2. To ensnare in something not easily extricable, as a net.

"As one, who long in thickets and brakes
Entangled, winds now this way and now that
His devious course uncertain, seeking home."
Cooper: Task, iii. 1, 2.

3. To ensnare or catch by captious questions or artful talk; to involve in a dilemma or contradiction.

"The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk."—*Matt.* xxii. 15.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass, to perplex.

"Now all labour
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength."
Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

5. To puzzle, to perplex, to bewilder.

"I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved."—*Locke*.

*6. To distract or embarrass with variety or multiplicity of cares.

"No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life."—*2 Timothy* ii. 4.

*7. To mix up, to confuse.

"What marvel, then,
At times, unbidden notes should rise,
Confusedly bound in memory's ties,
Entangling, as they rub along,
The war-march with the funeral song!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 2.

*8. To make confused or intricate.

"Dismiss the controversy bleeding, the more *entangled* by your bearing."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To become entangled or involved.

"The *entangling* bongs between."

Cunningham: The Contemplatist.

¶ For the difference between *entangle* and *embarrass*, see EMBARRASS; for that

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

between to *entangle* and to *insure*, see **INSURE**.

en-tân'-gled (gled as **geld**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENTANGLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.* (of hairs, roots, branches, &c.): So intermixed as not to be readily disentangled.

en-tân'-gle-mént, *s.* [Eng. *entanglement*; -ment.]

1. The act of entangling, ensnaring, or embarrassing.

2. The state of being entangled, involved, insured, perplexed, or embarrassed.

"Even Grotius himself appears not to be quite free from the entanglement."—*Warburton: Divine Legislation*, bk. vi. s. 2.

3. Perplexity, intricacy.

"It has less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it."—*Spectator*, No. 352.

en-tân'-glêr, *s.* [Eng. *entangler*; -er.] One who entangles.

en-tâ'-sî-a, *s.* [ENTASIS.] The same as **ENTASIS** (2) (q.v.).

en-tâ'-sis, *s.* [Gr. = a stretching, from *enteinai* (*entéino*) = to stretch.]

1. *Arch.*: The swell of the shaft or column of either of the orders of architecture. Some authorities make it consist in preserving the cylinder of a column perfect one quarter or one-third the height of the shaft from below, diminishing thence in a right line to the top; while others, following Vitruvius, make the column increase in bulk in a curved line from the base to three-sevenths of its height, and then diminish in the same manner for the remaining four-sevenths, thus making the greater diameter near the middle. (*Weale*.)

2. *Med.*: A generic term for spasmodic diseases characterized by tension; as tetanus, cramp, &c.



ENTASIS.

en-task', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *task* (q.v.).] To lay a task upon.

"Sith the Heavens have thus entaskt my layes."—*Sylvestre: In Buriall*, week 1 day 4, 68.

en-tâss'-mënt, *s.* [Fr. *entassement*, from *entasser* = to heap up.] A heap, an accumulation.

en-tâs'-tic, *a.* [As if from an Imaginary Greek word *êntrastikos* (*entastikos*).] [ENTASIS.] *Med.*: Pertaining or relating to entasis in the pathological sense; characterized by tonic spasm.

***en-tâyld'**, ***en-tâyled'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENTAIL, *v.*]

***en-tâyle**, *v. & s.* [ENTAIL.]

en-té (**ân-tô**), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to an engrafted emblazonment; also written **Anté**.

***en-teche**, ***en-tecche**, *s.* [ENTECHÉ, *v.*] A mark, a symptom.

"I told him al treuly the enteches of myn euele."—*William of Palerne*, 357.

***en-teche**, ***en-tetche**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entechier*; It. *intoccare*.] To spot, to stain, to imbue.

"Who so that ever is enteched and defouled with yuel."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 120.

ên-têl'-ê-chÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ên-têlêcheia* (*entelecheia*).] (See def.) Probably from *ên-têlê êchein* (*entelechein*) = to be complete or absolute. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

1. *Perip. Phil.*: A term introduced by Aristotle to signify actual as distinguished from merely potential existence, and to which he attaches two distinct meanings—(1) The state of being complete or finished; (2) The activity of that which is thus complete. In practice, however, he does not bind himself strictly to the observance of this distinction. Moreover, he attributes relatively to these notions: the same thing, he says, can be matter or potentiality in one respect, and form or actuality in another; e.g., the hewn stone can be the former in relation to the house and the latter in comparison with the unheaven stone.

2. *Mod. Phil.*: The name which Leibnitz gave to the monads of his system.

***ên-têl'-lûs**, *s.* [Gr. *ên-têllô* (*entellô*) = to enjoin, to command.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*. [SEMNOPITHECUS, HUNOOMAN.]

***ên-têm'-pêst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *tempest* (q.v.).] To visit with storm.

"For aye entepesting anew the unfathomable hell within."—*Coleridge: Pains of Sleep*.

***en-tem-pre**, *a.* [ATTEMPTRE.] Moderate.

"Entempre be was of mete and drynke."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 429.

***en-tem-pri**, *v.t.* [ENTEMPRE.] To moderate.

"Thu hit wilt makki wikk and entempri so."—*Popular Science*, 289.

***en-ten-cloun**, *s.* [INTENTION.]

***ên-tênd'**, ***en-tende**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entendre*; Sp. & Port. *entender*, from Lat. *intendo*: in = towards, upon, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

1. To apply oneself; to turn.

"Each to his own nedes gan entende."—*Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide*, III. 375.

2. To intend.

"God coude have done so yf he had so entended."—*John Frith: A Boke*, fo. 59.

***ên-tênd'-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Attentive.

"Who that is oughnt entenable"

To holde upright his kinges name."

Gower: C. A., III. 137.

***ên-tênd'e-mënt**, *s.* [O. Fr., Ital. *intendimento*; Sp. *intendimiento*; Port. *intendimento*.] Understanding, information, knowledge, teaching.

"Thus this worthy yonge king"

Was fully taught every thing,

Which mighte yve entement

Of good rule and good regimene."

Gower: C. A., III. 142.

***ên-tênd'-êr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *tender* (q.v.).]

1. To make tender, to soften, to mollify, to make effeminate.

"Whoever creates fear is apt to tender the spirit."—*Sp. Taylor: Holy Living*, § 4.

2. To treat with tenderness.

"Virtue alone tenders us for life."

Young: Night Thoughts, II. 325.

***ên-tênt'**, ***en-tente**, *s.* [O. F. *entente*.]

1. Notice.

"To my talking take entent."

Early English Poems, p. 141.

2. Will, intention.

"To please her soueraynes wyth gode entent."

Early English Poems, p. 145.

3. Intention, design.

"What may your evyl entente you availle?"

Chaucer: C. T., 14, 966.

entente cordiale (**ân-tânt' cor-di-âl'**), *phr.* [Fr.] A cordial understanding; friendly disposition and relations between the governments of two countries.

"It was much used in speaking of the relation between Britain and France during the reign of Louis Philippe, and, to a less extent, during that of Napoleon III.

***ên-tênt'**, *v.t.* [ENTENT, *s.*]

1. To attend, to pay attention.

"Whiles the people of the town entented to Permeuon."—*Alisaunder*, 2, 833.

2. To intend, to design, to purpose.

"Thilke thus that men ententen to doon."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 150.

***en-ten-tif**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Attentive, intent, full of attention.

"Al the compeny stood ententif."—*Wycliffe: 3 Para-lip.*, vi. 3 (*Purvey*).

***en-ten-tif-ly**, ***en-ten-tif-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *ententif*; -ly.] Attentively, with attention.

"If it ententifly discussed be."

Hampole: Prike of Conscience, 2, 850.

ên-têr (1), ***en-tre**, ***en-tren**, ***en-tri**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entrer*, from Lat. *intro* = to go into, to enter; Sp. & Port. *entrar*; Ital. *intrare*, *entrare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come into or within; to move, pass, or proceed to the inside or interior of.

"That darksome cave they enter."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 35.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

"Thorns which entered their frail shins."

Shakespeare: Tempest, IV. 1.

3. To cause to pass into; to place or set in; to insert: as, To enter a tenon in a mortise.

4. To set down in writing, as in a book, journal, &c.; to write down.

"Agues and fevers are entered promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished."—*Graunt*.

5. To begin or commence, as a new stage or state.

6. To join, to associate oneself to; to be admitted a member or associate of: as, To enter the university, the army, a society, &c.

7. To initiate in a business, method, service, profession, &c.

"The eldest being thus entered, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them."—*Locke*.

* 8. To recommend, to introduce.

"This sword shall enter me with him."

Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, IV. 14.

* 9. To engage in, to begin.

"Enter talk with lords."

Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., III. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: To report at the custom-house, as a ship and cargo on arrival in a port.

2. *Law*:

(1) To make entry; to go in upon and take possession of.

(2) To place or cause to be inscribed upon the records of a court: as, To enter a writ, an appearance, &c.

3. *Sports*:

(1) To enter a hound is to admit a young hound into the regular hunting pack.

"They were like hounds, ready to be entered."

Hacket: Life of Williams, II. 163.

(2) To enter a horse for a race is to put it down among the list of competitors.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To come or go in; to pass in or inside.

"Euerle might may enter whan him liketh."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melebeus*.

2. Sometimes used with in.

"Enter in at the strait gate."—*Luke* XIII. 24.

3. It is used with into before the place entered.

"Enter thou into thy chambers."—*Isaiah* xxvi. 20.

4. To have passage; to be able to pass between.

"So wide as a bristle may enter."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 5.

* 5. To begin, to make beginning.

"I saw the sin wherewith my foot was entering."

Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

6. To engage in; to embark.

"The French king hath often entered on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth."

Addison: On the War.

7. To join as a member or associate; to be admitted as a member or associate of: as, He entered at College.

8. To be admitted.

"Enter thou into the Joy of thy Lord."—*Matt.* xxv. 22.

II. Drama: To appear on the scene.

"The competitors enter."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, IV. 2.

¶ (1) To enter into:

(a) To pass into the interior of; to penetrate.

(b) To engage in.

(c) To deal with; to treat of; to discuss; to examine.

"They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring springs of action."—*Watts*.

(d) To be an ingredient or element in; to form a constituent part of.

(2) To enter on or upon:

(a) To begin, to start on, to commence.

(b) To discuss, to examine, to treat of.

(3) To enter into recognisances:

Law: To become bound under a penalty by a written obligation to do some act, as to appear on a trial, to keep the peace, &c.

(4) To enter in with a superior:

Scots Law: To take from a superior a charter or writ by progress; said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

* **ên-têr** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *entrer*.] To inter (q.v.).

"Undre that chirche . . . weren entered 12,000 martires."—*Mausderville*, p. 84.

* **ên-têr**, *s.* [ENTER, *v.* (1).] Entrance, entry.

"His enter and exit shall be strangling a snake."

Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, V. 1.

* **en-ter**, *a.* [Fr. *entier*.] [ENTIRE.] Entire, whole.

"To sen it a twelf moneth ich day enter."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 194.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

† **ên-têr-a-dên-ôg'-ra-phÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *enteradenographie*, from Gr. *êntrapa* (*entera*) = the intestines, pl. of *êntrapon* (*enteron*) = a piece of an intestine; *âdôn* (*adên*) = . . . a gland, and *γραφῆ* (*graphê*) = a delineation, a description.]

Anat.: The branch of science which describes the internal glands.

† **ên-têr-a-dên-ôl'-ô-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *êntrapa* (*entera*) = the intestines; *âdôn* (*adên*) = . . . a gland, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat. & Phys.: A branch of science which not merely describes the internal glands, but also traces their operation.

* **ên-têr-bâ'the**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.).] To bathe mutually; to intermingle tears.

"Rapt with joy them enterbathe with tears."
—*Sylvester: Handicrafts*, 21.

* **ên-têr-phân'ge**, * **ên-têr-change**, *v.t.* [INTERCHANGE.] To exchange.

"Thei . . . playunge entrechange den rynges."
—*Chaucer: Troylus*, lii. 1,319.

† **ên-têr-clô's'e**, *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *close* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall.

* **ên-têr-deal'**, *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *deal* (q.v.).] Mutual dealing.

"For he is practised well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;
To learn the *entredite* of princes strange."
—*Spenser: Mother Hubbards Tale*.

* **ên-têr-dite**, * **ên-tre-dit**, *s.* [O. Fr. *entredit*, *intredit*; Ital. *entreditto*; Port. *interdicto*, from Lat. *interdictum* = a thing forbidden, an interdict, from *interdicere* = to forbid.] An interdict.

"The *entredit* of this lond was nocht yut ondo."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 508.

* **ên-têr-dite**, * **ên-tre-dite**, *s.* [ENTERDITE, *s.*] To place under an interdict.

"This bishopes . . . *entreditede* al this lond."
—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 209.

† **ên-têr-êp-i-plôm-phâl'-ô-cêle**, *s.* [Gr. *êntrapon* (*enteron*) = a part of the intestines; *êntrâploon* (*epiploon*) = the omentum; *ômphalôs* (*omphalos*) = the navel, and *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia of the umbilicus, causing protrusion of the omentum and part of the intestines.

† **ên-têr-êr**, * **ên-trer**, *v.* [Eng. *enter*; -*er*.] One who enters.

"That erst all *enters* went so cruelly to scorch."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, iii. xii. 42.

* **ên-têr-glân'ce**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *glance* (q.v.).] To interchange glances.

"Their chiefest repast was by *enterglancing* of looks."
—*Gascoigne: Flowers*.

† **ên-têr-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *êntrépikôs* (*enterikos*) = in the intestines.]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining, connected with, or relating to the intestines.

enteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The correct designation of what is usually called by the misleading appellation of typhoid fever (q.v.).

† **ên-têr-îng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [ENTER, *v.* (1).]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: A act of passing within or to the interior; entrance; entry.

entering-chisel, *s.* A spoon-chisel, used by sculptors.

entering-file, *s.* A narrow, flat file, with considerable taper, to enable it to enter and open a groove, which may be finished by a cotter-file.

entering-port, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A port cut in the side of a vessel to serve as a door of entrance.

† **ên-têr-î-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *êntrapon* (*enteron*) = part of the intestine, and suff. -*itis* (*Med.*) implying inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the small intestines, marked by diarrhea, pain, aggravated on pressure, quick and strong pulse, with increased temperature. It is very apt to become

chronic, chiefly from obstruction to the hepatic circulation, especially by escape of blood from the portal vein.

* **ên-têr-kiss**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *kiss* (q.v.).] To kiss mutually; to come in contact.

"The *enterkissing* turning globes extrema."
—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, week 1, day 2, 1,050.

* **ên-têr-know'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).] To be mutually acquainted.

"I have desired . . . to *enterknow* my good God and his blessed Angels and Saints."
—*Hall: Invisibile World* (Pref.). (*Daries*.)

* **ên-têr-lâce**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entrelacier*; Fr. *entrelasser*.] To intermix, to interweave, to interlace (q.v.).

"This lady walked outright, till she might see her enter into a fine close abbot: It was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *entrelaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight."
—*Sidney: Arcades*.

* **ên-têr-lÿ**, * **ên-ter-ll**, * **ên-tere-ly**, * **ên-ter-lyche**, * **ên-tier-ly**, * **ên-tire-ly**, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *entier* = entire; Eng. suff. -*ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Full, whole.

"Beseechinge you euer with myn *entierly* bert."
—*Poitt. Reliq.*, & *Love Poems*, p. 41.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Wholly, fully.

"*Entierlyche* theenne that he hym teche."
—*Poem on Freemasonry*, 241.

2. Earnestly.

"Beseeching you, as *entierly* as y came, to take en grethis poure gift."
—*Poitt. Reliq.*, & *Love Poems*, p. 38.

* **ên-têr-lûde**, *s.* [INTERLUDE.]

* **ên-têr-mêd'-dle**, * **ên-tre-med-le**, * **ên-têr-mell**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entremesler*, *entremedler*, *entremeller*.] [INTERMEDDLE.] To mix up, to mingle.

"Scriptures brefull of leseyngs
Entremedled with tydynges."
—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii. 1,831.

* **ên-têr-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *enter*, *v.* (2); -*ment*.] Intermittent, burial.

"After the *enterment* the kyng tok his way."
—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 327.

* **ên-têr-mê'te**, * **ên-tre-mete**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entremettre*; Sp. & Port. *entremeter*; Ital. *intramettere*, from Lat. *intramittere*.]

A. *Trans.*: To meddle, to interfere, to interpose, to engage in.

"I *entremete* me of brokages."
—*Romance of the Rose*, 6,973.

B. *Intrans.*: To interfere, to interpose.

"God . . . ne *entremetith* nat of hem."
—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 104.

† **ên-têr-mew-êr** (*ew* as *û*), *s.* [A.S. *ênetera*, *êneter*, *ênitire* = of a year old, and Fr. *mue* = change of feathers.] A hawk changing the colour of his feathers, which generally happens some little time after he is a year old.

"Eyers and Ramage Hawks, Sores and *Entermewers*."
—*Brownie: Misc. Tracts*, v.

† **ên-têr-ô**, *in compos.* [Gr. *êntrapon* (*enteron*) = an intestine.] A prefix used to signify relation to or connection with the intestines.

† **ên-têr-ô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô, and Gr. *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture in which the bowel presses through or dilates the peritoneum so as to make it fall down into the groin. Trusses and bolsters are used as supports.

"If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*, if the omentum or *epiploon*, *epiplocele*; and if both, *enteroepiplocele*."
—*Sharp: Surgery*.

† **ên-têr-ô-cÿs'-tô-cêle**, *s.* [Fr. *entérocyctocèle*; *entero*, and *cystocèle* (q.v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting the bladder and an adjacent portion of the intestine.

† **ên-têr-ô-dê'-lâ**, *s. pl.* [Enterô, and Gr. *δῆλος* (*dêlos*) = visible; Fr. *entérodele*.]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his Polygastric Infusoria, in which the alimentary canal, which is conspicuous, has an aperture at each end.

† **ên-têr-ô-ê-pip-lô-cêle**, *s.* [Gr. *êntrapon* (*enteron*) = an intestine; *êntrâploon* (*epiploon*) = the omentum, and *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture produced through a tumour, so that both the omentum and intestines protrude from the body; intestinal and scrotal hernia.

† **ên-têr-ô-gâs'-trô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Eng., &c. *gastrucèle* (q.v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting both the stomach and the intestines.

† **ên-têr-ôg'-ra-phÿ**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *γραφῆ* (*graphê*) = a writing.]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which describes the intestines.

† **ên-têr-ô-hêm'-ôr-rhâge**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Eng. *hemorrhage* (q.v.); Fr. *entérohemorrhagie*.]

Med.: Hemorrhage in the intestines.

† **ên-têr-ô-hÿ'-drô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Eng. *hydrocele* (q.v.); Fr. *entérohydrocèle*.]

Surg.: Internal hernia, complicated with hydrocele (q.v.).

† **ên-têr-ô-isch'-i-ô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-; Gr. *ischion* (*ischion*) = the hip-joint, and *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Ischial hernia, formed by the adjacent intestine.

† **ên-têr-ô-lite**, **ên-têr-ô-lith**, **ên-têr-ô-lî'-thûs**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Med.: A generic term comprehending all stony calculi within the body.

† **ên-têr-ôl'-ô-gÿ**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anatomy:

1. *Spec.*: The branch of the anatomical and physiological sciences which treats of the intestines.

2. *Gen.*: It is often extended to all the internal parts of the human body.

† **ên-têr-ô-mêr'-ô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-; Gr. *μήρως* (*mêros*) = the upper fleshy part of the thigh, and *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Crural hernia formed by the adjacent intestine.

† **ên-têr-ô-mês-ên-têr'-ic**, *a.* [Enterô-, and Eng. *mesenteric* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the mesentery and to the intestines.

enteromesenteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name given by Petit to a variety of enteritis, in which among other symptoms there is pain felt when pressure takes place on the right side between the umbilicus and the crest of the ileum. It often leads to ulcerative perforation of the intestine and to death.

† **ên-têr-ô-mor'-pha**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphê*) = form, shape.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Confervaceae, tribe or family Acetabulariidae. Some are marine, some fresh-water species, while one, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, grows both in the sea and in fresh water. Several are British.

† **ên-têr-ôm'-pha-lôs**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *ômphalôs* (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Med.: A rupture of the intestines at the navel.

† **ên-têr-ôp'-a-thÿ**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *πάθη* (*pathê*) = passive state; suffering.]

Med.: Disease of the intestines.

† **ên-têr-ô-pêr-is'-tô-lê**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *περιστολή* (*peristolê*) = a dressing out, specially of a corpse; Fr. *entéroperistolé*.]

Surg.: Strangulation of part of the intestines in a hernia or otherwise.

† **ên-têr-ô-plâs'-tÿ**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = formed, moulded, *πλαστής* (*plastês*) = a moulder, a modeller.]

Surg.: A plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

† **ên-têr-ô-rhâph'-i-a**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *ράφή* (*raphê*) = a seam, a suture; Fr. *entérorraphie*.]

Surg.: A suture of part of the intestines, which has been ruptured or otherwise divided.

† **ên-têr-ô-sar'-cô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Eng. *sarcocele* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, complicated with sarcocele (q.v.).

† **ên-têr-ôs'-chê'-ô-cêle**, *s.* [Enterô-, and Gr. *ὄσχη* (*oschê*), *ὄσχεον* (*oscheon*), *ὄσχεος*

bêl, **bôy**; **pôut**, **ôwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

(oscheo) = . . . the scrotum, and *κῆλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *entéroschéocle*.]

Surg.: Scrotal hernia formed solely by the intestine.

ën-tër-ô-sÿph-i-lis, *s.* [*Entero-*, and *Eng. syphilis* (q.v.); Fr. *entérosyphilité*.]

Med.: A syphilitic affection of the intestine.

ën-tër-ô-tôme, *s.* [Fr. *entérotome*: *entéro-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for opening the intestinal canal through the whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ën-tër-ô-tô-mÿ, *s.* [Fr. *entérotomie*.] [ENTÉROTOMIE.]

1. **Anat.**: Dissection of the intestines.

2. **Surg.**: An incision into the intestines to reduce a hernia, or for any similar purpose.

***ën-tër-par-lançe**, *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *parler* = to speak.] Parley, mutual talk, conference.

"During the *entertainment* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field."—*Hayward*.

***ën-tër-par-lo**, *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *parler* = to speak.] A parley, a conference.

"And therefore doth an *entente* exhort."

Daniel: Civil Wars, II. 23.

***en-ter-part**, ***en-tre-part-en**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *Eng. part* (q.v.).] To part or share.

"As it is frendes right . . ."

To entreparten wo as gladdé desport.

Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, I. 591.

***ën-tër-pléad**, *v.i.* [INTERPLEAD.]

***ën-tër-pléad-ër**, *s.* [INTERPLEADER.]

***ën-tër-prêt**, *v.* [INTERPRET.]

ën-tër-prise, **ën-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, *s.* [Fr. *entreprise*; O.Fr. *entreprise*, *entrepris*, from Fr. *entrepris*, *pa. par.* of *entreprendre* = to undertake, from Low Lat. *interpendo*, from Lat. *inter* = among, and *pendo* = to take in hand: *præ* = before, and *hendo* = to get.]

1. An undertaking; a feat undertaken or attempted to be performed; a bold, daring, or hazardous attempt.

"All in some daring *entrepris* embarked."

Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 184.

2. An enterprising spirit or disposition; readiness, promptness, energy, or daring in undertaking deeds of difficulty or danger.

***ën-tër-prise**, ***ën-tër-prize**, ***en-ter-pryse**, *v.t. & i.* [ENTERPRISE, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To undertake, to attempt, to essay, to venture on.

"Nor shall I to the work thou *entreprisest*."

Milton: P. L., x. 270.

2. To receive, to treat, to welcome, to entertain. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 14.)

B. Intrans.

To attempt, to try, to venture on an enterprise or difficult undertaking.

"Master Chaucer, that nobly *entreprysed*."

How that our English might be sowned.

Skelton: Garland of Laurell, l. 388.

***ën-tër-pris-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *entrepris(e)*; -er.] One who undertakes an enterprise; one who engages in important and hazardous designs; a man of enterprise.

"They commonly proved great *entreprisers* with happy success."—*Hayward: On Edward VI.*

ën-tër-pris-ing, **ën-tër-priz-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENTERPRISE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Ready or prompt in undertaking feats of difficulty or hazard; energetic, adventurous; full of enterprise.

"The new situation in which Dundee was now placed, naturally suggested new projects to his inventive and enterprising spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

C. As subst.: The act of undertaking enterprises.

† Crabb thus discriminates between *enterprising* and *adventurous*: "These terms mark a disposition to engage in that which is extraordinary and hazardous; but *enterprising*, from *entrepris*, is connected with the understanding; and *adventurous*, from *adventure*, venture

or trial, is a characteristic of the passions. The *enterprising* character conceives great projects, and pursues objects that are difficult to be obtained; the *adventurous* character is contented with seeking that which is new, and placing himself in dangerous and unusual situations. An *enterprising* spirit belongs to the commander of an army, or the ruler of a nation; an *adventurous* disposition is suitable to men of low degree. . . . *Enterprising* characterizes persons only, but *adventurous* is also applied to things, to signify containing adventures; hence, a journey, or a voyage, or a history, may be denominated *adventurous*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ën-tër-pris-ing-lÿ, **ën-tër-priz-ing-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *enterprising*; -ly.] In an enterprising, bold, resolute, or adventurous manner.

ën-tër-sôle, *s.* [ENTRESOL.]

***ën-tër-split**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *Eng. split* (q.v.).] To split in two.

"In fall, in flight, themselves they *entersplit*."

Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Vacation, 301.

ën-tër-tain, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-teyn**, ***in-ter-taine**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entretenir*, from Low Lat. *interteneo*, from Lat. *inter* = among, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *entretener*; Ital. *intrattenere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To receive into one's house, and treat with hospitality; to receive and treat as a guest.

"A country vicar in his homely house . . ."

Once entertained the chaplain of a lord.

Fawkes: Parody of a City & Country Mouse.

* 2. To keep, or maintain in one's service.

"Entertain him to be my fellow-servant."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, II. 4.

* 3. To maintain, to support, to keep up.

"They have many hospitals well *entertained*."

Burnet.

* 4. To maintain, to observe.

"He *entertained* a show so seeming just."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1514.

* 5. To receive into a body or service.

"To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the Holy Jesus."

Jeremy Taylor.

* 6. To adopt, to select.

"He looked about on every side,

To weat which way were best to *entertain*.

To bring him to the place where he would faine."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 24.

* 7. To admit, to receive.

"Since mine own doors refuse to *entertain* me."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, III. 1.

* 8. To meet, to receive.

"Callidore in the entry close did stand,

And *entertaining* them with courage stout,

Still slew the foremost that came first to hand."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 46.

9. To receive and keep in the mind; to conceive, to harbour.

"The not *entertaining* a sincere love and affection for the duties of religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 8.

10. To receive for purposes of consideration; to take into consideration; to listen to favourably.

"Else no business they would *entertain*."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

11. To engage the attention of agreeably; to divert, to amuse, to gratify.

"The enemy would be *entertained* with a bloody fight between the English soldiers and their French allies."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

* 12. To cause to pass pleasantly; to while away; to spend pleasantly.

"The weary time she cannot *entertain*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1361.

† **B. Intrans.**: To use or exercise hospitality; to be hospitable; to receive company.

***ën-tër-tain**, ***en-ter-taine**, ***en-ter-tayne**, *s.* [ENTERTAIN, *v.*] Entertainment, reception, treatment.

"But need, that answers not to all requests,

Bade them not look for better *entertainment*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

ën-tër-tain-ër, *s.* [Eng. *entertain*; -er.]

1. One who entertains or receives others with hospitality; a host.

"You may easily imagine the confusion of the *entertainer*."—*Spectator*, No. 583.

* 2. One who keeps or maintains others in his service.

3. One who diverts, amuses, or pleases.

4. One who entertains or receives ideas into the mind.

"Good purposes when they are not held do so farre turne enemies to the *entertainer* of them."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt; Christ before Caiaphas*.

ën-tër-tain-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENTERTAIN, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Amusing, diverting, affording entertainment.

C. As subst.: The same as ENTERTAINMENT (q.v.).

ën-tër-tain-ing-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *entertaining*; -ly.] In an entertaining, amusing, or diverting manner.

"My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*.

***ën-tër-tain-ing-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *entertaining*; -ness.] The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

ën-tër-tain-mént, *s.* [Eng. *entertain*; -ment.]

1. The act or practice of receiving guests with hospitality; hospitable reception or treatment.

2. Accommodation for a traveller or guest; lodging food, &c., required by a traveller.

"There is Christians and her children and her companion, all waiting for *entertainment* here."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

* 3. Reception, treatment.

"Have you so soon forgot the *entertainment* her sister welcomed you withal?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, III. 1.

* 4. Hospitality, kindness.

"I say *entertainment* in her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, I. 3.

* 5. The act of keeping or maintaining in one's service.

* 6. The state or condition of being in pay or in service.

"The centurions and their charges dietically billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, IV. 3.

* 7. Payment of soldiers or servants; pay.

"The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence."—*Daniel*.

* 8. Service.

"Some band of strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, IV. 1.

* 9. Reception into the mind; conception; expectation.

"Advised him for the *entertainment* of death."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, III. 2.

* 10. Reception, admission, consideration.

"It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated."

Tillotson.

11. The act of entertaining, amusing, or diverting.

12. The pleasure, amusement, gratification, or instruction, as from conversation, music, dramatic or other performances; the pleasure or amusement afforded to the mind by anything interesting.

"Fassione ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us cause agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat."—*Temple*.

13. That which entertains or affords pleasure, amusement, or gratification; anything which serves to entertain.

"A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces."—*Gay*.

14. The act of whiling away, or passing pleasantly.

"Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he asks me questions than that I ask you."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

***ën-tër-täke**, *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and *Eng. take* (q.v.).] To receive, to entertain.

"And with more myld aspect those two to *entertake*."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 88.

***ën-tër-täyne**, *v. & s.* [ENTERTAIN.]

***ën-tër-tiss-üed** (*tiss* as *tish*), *a.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and *Eng. tissued* (q.v.).] Interwoven, or intermixed with gold or silver, &c.

"The sword, the mace, the crown imperial

The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl."

Shakesp.: Henry V., IV. 1.

***ën-tër-view** (*ew* as *ü*), *v. & s.* [INTERVIEW.]

***ën-tër-wö-ven**, *a.* [INTERWOVEN.]

***ën-tët-çhe**, *v.t.* [ENTECH.]

***ën-thë-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθεος* (*entheos*): *en* (*en*) = in, and *θεός* (*theos*) = God.] Divinely inspired.

fäte, fät, fare, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pit, sûre, sir, marine; gö, pôť, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, quíte, cür, rûle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ä. ey = ä. qu = kw.

***ên-thê-an**, a. [Gr. *êntheos* (*entheos*).] The same as **ENTHEAL** (q.v.).

"Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy to har
That level'd had their way."
Chamberlayne: Pharonidae (1659).

***ên-thê-asm**, s. [Gr. *êntheôzō* (*entheôzō*) = to be inspired.] Divine inspiration; enthusiasm. "To make religious *entheasm* a crime." *Byron: Enthusiasm*.

***ên-thê-ăs-tic**, ***ên-thê-ăs-tic-al**, a. [Gr. *êntheastikos* (*entheastikos*), from *êntheôzō* (*entheôzō*) = to be inspired, from *êntheos* (*entheos*) = inspired.] Having the energy of God; divinely powerful.

***ên-thê-ăs-tic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *entheastical*; -ly.] With divine energy or power.

***ên-thê-ăt**, ***ên-the-ate**, a. [Gr. *êntheos* (*entheos*).] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

"His genius justly, in an *entheat* rage,
Off lashed the dull-sworn profane for the stage."
Hodgson: Pref. to Ben Jonson's Works.

***ên-thê-minth-ă**, s. [Gr. *ênthos* (*enthos*) = within, and *êlminthos* (*helminthos*); genit. *êlminthos* (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Med.: The presence of intestinal worms, or their presence in larger numbers than usual.

***ên-thê-phyl-lô-car-pi**, s. pl. [Gr. *ênthēn* (*enthen*) = from the one side and the other; *phūllon* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ (True Mosses) in which the lateral or terminal theca springs from a duplication of the leaves. (*Thomé*.)

***ên-thrāl**, ***ên-thrāl**, v.t. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *thrall* (q.v.).]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

"Violent lords,
Who oft as undeserv'dly *enthrall*
His outward freedom." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 93-5.

2. To capture, to captivate, to make captive. "When I see the bright nymph who my heart does *enthrall*." *Walt: The Antidote*.

***ên-thrāl-mënt**, s. [Eng. *enthrall*; -ment.]

1. The act of enthralling.

2. The state of being enthralled; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *enthrallment*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 170, 171.

* 3. Anything which enthralls or enslaves.

***ên-thrill**, v.t. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *thrill* (q.v.).] To pierce.

"And therewithal pale death
Enthrilling it to ruth."
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 365.

***ên-thrō-ne**, v.t. [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from *ên* = on, and *throne* = a throne; Low Lat. *in-thronizo*; Gr. *ênthronizō* (*enthronizō*), from *ên* = on, *thronos* (*thronos*) = a throne.]

1. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign powers or authority.

"In the market place, on a tribunal silvered,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publicly *enthroned*."
Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 5.

2. To place or settle in a place of dignity or rank.

"It is above this accepted away;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings."
Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To seat, to settle, to establish.

"Such are the swelling thoughts that now
Enthrone themselves on Hæd's brow."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

4. To induct or instal, as an archbishop or bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

"... was yesterday morning *enthroned* by the Bishop of Exeter."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 16, 1883.

***ên-thrō-ne-mënt**, s. [Eng. *enthronement*; -ment.]

1. The act of enthroning.

"The bishops at once took up their places within the communion rails, and the ceremony of the *enthronement* commenced."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 16, 1883.

2. The state of being enthroned.

***ên-thrōn-ī-zā-tion**, s. [Eng. *enthronization*; -ation.] The act of enthroning; enthronement; the placing a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

***ên-thrōn-ī-zo**, v.t. [Eng. *enthronize*; -ize.] To throne; to place a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

"With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroned* on thy face!"
J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 78.

***ên-thūn-dār**, v.t. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *thunder* (q.v.).] To thunder; to discharge cannon.

***ên-thū-şē**, v.t. & i. (U. S. Colloq.)

A. Trans.: To render enthusiastic.

B. Intr.: To become enthusiastic.

***ên-thū-şī-an**, s. [Gr. *ênthousiāō* (*enthousiāō*) = to be inspired.] An enthusiast.

***ên-thū-şī-asm**, s. [Gr. *ênthousiasmos* (*enthousiasmos*) = inspiration, from *ênthousiāō* (*enthousiāō*) = to be inspired, from *êntheos*, *ênthous* (*enthus*) = inspired: *ên* (*en*) = in, and *theos* (*theos*) = God; Fr. *enthousiasme*.]

* 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine inspiration; a vain belief by a person that he is divinely inspired, or possessed of a private revelation; religious ecstasy.

"*Enthusiasm* is that temper of mind, in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment. In this disordered state of things, *enthusiasm*, when it happens to be turned upon religious matters, becomes fanaticism; and this, in its extreme, begets the fancy of our being the peculiar favourites of heaven."—*W. Burton: Divine Legation*, App., bk. v.

2. Ardent zeal in pursuit of any object; complete possession of the mind by any subject.

"Yet there was then in Scotland an *enthusiasm* compared with which the *enthusiasm* even of this man was lukewarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Elevation of fancy; liveliness of imagination; exaltation of ideas.

"He was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the Greek ode, and the gaiety of the *l'es*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Cowley.

¶ *Crabb* thus discriminates between *enthusiast*, *fanatic*, and *visionary*: "All these have disordered imaginations, but the *enthusiast* is only affected inwardly with an extraordinary fervour, the *fanatic* and *visionary* betray that fervour by some outward mark. . . . *Fanatics* and *visionaries* are therefore always more or less *enthusiasts*; but *enthusiasts* are not always *fanatics* or *visionaries*. . . . There are *fanatics* who profess to be under extraordinary influences of the spirit; and there are *enthusiasts* whose intemperate zeal disqualifies them for taking a beneficial part in the sober and solemn services of the church. *Visionary* signifies properly one who deals in *visions*, that is, in the pretended appearance of supernatural objects; a species of *enthusiasts* who have sprung up in more modern times. The leaders of sects are commonly *visionaries*, having adopted this artifice to establish their reputation and doctrines among their deluded followers; Mahomet was one of the most successful *visionaries* that ever pretended to divine inspiration; and since his time there have been *visionaries*, particularly in England, who have raised religious parties, by having recourse to the same expedient. *Fanatic* was originally confined to those who were under religious frenzy, but the present age has presented us with the monstrosity of *fanatics* in irreligion and anarchy. *Enthusiast* is applied in general to every one who is filled with an extraordinary degree of fervour; *visionary* to one who deals in fauciful speculation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ên-thū-şī-ăt**, s. [Gr. *ênthousiastēs* (*enthousiastēs*), from *ênthousiāō* (*enthousiāō*) = to be inspired.]

1. One who imagines he is divinely inspired, or has a private divine revelation.

"The *enthusiast* then talks of illuminations, new lights, revelations, and many wonderful fine things, which are availed to the same Spirit."—*Glennville: Sermon* 10.

2. One who is filled with enthusiasm or ardent zeal for any object; one whose mind is wholly possessed with any subject, and who is excessively moved by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal.

"With the wild rage of mad *enthusiast* swelled." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 1, 336.

3. A person of elevated fancy or lively imagination.

"What tumult *enthusiast* shall worship his eye,
When half of their charms with Cadwallon shall die!" *Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon*.

***ên-thū-şī-ăs-tic**, a. & s. [Gr. *ênthousiastikos* (*enthousiastikos*), from *ênthousiastēs* (*enthousiastēs*) = an enthusiast (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Pertaining to or derived from enthusiasm or divine inspiration; divinely inspired.

"An *enthusiastick* or prophetic style doth not always follow the even thread of discourse."—*Burnet*.

2. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm.

"A numerous host of dreaming saints succeed
Of the true old *enthusiastick* breed."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, l. 529, 530.

3. Ardently zealous in any cause or pursuit; warmly excited by any subject; heated, excitable.

4. Elevated, ardent, warm, full of enthusiasm or zeal.

"Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastick raptures roll."
Mason: For Music, Ode 1.

* **B.** As subst.: An enthusiast.

"The dervish and other antons, or *enthusiasts*, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 326.

***ên-thū-şī-ăs-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *enthusiastic*; -al.] The same as **ENTHUSIASTIC** (q.v.).

***ên-thū-şī-ăs-tic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *enthusiastical*; -ly.] In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm; ardently, zealously.

"So *enthusiastically* loyal that they were prepared to stand by James to the death, even when he was in the wrong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ên-thū-mē-măt-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *ênthūmēma* (*enthūmēma*), genit. *ênthūmēmatos* (*enthūmēmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of an enthymeme.

"Recounted as they may be with handy strokes of syllogism, or enthymematical conclusion."—*Tooker: Fabric of the Church* (1694), p. 63.

***ên-thū-mē-me**, s. [Gr. *ênthūmēma* (*enthūmēma*), from *ênthūmēmatos* (*enthūmēmatos*) = to consider to ponder: *ên* (*en*) = in, and *thūmos* (*thūmos*) = mind, spirit.]

Rhet.: An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words: as, Dionysius is a tyrant, therefore he must fear; where the complete syllogism would be, All tyrants fear: Dionysius is a tyrant: therefore he must fear.

"Several concurrent *enthymemes* are often as cogent as a demonstrative syllogism."—*Thomson: Læus of Thought*, § 120.

***ên-ti-çe**, ***ên-tise**, ***ên-tyce**, ***ên-tyse**, v.t. [O. Fr. *enticeur*, *enticher*.] To allure, to attract, to draw on by flattering hopes, promises, or fair words; to seduce, to instigate, especially in a bad sense; to tempt to evil; to lead astray.

¶ For the difference between *entice* and *to prevail*, see **PREVAIL**.

***ên-ti-çe-mënt**, ***ên-tyce-mënt**, ***ên-tyse-mënt**, ***ên-tys-mënt**, s. [Eng. *entice*; -ment.]

1. The act or practice of enticing, alluring, or attracting by flatteries, promises, or fair words; especially, a seducing or leading astray; instigation or exciting to evil.

"By sweet *enticement* sudden death to bring."
Drayton: King John to Matilda.

2. The state or condition of being enticed, allured, attracted, or led astray.

3. That which entices, allures, or leads astray; any thing which allures or excites to evil; an allurements or temptation.

"She followed me with *enticements*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***ên-ti-çe-ër**, s. [Eng. *entice*; -er.] One who or that which entices, allures, or leads astray; a person or thing that entices or instigates to evil.

"A mincing gate, a decent and an affected place are most powerful *enticeurs*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 467.

***ên-ti-çing**, pr. par., a., & s. [ENTICE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Alluring, seductive.

"'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice
Unnerves the moral powers, and nara their use."
Conger: Progress of Error, vii. 172.

* **C.** As subst.: The same as **INTICEMENT** (q.v.).

***ên-ti-çing-ly**, adv. [Eng. *enticing*; -ly.] In an enticing, alluring, or seductive manner.

"She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *enticingly*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

***ên-ti-ër-ty**, s. [ENTIRETY.]

***ên-tilt-mënt**, s. [Pref. *ên*, Eng. *tilt*, and suff. -ment.] A shed, a tent.

"The best houses and walls there were of mndde or canvaz, or polidvies *entiltments*."—*Nashe: Levens Stuffe* (Daries).

bôil, bôy; pout, jôw; cat, çel, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis, sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; çion, -çion = zhün. tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

en-tî-re, *en-tî-er, *en-tyre, *in-tî-re, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *entier*; Prov. *entier*; Ital. *intero*, from Lat. *integer* = whole; Sp. *entero*.] [INTROER.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Whole, undivided, complete in its parts; not broken up or deprived of any of its parts; perfect, full, unimpaired.

"There was a time when Ætna's silent fire Slapt unperceiv'd, the mountain yet entire,"
Cowper: *Herodas*.

2. Perfect, not lacking any part.

3. Full, complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

"An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts, or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end"—*Spectator*.

4. Whole, sole, not shared in or participated with others; as, He has the *entire* management of the business.

*5 Mere, unalloyed, simple, sheer, plain, pure.

"Pure fear and entire cowardice."—*Shakespeare*: 2 *Henry IV.*, II. 4.

*6 Essential, chief.

"Regards that stand aloof from the *entire* point."
Shakespeare: *Learn*, I. 1.

*7 Firm, solid, undisputed, fixed, sure.

"*Entire* and sure the monarch's rule must prove, Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love."
Prior: *On Her Majesty's Birthday*, 1704.

*8 Sincere, hearty, earnest, wholly devoted.

"No man had a heart more *entire* to the king."—*Clarendon*.

*9 Not breaking away or separating from; in accord.

"He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, and more laboured and officious with the king of Castile."—*Bacon*.

*10 Internal, inward.

"Ransack all her veins with passion *entire*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 47.

*11 Not castrated.

"A caballo padre, or what some of our own writers appellation an entire horse"—*Southey*: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.

II. Bot. (Of leaves):

1. Properly: Not in the least toothed.

2. More loosely: (1) Not pinnatifid. (2) Nearly destitute of marginal division.

B. As adv: Entirely, wholly, completely.

"Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possess."
Littleton: *Advice to a Lady*.

***C. As subst.:** A name formerly given to that kind of malt liquor now called porter, and so called from its possessing, or being supposed to possess, the qualities of the three kinds previously brewed—viz., ale, beer, and twopenny. (*English Colloq.*)

¶ For the difference between *entire* and *whole*, see **WHOLE**.

entire-tenancy, s.

Law: Complete or sole possession in one man, as distinguished from a several tenancy, which is one held jointly or in common with others.

en-tî-re-ly, *en-tî-er-ly, *en-tyre-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *entire*; -ly.] [ENTERLY.]

1. Wholly, completely, in every part.

"Here finished he, and all that he had made Viewed and beheld; all was *entirely* good."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 548, 549.

2. In the whole, altogether.

"Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chalde, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea."
—*Raleigh*.

*3 Earnestly, heartily

"And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 32.

en-tî-re-ness, *en-tyre-ness, s. [Eng. *entire*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being entire, complete, or perfect in all its parts.

"In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabric, of which it is a part."—*Boyle*.

*2 Earnestness

"Pay the *entireness* in preaching the gospel."
—*Gail*: *Corinth*, viii.

*3 Integrity.

"Christ, the bridegroom praises the bride, his church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*"—*Sp. Hall*: *Beauty and Virtue of the Church*.

en-tî-re-tý, *en-tî-er-tý, s. [Eng. *entire*; -ty.]

1. The state of being entire or complete; entireness, completeness.

"This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest."—*Blackstone*.

2. The whole; the entire amount, quantity, or extent.

"Setteth down an *entirety* where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed."—*Bacon*: *Office of Attentions*.

¶ **Tenancy by entirety:**

Law: A kind of tenure when an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be *tenants by entireties*, each being seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

***en-tî-tâ-tive, a.** [Eng. *entit(y)*; -ative.] Considered as an entity or independent existence.

"Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c."—*Hills*: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 340.

***en-tî-tâ-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *entitative*; -ly.] In an entitative manner; abstractly.

en-tî-tle, en-tit-ule, v.t. [O. Fr. *entituler*; Fl. *intituler*; Sp. & Port. *intitular*, from Low Lat. *intitulus*, from Lat. *titulus* = a title.]

1. To give a name or title to; to designate by a name or title; to denominate; to call; to name.

"That which I mean men we *entitle* patience."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 2.

2. To style, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to give a discriminative title to.

"This and the following ballad were first published anonymously in a small book, entitled, *The Chase*, and *William & Helen*."—*Scott*: *The Chase*. (Note.)

*3. To prefix as a title; to inscribe on the title.

"We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions."—*Swift*.

*4. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The ancient proverb *entitles* this work peculiarly to God himself."—*Milton*.

5. To give a right, title, or claim to anything; to furnish or present with grounds for claiming to receive anything.

"The hardships which *entitle* us to the privileges."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

*6. To claim as a title; to appropriate.

"How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit!"—*Locke*.

*7. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

"This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please."—*Locke*.

¶ For the difference between *entitle* and *to name*, see **NAME**.

en-tî-tled (tled as told), en-tit-uled, *pa. par. & a.* [ENTITLE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Named, denominated, styled.

2. Having a claim or title to anything.

en-tî-tý, s. [Low Lat. *entitas*, from *ens* = being, pr. par. of *esse* = to be; Fr. *entité*; Sp. *entidad*; Port. *entidade*; Ital. *entità*.]

1. The quality or condition of being; existence; essence.

2. Something which really exists; a real being.

"Fortune is no real *entitý*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification."—*Hentley*.

3. A particular species of being.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entitý* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and splitting."—*Bacon*.

en-tô-blast, s. [Gr. *ἐντός* (*entos*) = within, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Bot.: The nucleolus of a cell. (*Agassiz*.)

en-tôil, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *toil* (q.v.).] To take in a snare or toils; to ensnare; to entrap.

"Though *entitled*, lessnet."

Not less than myriads dare to front him yet."
Moore: *Velled Prophet of Khorsaan*.

***en-tôm-a-tôg-ra-phý, s.** [Gr. *ἐντομα* (*entoma*) = insect, and *γραφή* (*graphê*) = writing. Constructed apparently by one who erroneously supposed that the Greek for insects was *entomata* in place of *entoma*.] The same as **ENTOMOLGY** (q.v.).

en-tôm-b, *in-tombe (b silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entomber*, from Low Lat. *intumulo*, from Lat. *in* = in, and *tumulus* = a tomb.]

1. Lit.: To place in a tomb; to bury, to inter.

"And built that gate of which his name is hight, By which he lyeth *entombed* solemnly."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 46.

2. *Fig.*: To bury, to end.

"She's gone, who shared my diadem;"

She suik, with her my joys *entombing*."

Byron: *Herod's Lament*.

en-tôm-b'ment (b silent), *s.* [Eng. *entomb*; -ment.]

1. The act of entombing or burying; the state of being entombed or buried.

"This is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, III, ser. 19.

*2. A tomb.

"Many thousands have had their *entombment* in the waters."—*Moore*: *Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 16.

† **en-tôm-ic, en-tôm-ic-al, a.** [Gr. *ἐντομον* (*entomon*) = an insect; Eng., &c. suff. -ic, -ical; Fr. *entomique*.] Relating to insects; the same as **ENTOMOLOGICAL** (q.v.).

en-tô-môid, a & s. [Gr. *ἐντομον* (*entomon*) = an insect, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *entomôide*.]

A. As adj.: Having the form of an insect; resembling an insect.

"In the *entomoid* classes of articulation."—*Grant*: *Compar. Anat.* (1841), p. 233.

B. As subst.: Anything resembling an insect in form or appearance.

en-tôm-ô-line, s. [Gr. *ἐντομον* (*entomon*) = an insect, and *λίον* (*linon*) = thread. (*Webster*.)]

Chem.: The same as **CHITINE** (q.v.).

en-tôm-ô-lite, s. [Gr. *ἐντομον* (*entomon*) = an insect, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil insect. Rarely used unless when no closer identification of the organism can be made.

en-tô-mô-lôg-ic, en-tô-mô-lôg-ic-al, a. [Eng., &c. *entomology*, -ic, -ical; Fr. *entomologique*.] Pertaining or relating to entomology.

"But a more important species of instruction than any hitherto enumerated, may be derived from *entomological* pursuits."—*Kirby & Spence*: *Introduct.* to *Entom.* (1817), p. 17.

¶ The Entomological Society of London was founded in 1833.

en-tô-mô-lôg-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *entomological*; -ly.] As is done by the canons of entomological science.

***en-tô-môl-ô-gîze, v.i.** [Eng. *entomolog(y)*; -ize.] To collect insects with the view of examining them scientifically.

"It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*."—*C. Kingsley*: *In Life*, I. 171.

en-tô-môl-ô-gîst, s. [Fr. *entomologiste*.] A prolifant in entomology, at least a cultivator of that branch of science.

"Sepp, Hubner, and other continental *entomologists*."—*Neumann*: *British Moths*, 1874 (Pref.), ix.

en-tô-môl-ô-gý, s. [Gr. *ἐντομα* (*entoma*) = insects (Aristotle), properly an adj., with *ζῷα* (*zōa*) = living creatures, understood; *ἐντομος* (*entomos*) = cut in pieces, cut up; *λόγος* (*logos*) = discourse.] The science which treats of insects. Aristotle pointed out one of the essential characteristics from which they derive their names in Greek, Latin, and English—viz., that their bodies are cut or divided into segments. [ANNULOSA.] In modern times Aldrovandus published a *History of Insects* in 1604, and Moulton one in 1634. Swammerdam's *General History of Insects*, published in 1669, was the first work in which good descriptions of insects were given. A work by Ray appeared in 1710, and in 1735 Linnaeus's classification of them in the *Systema Naturæ*. Latreille's *Précis des Caractères génériques des Insectes* was published in 1796, and his *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum* between 1806 and 1809. The first volume of Kirby & Spence's *Introduction to Entomology* was issued in 1815, the second in 1817. In 1829 James Francis Stephens sent forth the first part of his *Illustrations of British Entomology*, which, when completed, was bound into ten volumes. [ENTOMOLOGICAL.]

"Major Gyllenhal, who studied *entomology* under Thunberg, about 1770."—*Kirby & Spence*: *Introduct.* to *Entomology* (1817), i. (Pref.), xvii.

en-tô-mô-m-ô-têr, s. [Gr. *ἐντομον* (*entomon*) = an insect, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

en-tô-môph-a-ga, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐντομα* (*entoma*) = insects, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. Zool. : The name given by Prof. Owen to a division of the Marsupialia, having small canine teeth, and preying on the smaller invertebrate animals. It contains the families Peramelidae (Bandicoots), Didelphidae (American Opossums), and Myrmecobidae (Banded Ant-eaters). Sometimes the first are called Saltatoria (Leapers), the second, Scansoria (Climbers), and the third, Ambulatoria (Walkers).

2. Entom. : A tribe of Hymenoptera, containing the Ichneumonids or Cuckoo-flies. They have an ovipositor at the end of the abdomen. This, in some genera, is exerted to a considerable length. They lay their eggs in the larvae of other insects, on which the young ichneumons, when they emerge from the egg, prey. The Entomophaga are generally of small size. There are numerous genera and species. The tribe is divided into four families, (1) Evididae, (2) Ichneumonidae, (3) Chalcididae, and (4) Proctotrupidae.

ên-tô-môph'-a-gan, s [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & Entom. : An animal belonging to the mammalian or to the insect tribe of Entomophaga.

ên-tô-môph'-a-goûs, a. [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & Entom. : Pertaining or relating to the Entomophaga; insect-eating.

ên-tô-môph'-i-loûs, a. [Gr. *êntomon* (entomon) = an insect, and *phîlos* (phîlos) = loved; *phîleō* (phîleō) = to love.] Loved by insects; attractive to insects.

entomophilous-flowers, s. pl.

Bot. : Flowers in which the pollen is carried by insects from the male to the female flowers. They are contra-distinguished from anemophilous flowers, in which the instrumentality is that of the wind.

ên-tô-mô-stêg'-i-dâs, s. pl. [Gr. *êntomos* (entomos) = cut in pieces, and *stêgê* (stêgê) = a roof, a covering.]

Zool. : A family of Rhizopoda, consisting of animals with shells, the chambers arranged spirally in a double series.

ên-tô-mô-stôm'-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *êntomos* (entomos) = cut in, and *stôma* (stôma), pl. of *stoma* (stoma) = the mouth. Named from the notched lip.]

Zool. : In De Blainville's classification, the second family of his first order Siphonobranchiata. It nearly corresponds with the family Buccinidae (q.v.).

ên-tô-mô-s'-tra-ca, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. = insects in shells. The name was first given by Otto Frederick Müller, in 1785, in his *Entomotrachea seu insecta testacea quæ in aquis Danicæ et Norvegicæ reperit. Fr. entomotracheæ* (Latreille). From Gr. *êntomos* (entomon) = an insect, and *ôstrakon* (ôstrakon) = a shell.]

1. Zool. : A great sub-class of Crustaceans. When the name Entomotrachea was first given, [Etm.] the Arachnida (Spiders) and the Crustacea (Crabs) were included in the Insect class; now all these are regarded as distinct and equal in rank, though not in numbers. Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, F.R.S., &c., thus defines the Entomotrachea: "Animal aquatic, covered with a shell or carapace of a horny consistency, formed of one or more pieces, in some genera resembling a cuirass or buckler, and in others a bivalve shell, which completely, or in great part, envelops the body and limbs of the animal. In other genera the animal is invested with a multivalve carapace, like jointed plate armour; the branchiæ are attached either to the feet or to the organs of mastication; the limbs are jointed and more or less setiferous. The animals, for the most part, undergo a regular moulting or change of shell as they grow; in some cases this amounts to a species of transformation." They may be seen in numbers in ponds, pools, even in water-pipes, and move by a jerking motion. They are thus classified:—

Legion or Division I.—Lophyropoda. Order 1. Ostracoda; 2. Copepoda.

Legion or Division II.—Branchiopoda. Order 1. Cladocera; 2. Phyllopus; 3. Trilobita (?); 4. Merostoma (?).

(See these words.) Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., &c., calls the Entomotrachea, Gnathopoda (q.v.).

2. Paleont. : The Copepoda and Cladocera have not yet been found fossil, the other orders have. The Cypridae (typical genus

Cypris) found so abundantly in the Carboniferous and other rocks, and still existing, are of the order Ostracoda [CYPRIDÆ, CYPRIS.] Its associate, Cythere (q.v.), has also ranged from Palæozoic times till now. Most of the Phyllopus, except Eostheria (q.v.), are Palæozoic. The Trilobita are very characteristic, though not exclusively, Silurian fossils. They extend from the Cambrian to the Lower Carboniferous rocks. The Merostomata range from the Upper Silurian till now.

ên-tô-mô-s'-tra-can, a. & s. [ENTOMOSTRACA.]

A. As adj. : Pertaining or relating to the Entomotrachea.

B. As subst. : A small Crustacean belonging to that sub-class.

ên-tô-mô-s'-tra-coûs, a. [Mod. Lat. entomotrachea] (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. -ous.] Pertaining or relating to the Entomotrachea.

ên-tô-môt'-ô-mist, s. [Eng. entomotom(y); -ist.] One who anatomises insects; one who practises entomotomy.

†ên-tô-môt'-ô-mý, s. [Gr. *êntoma* (entoma) = insects, and *tomê* (tomê) = cutting.] The dissection of insects and the science which treats of their anatomy.

ên-tôn'-ic, a. [Gr. *êntonos* (entonos) = strained; *êntônô* (êntônô) = to stretch tight; *ên* (en) intensive, and *teinô* (teinô) = to stretch.]

Med. : Having increased tone; acting with morbidly great power, force or effect. Used chiefly of the circulatory system.

ên-tô-pêr-iph'-êr-al, a. [Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and Eng., &c. *peripheral* (q.v.).]

Mental Phil. : A term introduced by Herbert Spencer to designate sensations, feelings &c., produced by causes operating within the periphery, circumference, or outer surface of the body. Examples, the sensations of hunger, thirst, &c. It is opposed to epiperipheral (q.v.).

ên-tô-phýte (pl. ên-tô-phýtes, ên-tôph'-ý-ta), s. [Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and *phûton* (phûton) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot., &c. : A plant which grows in the interior of animal or vegetable structures, as distinguished from an entozoan, a word which, in the etymological sense, means an animal having a similar mode of life. Entophytes are mostly fungi; and though the species are really numerous, they have yet been unduly multiplied. Entophytes infesting man or the mammalia, specially when diseased, live on the skin, on the mucous surfaces, or in cavities. Thus in Favus, there are *Puccinia favus* and *Achorion Schoenleinii*, if the latter be more than an immature stage of the former. *Trichophyton tonsurans* exists among the hair in Plicapilonia and Favus. *Microsporon Audouinii* in the hair follicles in *Porrigio decalvans*, *M. mentagrophytes* on the beard, and *M. furfur* on the skin of the chest in *Pityriasis versicolor*. In the mucous surfaces or in cavities there are *Sarcinia ventriculi* in the stomach, *Oidium albicans* in thrush, and *Leptothrix buccalis* among the tartar of the teeth. Birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c., have also their Entophytes. One of these is *Botrytis bassiana*, the muscardine of the silk-worm; another, a Sporendonema, produces the muscardine of the fly, killing it off in large numbers in autumn. Microscopic parasites of plants are very numerous. All are fungi. Thus *Botrytis infestans* is the potato-fungus, and *Oidium Tuckeri* the vine mildew. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

ên-tô-phý-tic, a. [Eng., &c., *entophyt(e); -ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Entophytes (q.v.).

ên-tô-ptêr'-ý-gôid, a. & s. [Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and Eng., &c. *pterygoid* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

Comp. Anat. : Attached internally to the pterygoid bone; pertaining to the bone described under B.

B. As substantive:

Comp. Anat. : An oblong, thin, scale-like bone attached to the inner border of the co-adapted halves of the palatine and true pterygoid in fishes, and increasing the bony roof of the mouth in the direction towards the median line. It is edentulous in the cod and most other fishes. (Owen: *Comp. Anat.*; *Fishes* (1846), pp. 108, 109.)

ên-tôp'-tic, a. [Fr. *entoptique*, from Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and *optomai* (optomai) = to see.]

Phys. : Pertaining or relating to visions seen by the eye when the lids are shut.

***ên-tor-ti-lâ-tion, s.** [Fr. *entortiller* = to twist; Lat. *torqueo*, pa. par. *tortus*.] A turning into a circle; circular figures.

"Willing that those which should work in the borders of the table raisings, flowers, and wrappings, entortillations, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration."—*Dennie: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1833), p. 47.

ên-tôs-thô-blâst, s. [Gr. *êntos* (entos) = from within, and *blasstós* (blasstós) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol. & Phys. : The nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. (*Agassiz*.)

ên-touêrêd', a. [Fr. *entouré*.]

Her. : A term applied to a shield decorated with branches.

ên-tô-zô'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and *zôa* (zôa), pl. of *zôon* (zôon) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool. : The name given by Rudolphi to a class of animals living within the bodies of other animals, nearly every species of which is infested by one or more of them. Cuvier divided them into Intestina Cavitaria and Intestina Parenchymata. For these names Professor Owen substituted Coelminthia and Sterelminthia. The class is not a natural one, for the internal parasites are not all closely akin. Nor has Entozoa been always used in a precise sense. Hence Nicholson thinks that it would be expedient to discard it altogether, but, as this would be difficult, he makes it include the Trematoda, Tæniada, the Nematoida (in part), the Acanthocephala, and the Gordiacea, but does not use it as a synonym for the Scolecidia in general, some of which are not internal parasites. Cobbold says that the Entozoa living in the human body are divided into three classes—the already mentioned Coelminthia or hollow worms, and Sterelminthia or solid worms, as tapeworm, &c.; and Accidental parasites. Also divided into sexually mature and immature, the latter enclosed in cysts, and occurring in the lung, liver, or enclosed cavities, like the peritoneum, being by far the most dangerous.

ên-tô-zô'-al, a. [Gr., &c. *entozo(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Zool. : The same as ENTUZOIC (q.v.).

ên-tô-zô'-ic, a. [Gr., &c. *entozoa* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -ic.]

Zool. : Pertaining or relating to the Entozoa.

ên-tô-zô-ôl'-ô-gist, s. [Gr. *êntós* (entos); Eng. *zoology*, and -ist.] A zoologist whose special study is the Entozoa.

"This great entozoologist [Rudolphi]... divided the parenchymatous entozoa into four orders."—*Owen: Invert. Animals*, Lect. iv.

ên-tô-zô-ôl'-ô-gý, s. [Gr. *êntós* (entos), and Eng. *zoology*.]

Zool. : The department of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

ên-tô-zô'-ôn, s. [Gr. *êntós* (entos) = within, and *zôon* (zôon) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool. : One of the Entozoa (q.v.).

entract, entracte (ân'-tract), s. [Fr.]

1. Drama. : The interval between the acts of a drama.

2. Music. : Music played between the acts or divisions of an opera, drama, or other stage performance.

ên-trail, s. pl. *en-trail, *en-traille, *in-trails, s. [Fr. *entrailles*, from Low Lat. *intralia*, *intranea*, from Lat. *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus* = inward, from *inter* = within.]

1. Lit. : The inward or internal parts of animals; the intestines; the guts.
"The thirty point in Sulmo's entrails lay."
Byron: Niens & Euryalus.

2. Fig. : The internal parts.
"Then tolled with maddock to explore
The entrails of the cavern floor."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 6.

***ên-trail', *en-trayl, v. t.** [Pref. *en*, and O. Fr. *treiller* = to lattice.] To interweave, to variegate.
"Entrailed with flowers and with rare device."
Thompson: Epithalamium.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwî: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gêm; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhûn. -tion, -şion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -şious = şhûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

* **ên-trân', v.t.** [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *train* (q.v.).] To draw on.

"And with its destiny entrained their fate."
Fandry: *Æop*, II. 1.

* **ên-trâm-mel, v.t.** [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *trammel* (q.v.).] To trammel, to entangle.

"They were moant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, entrammelled with fictitious and ignorance."
—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 104.

* **ên-trâm-mel's, s. pl.** [ENTRAMMEL, v.]

1. Bondage, the chains of slavery.
2. Prisoners of war. (Scotch.)

ên-trânçe, en-trance, s. [Eng. *enter*; -*ance*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of entering or passing into any place.

"With her snowy arms supply'd a bolt
To bar their entrance."

Smollett: *The Ragicide*, v. 6.

2. Power or liberty of entering; admission.

"Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, IV. 5.

3. The passage, avenue, doorway, or gateway by which a place is entered.

"Palladio did conclude, that the principal entrance was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master."
—*Wootton: Architecture*.

4. Any passage or means by which anything may be entered.

"Languages are useful to men of all conditions, and they equally open to them the entrance either to the most profound or the more easy and entertaining parts of learning."
—*Locke: Of Education*, § 195.

5. The act of entering into or taking possession of; as of lands, an office, &c.

"From the first entrance of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved."
—*Bayward: Edward VI.*

6. Intellectual progress or advancement; acquaintance; elementary knowledge.

"He that travelleth a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel."
—*Bacon: Essays of Travels*.

7. The act of entering upon or beginning.

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, I. 2.

8. Beginning, commencement.

"St. Augustine in the entrance of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology."
—*Hakewell: On Providence*.

9. A fee paid for admission, as to an entertainment, a society, a competition, &c.; entrance-money.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: The act of entering a ship or goods at a custom-house.

2. Ship-build.: The bow of a vessel; the form of the forebody under the load-line, which encounters the sea.

¶ The joyful entrance: A name given to an early constitution of Brabant.

entrance-fee, s. The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q.v.).

entrance-money, s. Money paid for entrance or admission, as to an entertainment, a society, &c.

* **ên-trânçe, v.t.** [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *trance* (q.v.).]

1. To put into a trance; to make wholly insensible to present objects.

"Him still entranced, and in a litter laid,
They bore from field, and to the bed conveyed."
—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, III. 713, 714.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture.

"Around the fireside at their ease
There sat a group of friends entranced."
—*Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn* (Prelude).

* **ên-trânçe-mênt, s.** [Eng. *entrance*; -*ment*.] The act of entrancing; the state of being entranced.

"As we did in our en'rancements lie."
—*Otway: Poet's Complaint of his Muse*.

* **ên-trânç, s.** [Fr.] One who enters upon or begins a new state, course, &c.

"The entrants upon life."
—*Sp. Terrot*.

* **ên-trâp, *ên-trappe, *in-trap, v.t.** [O. Fr. *entraper*, from *trape* = a trap.]

1. To catch as in a trap or snare; to ensnare.

"He layde an embusshment to entrappe him."
—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, I. 196.

2. To catch or entangle in contradictions.

"The Pharisees and Herodians had taken counsel together how they might entrap our Saviour in his talk."
—*Sharp: Sermons*, Vol. IV., ser. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *entrap* and to *insnare*, see INSNARE.

* **ên-trâyed', pa. par. or a.** [ENTRAIL, v.]

* **ên-tre-as'-ûre (treas as trêsh), v.t.** [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *treasure* (q.v.).] To treasure up, to store up or preserve.

"Ye sacred writings in whose antique leaves
The memories of heaven entreated lie."
—*G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory in Heaven*.

ên-trêat', *ên-tre-at, *ên-trete, v.t. & t. [O. Fr. *entraiter* = to treat of, from *traître*; Lat. *trato* = to treat.]

A. Transitive:

1. To treat, to use, whether well or ill.

"He was scourged and vilely entreated in many places."
—*Maunderville*, p. 95.

2. To petition, to solicit, to ask earnestly, to beseech, to importune.

"I do entreat you, not a man depart,
Save I alone."
—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, III. 2.

3. To prevail upon by prayer or earnest solicitation.

"It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power,
Whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance reconcile."
—*Rogers*.

4. To obtain by solicitation.

"When we entreat an hour to serve,"
—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, II. 1.

5. To enjoy, to partake of.

"In the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick armour goodly overlight,
In which she often used, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat."
—*Spenser: P. Q.*, II. vii. 53.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make entreaties, or earnest prayers.

"Still she entreats, and prettily entreats."
—*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 73.

2. To treat, to discourse.

"In those old times of which I do entreat."
—*Spenser: P. Q.*, V. I. 1.

3. To treat, to negotiate.

"I'll send some holy bishop to entreat."
—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, IV. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *entreat* and to *beg*, see BEG.

* **ên-trêat', s.** [ENTREAT, v.] An entreaty, an earnest prayer.

"This is he,
For whom I thwarted Soliman's entreats."
—*Tragedy of Solim. & Perseda* (1599).

* **ên-trêat'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *entreat*; -*able*.] That may or can be entreated or won over by entreaties.

* **ên-trêat'-ânçe, s.** [Eng. *entreat*; -*ance*.] Entreaty, solicitation, earnest prayer.

"To make resistance by force and not by entreatance."
—*Golding: Caesar*, I. 37.

ên-trêat'-êr, *in-treat-er, s. [Eng. *entreater*; -*er*.] One who entreats or makes use of entreaties.

"Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners
And entreaters for us."
—*Fulke: On the Rheims Testament* (1617), p. 825.

ên-trêat'-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [ENTREAT, v.]

A & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: Entreaty, solicitation.

† **ên-trêat'-îng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *entreating*; -*ly*.] In an entreating manner; with entreaties.

* **ên-trêat'-ive, a.** [Eng. *entreat*; -*ive*.] Of the nature of or containing entreaty; entreating.

"Oft have I seasoned savoury periods with sugared words;
And oft embellished my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric."
—*Brewer: Lingua*, I. 1.

* **ên-trêat'-mênt, s.** [Eng. *entreat*; -*ment*.] A word of doubtful meaning, and occurring only in the passage here quoted; it has been variously explained as entertainment, conversation, invitation, interview, and favours entreated.

"Set your entreatments at a higher rate,
Than a command to parley."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, I. 2.

ên-trêat'-y, s. [Eng. *entreat*; -*y*.]

1. Treatment, entertainment, welcome.

"They shall find guest's entreaty and good room."
—*Ben Jonson*.

2. An earnest or urgent prayer or petition; solicitation; importunity.

"Entreaty boots not."
—*Scott: Rokeby*, VI. 24.

en-trée (ân-trê), s. [Fr.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Freedom or liberty of entrance; free entry.

2. Cook.: A made dish.

en-tre-mets (ân-trê-mâ), *en-tre-mees, *en-tre-messe, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A small plate or dish set on between the principal dishes at table.

"Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in potages and entremets."
—*Sordimer*.

2. Music: Short dramatic or allegorical entertainments. The date of this invention has been fixed at an epoch during the reign of Saint Louis A.D. 1226-1270. The word is sometimes employed to signify any small entertainment between two greater ones.

ên-trênh', v.t. [INTRENCH.]

ên-trênh'-mênt, s. [INTRENCHMENT.]

en-tre-pas (ân-trê-pa'), s. [Fr.]

Manège: An amble; a broken step or pace.

en-tre-pot (ân-trê-pô'), s. [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which is not allowed to pass to the interior of a country, is stored under the care of custom-house officers until it is re-exported; a mart or centre to which goods are sent for distribution wherever customers can be found.

"They employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many entrepôts and out distant factories."
—*Foswell: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 68.

ên-trê-sol (tre as tôr, or ân-trê-sôl), s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A low story or part of a story in a building, between two higher ones. The entresol consists of a low apartment usually placed above the first floor; in London, frequently between the ground floor and the first floor.

* **ên-trick', *en-trike, v.t.** [O. Fr. *entrigrer*.] To trick, to deceive, to ensnare.

"That mirrour hath me now entricked."
—*Romant of the Rose*, 1,642.

ên-trô-chal, a. [Eng. &c. *entrockh*(ite); -*al*.]

Palæont.: Pertaining or relating to an Entrochite or Entrochites.

entrockal marble, s. Among lapidaries a kind of marble full of Entrochi (Encrinites). [ENCRINITAL-LIMESTONE.]

† **ên-trô-chite, ên-trô-chûs (pl. ên-trô-chites, ên-trô-chi), s.** [Gr. *ên* (en) = in, *τροχός* (trochos) = a runner . . . anything round or circular, and suff. -*ite* (Palæont.) (q.v.).]

Palæont. (Generally in the pl.): Detached joints or segments of encrinites. They constitute short cylinders or discs with a hole in the middle. (Owen, &c.)

* **ên-trôop', *en-troup, v.t.** [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *troop* (q.v.).] To form into a troop; to bring together.

"The horsemen strongly entrooped themselves."
—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 73.

ên-trô-pi-ûm, s. [Gr. *ênτροπή* (entropê) = a turning towards; *ên* (en) = in, and *τροπή* (tropê) = a turn . . . a turning round or about; *τρέπω* (trêpô) = to turn.]

Med.: Introversion of the eyelid. [TRICHIA.]

entropium-forceps, s.

Surg.: Forceps for grasping the eyelid and returning it to its natural position when the eyelashes have become turned inwardly.

* **ên-trô-py, s.** [ENTROPIUM.] Dissipation of energy, loss of usefulness.

ên-trust', v.t. [Pref. *ên*, and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).] The same as to ENTRUST (q.v.).

"Killegrew and Delaval were placed at the Board of Admiralty and entrusted with the command of the Channel Fleet."
—*Mackay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between to *entrust* and to *consign*, see CONSIGN.

ên-trust'-mênt, s. [Eng. *entrust*; -*ment*.] The act of entrusting or committing in charge.

"The entrustment of national property to an Established Church."
—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvi. (1873), p. 48.

ên-trý, *en-tree, *en-tree, s. [Fr. *entrée*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of entering or passing in; entrance, ingress.

"By the entry of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteal, the animal may again revive."
—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kŵ.

2. A formal, ceremonial, or official entrance into a city.

"The day being come, he made his *entry*; he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. The passage or way by which anything or place is entered; an entrance.

"She saide at *entre* of the pas,
Howe Mars which god of armes was,
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute."
Gower: C. A., v.

*4. The act of entering upon a subject in study or discussion.

"Attempts and *entries* upon religion."—*Jer. Taylor.*

*5. A beginning.

"Let their *entre* of the matter serve for an argument."—*Bp. Gardiner: Explic. of Transubstantiation, fo. 94.*

6. The act of inscribing, entering, or recording in a book, &c.

*7. That which is entered or recorded in a book, &c.; an item.

"I shall pass to another *entry* which is less ambiguous."—*Burke: Regicide Peace, let. 2.*

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the Custom house to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of the ship's cargo to the officer of Customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

2. *Law*:

(1) *English law*:

(a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting the foot upon the same.

(b) The depositing a document in the proper office or place; a putting upon record according to form.

(c) One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary or house-breaking.

(2) *Scots law*: The recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior.

entry-money, s. The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q.v.).

en-tune, *en-tewne, v.t. [Fr. *entonner*; Sp. *entonar*; Ital. *intonare*.] To tune, to sing, to chant.

"Full wel she sang the service divine,
Entuned in hir nose full sweetly."
Chaucer: C. T., 122.

***en-tūne, *en-tewne, s.** [ENTUNE, v.] A song, a tune, a chant.

"So merry a soun, so swete *entewnes*."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchesse, 307.

en-twīne, in-twīne, v.t. & i. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twine* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To twine or twist together or round.

"For him may love the myrtle wreath *entwine*."
Savage: Valentine's Day.

2. *Fig.*: To mingle, to mix.

"A voice, sweet as the note
Of the charmed lute, was heard to float
Along its chords, and so *entwine*
Its sounds with theirs."
Moore: Light of the Harp.

B. Intrans.: To become twined or twisted; to twine.

"Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

en-twīned, in-twīned, pa. par. & a. [ENTWINE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted together.

2. *Her.*: The same as ENVELOPED (q.v.).

en-twīne-mēt, in-twīne-mēt, s. [Eng. *entwine*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of twining or twisting together.

2. The state of being twined or twisted together; mixture, union.

"Like a mixture of roses and woodhues in a sweet *entwiningment*."—*Hacker: Life of Abp. Williams (1693), p. 81.*

***en-twist, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twist* (q.v.).] To entwine, to twist or twine round.

"So doth the woodhues the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*."
Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

en-twist-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ENTWIST, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twined or twisted; entwined.

2. *Her.*: The same as ENVELOPED (q.v.).

***en-twīte, *en-thwite, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twit* (q.v.).] To blame, to reproach, to twit.

"Thou' dost naught to *entwite* me thus."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 165.*

***en-tyre, a.** [ENTIRE.]

***ē-nū-bī-lāte, v.t.** [Lat. *enubilatus*, pa. par. of *enubilo*: *e = ex = out, away, and nubila = clouds, mist; nubes = a cloud.*] To clear or free from clouds, mist, or fog.

***ē-nū-bī-lōus, 2.** [Lat., *e = ex = out, away, and nubilis = cloudy; nubes = a cloud.*] Cleared or freed from clouds, mist, or mist.

***ē-nū-clō-āte, v.t.** [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo*: *e = ex = out, away, and nucleus = a kernel.*] To bring to light, as a kernel from its husk; to elucidate, to make clear, to solve, to disentangle.

"These thynghes which Perkynd had both *enucleated* and requyred."—*Hall: Henry VII. (an. 7).*

***ē-nū-clō-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo*.] The act or process of explaining, elucidating, or solving; elucidation, explanation, exposition.

ē-nū-mēr-āte, v.t. [Lat. *enumeratus*, pa. par. of *enumero*: *e = ex = out, fully, and numero = to number, to count; Fr. énumérer; Sp. enumerar; Ital. enumerare.*]

1. To count, to reckon up singly, or one by one; to compute, to tell the number of; to number.

2. To tell, describe, or mention in detail; to recount, to capitulate.

"At this day,
Who shall *enumerate* the crazy huts?
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***ē-nū-mēr-āto, a.** [Lat. *e = ex = out, away, and numerus = numbered*, pa. par. of *numero = to number.*] Innumerable, countless.

"Where fish *enumerate* are found."
D'Urfey: Poem on Psalm civ.

ē-nū-mēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *enumeratio*, from *enumeratus*, pa. par. of *enumero*; Fr. *énumération*; Sp. *enumeración*; Ital. *enumerazione.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of enumerating, counting or reckoning up singly or one by one; computation, reckoning.

"The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements."—*Watts.*

2. A detailed account, description, or mention; a recounting; a recapitulation.

"Because almost every man we meet with possesses these, we leave them out of our enumeration."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xxvi.*

II. Rhet.: That part of the peroration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points or leads of his argument or discourse.

***ē-nū-mēr-ā-tive, a.** [Eng. *enumerative*; -*ive*.] Enumerating, counting or reckoning up.

"Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying, iii. § 8.*

ē-nū-mēr-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who enumerates, counts up, or reckons; specif., a person appointed every tenth year to take the census of the inhabitants of a particular district.

ē-nūn-çī-ā-ble, a. [Lat. *enunciā(o)*; Eng. -*able*.] That may or can be enunciated, declared, or expressed.

ē-nūn-çī-āte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*: *e = ex = out, fully, and nuncio = to announce; nuncius = a messenger.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To declare, to proclaim, to express, to lay down: as, To *enunciate* a proposition.

"All the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains, p. 553.*

2. To pronounce; to utter.

B. Intrans.: To utter or pronounce words or syllables; to speak.

"Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone."
Hart: Vision of Death.

ē-nūn-çī-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *enunciatio*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciation*; Sp. *enunciación*; Ital. *enunciazione.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of declaring, announcing, or stating publicly; declaration; public attestation.

2. The manner or mode of pronouncing or uttering words; expression; manner of utterance.

*3. That which is declared, announced, or stated; information, announcement, statement.

"Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false."—*Clarke: Leibnitz's Fifth Paper.*

II. Geometry:

1. The act of enunciating or stating a proposition.

2. The words in which a proposition is stated.

***ē-nūn-çī-ā-tive, *e-nun-çī-a-tyve, a.** [Lat. *enunciativus*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciatif*; Sp. & Ital. *enunciativo*.] Pertaining to or containing enunciation; enunciating, declaratory.

"This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***ē-nūn-çī-ā-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *enunciative*; -*ly*.] By way of enunciation; declaratively.

ē-nūn-çī-ā-tōr, s. [Lat., from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*.] One who enunciates, declares, proclaims, or pronounces.

"News of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui, ch. xv.*

***ē-nūn-çī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *enunciator*; -*ory*.] Pertaining to enunciation or utterance; enunciative.

***en-nū-ī-ēd, a.** [Pref. *en*; Lat. *unus = one*, and Eng. *en*, suff. -*ed*.] United.

"By faith *enunied* and joined together in the body of Him."—*Beacon: Works, i. 79.*

***en-ūre, v.t. & i.** [INURE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use, to practise habitually.

"He can that Ladie strongly to appeale
Of many baynous crymes by her *enured*."
Spenser: F. Q., v. li. 32.

2. To make accustomed or used; to accustom.

"From their youth *enured* to winter skies."
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

B. Intransitive:

Law: To be available; to serve to the use or benefit of.

"Did the crime of Richard, though punished in him,
enure to the benefit of Henry?"—*Hallam: Ogilvie.*

en-ūr-ē-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐνούρεσις* (*enoureō*) = to make water in, or *en* (*en*) = in, and *ούρησις* (*ourēsis*) = a making water; *ούρεω* (*oureō*) = to make water.]

Med.: Inability to retain the urine.

en-ūr-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term applied to a border charged with eight animals of any kind.

***en-vā-pōur, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vapour* (q.v.).] To surround with vapour.

"A black fume that all *envelopeth*."
Sylvestre: Ina Barlas; Vocation, 555.

***en-vās-sal, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vassal* (q.v.).] To reduce to vassalage; to make a vassal or slave of.

"[They] subject and *envasal* themselves unto a base and new upstart servant of theirs."—*Transl. of Boccaccio (1626), p. 93.*

***en-vault, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vault* (q.v.).] To place or enclose in a vault; to entomb, to bury.

"I wonder, good man, that you are not *envaulted*."
Swift.

***en-vē-ŷle, v.t.** [INVEIGLE.]

en-vēl-ōp, en-vēl-ōpe, *en-vol-up-en, v.t. [O. Fr. *envolper*; Fr. *envelop*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To wrap up, to enwrap, to cover up by wrapping, to form a covering or wrapper to.

*2. To involve.

"He is most *enveloped* in sinne."
Chaucer: C. T., 12, 976.

3. To cover; to surround so as to hide; to shut in; to form a covering round.

"When suddenly a groase fog overspread
With dull vapour all that desert lay
And heaven's cheerful face *enveloped*."
Spenser: F. Q., li. xli. 34.

4. To extend round, to overspread.

"The silken plumes
Of sleep *envelop* his extended limbs."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tions, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*5. To line; to form a covering to on the inside.

II. Fort. : To surround completely or shut in with besieging works.

en-vol-ep, *en-vol-öp, s. [ENVELOPE, v.]

A. Ord. Lang. : A wrapper, a covering; specif., a paper case to contain a folded letter.

"No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight."

Swift: *Advice to a Grub Street Verse-maker.*

II. Technically :

1. Astron. : The nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet; a coma (q.v.).

2. Bot. : One of the whorls of altered leaves surrounding the organs of fructification, and designed to protect them from injury. Generally there are two such envelopes, the calyx and the corolla. Sometimes, however, there is but one, and in very rare cases none at all.

3. Fortif. : The exterior line of works surrounding a fort or fortified position. The besieged are said to be enveloped when completely surrounded by the works of the besiegers.

envelope-machine, s. A machine for cutting out and folding envelopes for letters.

en-vél-ôped, pa. par. & a. [ENVELOP, v.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. Ord. Lang. : Wrapped up, surrounded, covered, unwrapped.

2. Her. : Applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are entwined.

en-vél-öp-mént, s. [Eng. *envelop*; *ment*.]

I. Literally :

1. The act of enveloping, wrapping up, or covering.

2. That which envelopes or covers up; an envelope, a wrapper.

*II. Anything which covers so as to hide or obscure; obscurity, perplexity.

"They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopments*."—*Search*: *Free will*, &c. (1783), Pref.

en-vén-ôm, *en-ven-ime, *en-ven-ime, v.t. [Fr. *envénimer*, from *en* = in, and *O. Fr. venim* = Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum* = poison.]

I. Lit. : To poison; to impregnate with poison or venom; to mix poison in.

"As he that would an arrow send
Which he tofore had *envenomed*."

Gower: *C. A. II.*

II. Figuratively :

1. To imbue as it were with venom; to make bitter or venomous; to fill with malice.

"Ware I with mean indifference to hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce."

Smollett: *Regicide*.

*2. To make odious.

"Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!"

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 3.

*3. To enrage, to exasperate, to embitter.

"With her full force she threw the poisonous dart,
And fixed it deep within *Amata's* heart;
That thus *envenomed* she might kindle rage."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* VII. 487-89.

***en-vér-meil, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Fr. *vermeil* = vermilion.] To give a red or ruddy colour to; to tinge with red.

"For he, being amorous on that lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*, thought to kiss.
But killed, alas! and then bewailed his fatal bliss."

Milton: *Death of a Fair Infant*.

en-vi-a-ble, a. [Eng. *envy*; *-able*.] That may or should be envied; capable of exciting envy; fit to be envied.

"They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves."—*Carew*: *Survey of Cornwall*.

en-vi-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *enviable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being enviable.

en-vi-a-blý, adv. [Eng. *envial*(le); *-ly*.] In an enviable manner or degree; so as to excite envy.

***en-vie, v. & s.** [ENVY, v.]

en-vi-ér, s. [Eng. *envy*; *-er*.] One who envies another; one who covets what another possesses, or envies his success, prosperity, or fortune.

"They weened
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state."

Milton: *P. L.*, VI. 37-9.

ên-vi-ôüs, *en-vi-os, *en-vi-ouse,

***en-vi-us, *en-vy-ous, a.** [O. Fr. *envios*, *envieux*; Fr. *envieux*, from Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidium* = envy; Ital. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso*; Port. *invejoso*.]

1. Full of or infected with envy; feeling envy, pain, or discontent at the success, prosperity, or fortune of another.

"An *envious* man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."

Cooper: *Friendship*.

¶ It is now followed by *of* before the object of the envy; but formerly *at* and *against* were also used.

"Be not thou *envious* against wicked men."—*Proverbs* xiv. 19.

2. Instigated or directed by envy.

*3. Envious; calculated to excite or inspire envy.

"He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gaze
Of victor's glory from him snatched away."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 32.

*4. Careful, watchful, anxious.

"No men are so *envious* of their health."—*Jer. Taylor*.

ên-vi-ôüs-ly, adv. [Eng. *envious*; *-ly*.] In an envious manner; with envy or malignity; through envy.

"How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book."—*Swift*.

***ên-vi-ôüs-ness, s.** [Eng. *envious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being envious.

ên-vi-rôn, *en-vi-ronne, *en-vi-roun,

***en-vy-rone, *en-vy-roun, *en-vy-rowne, v.t.** [Fr. *environner*, from *environ* = around about; *en* = in, and *virer* = to turn, to veer; Low Lat. *virō*.]

1. To surround, to encompass, to encircle.

"He entered now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks environed round."

Milton: *P. R.*, I. 194.

2. To hem in, to surround, or besiege.

"Thin *envy*es schulen *envyrouns* thee with a pale."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* xix.

3. To involve, to envelop, to surround; as To *environ* with obscurity or darkness.

"But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, till intellect and despair
Drive you to break your necks."

Shakespeare: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

*4. To travel round.

"The moon *envirouneth* the earth more hasty than any other planet."—*Maunderville*, p. 162.

*5. To travel over, to traverse.

"To *envyroun* that holy land with his blessed feet"
—*Maunderville*, p. 1.

¶ For the difference between *envir* and *to surround*, see SURROUND.

en-vir-on, *en-vir-oun, *en-vyr-oun,

adv., prep., & s. [Fr.]

*A. As *adv.* : Around, about.

"About the kynge stonden *enviroun*."

Chaucer: *Court of Love*, 1, 631.

*B. As *prep.* : About, round.

"He lad me with right good chere,
All *environ* the vergere."

Romaunt of the Rose.

C. As *subst.* [ENVIRONS.]

ên-vi-rônéd, pa. par. & a. [ENVIRON, v.]

A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adjective :

1. Ord. Lang. : Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, shut in.

2. Her. : Bound round or about; encircled.

ên-vi-rôn-mént, s. [Eng. *environ*; *ment*.]

1. The act of environing or surrounding.

2. That which environs, encompasses, or surrounds; surroundings.

"I wot not what complexes and *environments*."

P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 827.

ên-vi-rôn-s, s.pl. [Fr.] [ENVIRON, *adv.*] The parts or districts round any place; the neighbouring parts or places; neighbourhood.

"Here are many hundreds of noblemen's houses, both within the town and the *environs*."— *Evelyn*: *State of France*.

***ên-vi-s-age (age as ig), v.t.** [Fr. *envisager*.] To look in the face of, to face, to perceive by intuition.

"To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance."

Kents.

***ên-vi-s-age-mént (age as ig), s.** [Eng. *envisage*; *ment*.] The act or process of envisaging.

***ên-vô-ke, v.t.** [INVOKE.]

***ên-vôl-ûme, v.t.** [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *volume* (q.v.).] To form into or incorporate in a volume.

***en-vol-up-en, v.t.** [ENVELOP.]

ên-vôy, s. [O. Fr. *envoy* = a message; *envoyé* = a messenger; from *envoyer* = to send.]

1. A sort of postscript appended to poetical compositions to enforce or recommend them.

*2. A messenger.

"As when some faithful *envoy* who at large
Receives commission for a weighty charge,
Chides his neglect."

Boile: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xiv.

3. A public minister or officer sent by one Government to another upon some special business or occasion. He thus differs from an ambassador, who is permanently resident at a foreign court.

"Persius sent *envoy* to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans."—*Arbutnot*: *On Coins*.

ên-vôy-ship, s. [Eng. *envoy*; *-ship*.] The office, rank, or position of an envoy.

"Gain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship*."
—*Covenry*: *Philemon to Hydaspe*, Conv. 3.

ên-vý, *en-vye, v.t. & t. [Fr. *envier*; from Lat. *invidio*, from *invidia* = envy; Sp. *invidiar*; Ital. *invidiare*.] [ENVY, s.]

A. Transitive :

1. To feel pain, grief, or vexation at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; to hate another for excellence or superiority in any way; to grieve at; to feel jealousy of.

"To *envy* is to repine at the good conferred upon another, or possessed by him."—*Ugton*: *On the Passions*, pt. I, ch. 2.

2. To grudge; to impart with unwillingness; to withhold maliciously.

"Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge."—*Dryden*.

*3. To rail at, to depreciate, to disparage, to cry down.

"Do not take
His rougher accents for malicious sounds,
But, as I say, such as become a soldier,
Rather than *envy* you."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, III. 2.

*4. To injure, to do harm to.

5. To desire earnestly, to long for.

"Climb his knees the *envied* kiss to share."

Gray: *Elegy*.

*6. To vie with, to emulate, to strive to equal.

"Let later age that noble *envy* envy,
Vyle mance to avoid and cruel sundered."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 12.

B. Intransitive :

1. To feel envy; to entertain envious feelings; to fret or grieve through envy of another.

"Charity *envieth* not."—*1 Corinth.* xiii. 4.

*2. To rail, to speak disparagingly.

"For that he has as much as in him lies,
From time to time *envied* against the people."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, III. 2.

ên-vý, *en-vie, *en-vye, s. [Fr. *envie*; from Lat. *invidia*, from *invidus* = envious; *in* = against, and *video* = to look; Sp. *envidia*; Ital. *invidia*; Port. *inveja*.]

1. Pain, grief, or annoyance felt at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; displeasure or grief aroused by the superiority of another, accompanied with a certain degree of malice, or malignity, or hatred, and a desire to depreciate or depress the person envied; a repining at the good or prosperity of another.

"Or yet more briefly, *envy* is a certain grief of mind conceived upon the sight of another's felicity, whether real or supposed; so that we see that it consists partly of hatred and partly of grief."—*South*, vol. v, ser. 10.

2. It is now followed by *of*, but to was also used.

"Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtuous and superior genius."—*Swift*.

3. Malice, malignity, hate, spite.

"The foul witch Syracus, who, with age and *envy*,
Was grown into a hoop."—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, I. 2.

*4. Odium, ill-repute, invidiousness, unpopularity.

"To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero."—*Ben Jonson*: *Catiline*, IV. 5.

*5. Emulation, rivalry, competition.

"Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*."

Ford.

6. An object of envy.

¶ For the difference between *envy* and *jealousy*, see JEALOUSY.

***ên-výned, a.** [Fr. *envinier* = to store with wine or wines.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine.

"His bread, his ale, was always after oon,
A better *envyned* man was nowlier noon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 348.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, q̄r, wore, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

en-wall', v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wall*, (q.v.).] To surround, as with a wall; to encompass, to environ.

"Heaped waves an uncouth way enwall."
Sidney: *Psalm lxxviii*.

en-wāl-lōw, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wallow* (q.v.).] To roll about.

"Enwallowed in his own black bloody gore."
Spenser: *F. Q. V. xi. 14*.

en-wheel', v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wheel* (q.v.).] To involve, to encircle, to enfold.

"Hail to thee, lady, and the grace of heaven,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand,
Enwheel thee round." *Shaksp.*: *Othello*, II. 1.

en-wī-den, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *widen* (q.v.).] To make wide or wider; to widen.

en-wom-an, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] To give the character or qualities of a woman to; to make womanish.

"That grace which doth more than enwoman thee."
Daniel: *Sonnet 42*.

en-wōmb' (b silent), v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *womb* (q.v.).]

1. To make pregnant.

"Me then he left enwombed of this child."
Spenser: *F. Q. II. i. 40*.

2. To conceive in the womb; to bear.

"I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were enwombed mine."

Shaksp.: *All's Well*, I. 2.

3. To bury, to hide.

"The African Niger stream enwombs
Itself into the earth." *Dante*: *Elegies*.

en-wōve, en-wōv'en, a. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wove*, *woven*.] Intertwined, interwoven.

"Festoons of flowers, enwove with ivy."
Gay: *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, vi.

en-wrap', v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wrap* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap or cover up; to fold, to envelop.

"Neither can it [the sun] ever see more than half the world at once; darkness the while enwraps the other."—*Sp. Hall*: *Remains*, p. 38.

* 2. To involve.

en-wrap-mēt, s. [Eng. *enwrap*; *ment*.]

1. The act of enwrapping; the state of being wrapped up or enveloped.

2. That which enwraps or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

en-wrēathe, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wreath* (q.v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath.

"Enwreathed with smoky flames through the dark sky."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

en-write, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To inscribe.

"What wild heart histories seemed to be enwritten
Upon those crystalline celestial spheres."
E. A. Poe: *To Helen*, II. 13.

en-ys-ite, s. [From J. S. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.]

Min.: A variety of Lettsonite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Not a good species, but a mechanical mixture of two or more minerals. (*Davies*.)

en-zō-ne, v.t. [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *zone* (q.v.).] To enclose, as in a zone; to surround, to encircle.

"The groves that enzone Greenbank."—*Prof. Wilson*. (*Ogilvie*.)

en-zō-ōt-ic, a. & s. [Fr. *enzootique*, from Gr. *ēn* (en) = among, and *zōon* (zoon) = a living being or animal.]

Veterinary Science:

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to a disease which prevails either constantly or at periodical intervals, affecting one or more species of animals in a country. It is opposed to epizootic, to which it stands in the same relation as an endemic to an epidemic disease in man.

B. As *subst.*: A disease of the kind described under A.

en-zyme, en-zym, s. [Gr.]

1. Leavened bread, as that used by the Greek Church in the eucharist.

2. *Chem.*: A chemical agent that induces fermentation, e. g., rennet, pepsin, &c.

ē-ō-gē-ne, a. & s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the morning-red, the daybreak, the dawn, corresponding to Sans. *ushas*, and Gr. *καίος* (kainos) = new, recent.]

Geology:

A. As *adj.*: Characterized by the dawn or first appearance of shell species now existing, pertaining to the rocks, strata, &c., described under B., or to the period of their deposition.

B. As *subst.*: The first great division of the Tertiary or Cainozoic strata or period. The name was given by Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in 1830, because, by the identification of Deshayes, the Lower Tertiary strata of Paris and London were held to contain 3½ per cent. of recent species of shells, against 96½ extinct. As to shells or molluscs, therefore, it was the dawn of the present order of things. The lower in organization a species is, the longer it tends to live, and vice versa. The first dawn of the recent infusorial species was in Mesozoic times, while that of mammals was not till towards the close of the Tertiary. Such a ratio as 3½ to 96½ is greatly altered in value by the increase or diminution of even one figure in the lesser number, and the discovery of other molluscs has proved the number 3½ not quite accurate, without as yet furnishing materials to substitute another. The Eocene strata of North-western Europe are generally found in basins and patches of limited area; they exist around London, in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, around Paris, in the Netherlands, &c. They are thus subdivided:—

UPPER EOCENE.

English Subdivisions.	French Equivalents.
A 1. Bembridge Series, Isle of Wight.	A 1. Gypseous series of Montmartre.
A 2. Osborne or St. Helen's series, Isle of Wight.	A 2 & 3. Calcaire allucieux, or Trévint inférieure.
A 3. Headon series, Isle of Wight.	A 4. Grès de Beauchamp, or Sables Moyens.
A 4. Barton series. Sands and clays of Barton Cliff, Hants.	

MIDDLE EOCENE.

B 1. Bracklesham series.	B 1. Calcaire Grossier.
B 2. Alum Bay and Bournemouth beds.	B 2. Wanting in France (?)
B 3. Wanting in England (?)	B 3. Soissonais sands, or Lits Coquilliers.

LOWER EOCENE.

C 1. London clay.	C 1. Argile de Londres, Caisse de Dunkirk.
C 2. Woolwich and Reading series.	C 2. Argile plastique and lignite.
C 3. Thanet sands.	C 3. Sables de Bracheux.

Lyell: *Students' Elements of Geology* (1821), p. 227.

Eocene strata are also found in the United States and elsewhere. Of those at home and abroad some were deposited in salt, some in brackish, and some in fresh water. Man did not then exist upon the earth. About 50 species of mammals have been found of the genera *Palaetherium*, *Anoplotherium*, &c. There were birds, but only a few are yet known. Of reptiles there were fluviatile, lacustrine and terrestrial tortoises, also crocodiles, iguanas, geckos, &c. All the invertebrate classes still existing had appeared. Among trees and plants dicotyledons now became numerous; so did endogens; among the latter are a palm called *Nipa* (*NIPA*, *NIPADITES*) and other tropical species, the climate being warmer than now.

eocone formation or system.

Geol.: The same as EOCENE B.

eocone period.

Geol.: The period of time during which the strata described under EOCENE B were being deposited.

ē-ō-hīp'-pūs, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the dawn, and *ἵππος* (hippos) = a horse.]

Palaont.: A genus of *Equidae*, the oldest known member of the horse family. The animals were of small size, had on the fore feet four toes with a rudimentary thumb, and on the hind ones three toes, all the digits terminating in hoofs. It was found by Marsh in the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.

ē-ō-hy'-ūs, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the dawn, and *ὕς* (hy), genit. *ῥός* (huos) = a pig, a swine.]

Palaont.: The oldest known of the *Suidæ* (Pigs). It is from the Lower Eocene of North America.

ē-ō-lī-an, ē-ō-lī-ic, a. [ÆOLIAN, a. (2), ÆOLIC.]

ē-ō-lī-an, a. [ÆOLIAN, a. (1).]

eolian-harp, s. [ÆOLIAN-HARP.]

eolian-rocks, s.pl.

Geol.: [ÆOLIC rocks.]

ē-ō-lī'-ī-dæ, s.pl. [ÆOLIDÆ.]

ē-ō-lī'-ī-pīle, ē-ō-lī'-ī-pīle, ē-ō-lī'-ī-pīle, ē-ō-lī'-ō-pīle, s. [Lat. *æoliipile* (pl.) from *Æolus* = the god of winds, and *pila* = a ball.]

Mach.: A rotary engine, invented by Hero, of Alexandria, who set it at work in the Serapion about a.c. 150. It consisted of a hollow ball of metal with bent arms. The ball was about two-thirds filled with water, and the ball put on the fire. When steam was generated it issued from the bent arms, and by reaction caused the metal globe to rotate. It was revived in the United States for rotating a toy, and then as the principle of a Banta's Rotary Steam-engine Protector, on May 28, 1867. [REACTION STEAM-ENGINE.]

"Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *æoliipile*."
—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

ē-ō-lī-is, s. [ÆOLIS.]

ē-ō-lī'-ō-phōn, ē-ō-lī'-ō-phōn, s. [In Gr. *æolophon*; from Gr. *αἰολοφωνος* (*aiolophōnos*) = with changeful notes; *αἰόλος* (*aiolos*) = moving with the wind, with changeful notes, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] The name of a musical instrument, the seraphine. It was the predecessor of the melodian and of the parlour organ.

ē-ōn, s. [ÆON.]

ē-ōp'-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = dawn, and *πτερίς* (*ptēris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palaebot.: A genus of Filices containing the oldest known fern. It is Silurian.

***eori, s.** [EARL.]

ē-ō-scor-pi-ūs, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the dawn, and *σκορπιος* (*skorpaios*) = a scorpion.]

Palaont.: A genus of Scorpions. *Eoscorpis carbonarius*, from the carboniferous rocks of Illinois, is the oldest known scorpion.

ē-ō-sin, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the morning-red, daybreak; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A roseate dye-stuff, tetrabromofluorescin, $C_{20}H_3Br_4O_6$. Obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescin dissolved in acetic acid.

ē-ōs'-phōr-ite, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = morning, i.e., the daybreak, and *φόρος* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Min.: A variety of Childrenite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

ē-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the dawn, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palaont.: A genus of Sirenia, from the Eocene. *Eotherium egyptiacum* is the oldest known member of the Manatee order.

ē-ō-zō-ō-ic, a. [Gr., Mod. Lat., &c. *eozone* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Pertaining to the rocks of Laurentian age in which, as far as is at present known, the first life began.

ē-ō-zō-ōn, s. [Gr. *hōs* (ēōs) = the dawn, and *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living animal.] [Def.]

Palaont.: A genus of animals named Eozoon because when first examined, which was in 1864, by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, it was the oldest fossil then known to exist, and its appearance was held to be the dawn of animal life upon the globe. Prof. King and others believed it not organic, but Dr. Wm. Carpenter, Prof. T. Rupert Jones, and other experts, consider it a Rhizopod or a Foraminifer, which at present is not the accepted opinion. It occurs in the Laurentian of Canada, and is called *Eozoon canadense*. It seems to have grown in reefs, like those made by the coral polypes.

ē-ō-zō-ōn-al, a. [Eng. *eozone* (q.v.); suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing the fossil named Eozoon, or containing proof of the dawn of life.

eozoneal-rock, s.

Geol.: The rock of Laurentian age, in which the Eozoon was found and which is largely composed of it.

ēp-, ēp-i-, pref. [Gr. *ἐπι* (*epi*).] A Greek prefix signifying on, upon, over, in addition, or near. It becomes *eph-* before an aspirate, and *ep-* before a vowel.

ēp-ā'-crē-ēs, s.pl. [Mod. Lat. *epacris* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. *adj.*, suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, consisting of the genera which are many-seeded.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = ʃ
-clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, aḡl

ép-äo-ri-äü'-cö-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris*, genit. *epacridis* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: Epacrids. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple, if any, hair. The leaves are generally alternate, entire, sometimes overlapping each other, and half sheathing the stem, and without a midrib; calyx five, rarely four-parted, persistent, often coloured; corolla with five, rarely four segments; stamens generally five, with one-celled anthers; ovary sessile, surrounded by scales; style one; stigma generally simple; fruit drupaceous, baccate, or capsular. Found in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia, where they replace the Ericaceæ of other regions. Lindley in 1845 enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 320.

ép-a-crîds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris* (genit. *epacridis*), and Eng. pl. suff. -*s*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Epacridaceæ.

ë-päc'-ris, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπακρίος* (*epakrios*) = on the heights, from *ἄκρα* (*akra*) = the point, the top of a hill, referring to the fact that these plants grow on the tops of hills.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, the typical one of the order Epacridaceæ (q.v.). They are branched shrubs, two to four feet high, generally with sharp-pointed lanceolate or cordate leaves, and axillary white, scarlet, crimson, or purple flowers. They abound in Australia, New Zealand, &c. Paxton enumerates twenty-four as cultivated in British greenhouses, where they are prized for their elegance.

ë-päct, *s.* [Fr. *épacte*; Gr. *ἐπακταί* (*epaktai*) (pl.) = intercalary (days); *ἐπακτός* (*epaktos*) = brought in from abroad, foreign.]

Chron.: A number which indicates the excess of the common solar year above the lunar one. The essential point is to ascertain the age of the moon in any year, and its epact denotes the moon's age on the first of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the first of January, the epact for the twelve months then beginning is 0 or zero. The lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar one of 365 days by 11 days, and this difference runs through every year of the lunar cycle. The epact of the first year of the cycle is 11, that of the second, 11 + 11 = 22, that of the third year would be 33 if the moon could ever be so old, but as it cannot go beyond 30, the epact is 33 - 30 = 3. That of the fourth is 3 + 11 = 14, and so on.

To obtain the epact or moon's age for the several remaining years of the present century, subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply the remainder by 11, divide the amount thus produced by 30, and not the quotient but the remainder is the epact.

To find the Gregorian epact for any year whatever, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, add to this 43 times the quotient + 86, and divide the total by 25. Subtract the quotient thus formed from the Golden Number multiplied by 11. If the remainder is susceptible of being diminished by one or more thirties take it or them from it, and the result will be the epact required. (Sir Harris Nicolas: *Chron. of Hist.*)

"Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then."

Harris, in Johnson.

***ép-æ-nét'-îck**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαινετικός* (*epinētikos*), from *ἐπαινέω* (*epainēō*) = to praise; *ἐπαινος* (*epainos*) = praise.] Pleasing, laudatory, encomiastic.

"In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, the epenetic, the bucolick, or the epygram."—Phillips: *Theatrical Poetry* (Pref.).

ép-a-gō'-gē, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, and *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead.]

Rhet.: The bringing forward of a number of particular examples to prove a universal conclusion; the argument of induction.

ép-a-gōg'-îc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαγωγικός* (*epagōgikos*), from *ἐπαγωγή* (*epagōgē*).]

Rhet.: Of the nature of or pertaining to induction; inductive.

†ë-päl'-pâte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, without, and *palmus*, *palmus* = a stroking.] [PALP.]

Entom.: Without palpi.

ép-än-a-dî-plō'-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐπαναδιπλῶω* (*epanadiploō*) = to make double, to repeat; *διπλῶω* (*diploō*) = to double; *διπλός* (*diplos*) = double.] [ANADIPLOSIS.]

Rhet.: Repetition; a term applied to that figure in rhetoric when the sentence ends with the same word with which it begins: as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." (Phil. iv. 4.)

ép-än-a-lëp'-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐνί* (*epi*), and *ἀναλέψις* (*analepsis*) = taking up again, repetition; *ἀναλαμβάνω* (*analambanō*) = to take up again, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the same word or clause is repeated after a parenthesis.

ép-än-ä-ph'-ô-ra, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπαναφέρω* (*epanapherō*) = to bring back, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses.

ép-än-ar-thō'-sis, *s.* [EPANORTHOSIS.]

ép-an-äs'-trō-phō, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐπαναστρέφω* (*epanastrephō*) = to return.]

Rhet.: A figure in which the end of one clause is made the beginning of the next.

ép-än'-ô-dōs, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐνί* (*epi*), and *ἀνός* (*anodos*) = a way up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure in which a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards.

2. A return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

ép-än'-ô-dy, *s.* [EPANODOS.]

Bot.: The reversion of an irregular flower to one of a regular form.

ép-än-or-thō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. from *ἐπανορθῶω* (*epanorthōō*) = to set straight, to correct, from *ἐνί* (*epi*) = up, and *ἀνορθῶω* (*anorthōō*) = to set straight up; *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = straight.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a person recalls what he has said, in order to substitute stronger or more significant words.

†ép-än'-thōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: Growing upon a flower. Used of certain fungi.

***ép-arch**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος* (*eparchos*) = a commander; *ἐπαρχία* (*eparchia*) = to command, to be a commander: *ἐνί* (*epi*) = on, upon, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: A governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

"The prefects and the eparchs will resort

To the Buccolion with what speed they may."

Taylor: *Isaac Commenus*, il. 2.

***ép-ar-chy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχία* (*eparchia*), from *ἐπαρχος* (*eparchos*).]

Greek Antiq.: A province or district under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

ë-päule, *s.* [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Fort.: The shoulder of a bastion; the salient angle formed by the face and flank.

ë-päule-mënt, *s.* [Fr.; *épaule* = the shoulder.] A species of breastwork formed to defend the flank of a post or any other place.

A work thrown up to defend troops from an attacking force; usually shoulder high, hence the name epaulement. The expression is commonly used to designate the whole mass of earth, &c., which protects the guns in a battery in front and at the sides.

ép-au-létte, ***ép-au-lët**, *s.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Mil.: A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, and made of various forms and material according to the rank of the wearer. The use of epaulettes was abolished in the British army in 1855, but they are still worn by naval officers above the rank of lieutenant.

"Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulettes."—Burke: *Appeal from Old to New Whigs*.

ép-au-lët-téd, *a.* [Eng. *epauletted* (s); -ed.]

Furnished with or wearing epaulettes.

***ë-paul-ière** (**ë-pöl'-yäre**), ***ë-paul-let** (**ë-pöl'-lë**), *s.* [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Mil. Antiq.: A shoulder-piece, or protec-



ÉPAULIÈRE.

tion for the shoulder, made either of one or several successive plates. It was fastened to the sleeve of the hauberk by laces or points.

ép-äx'-î-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and Lat. *axis*; Gr. *ἄξων* (*axōn*).]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to muscles lying above the embryonic vertebral axis. They are called by Huxley episkeletal muscles. [EPIskeLETAL.] There are two divisions of them: a dorso-lateral, consisting chiefly of the long and shorter erector muscles of the spine and head, and a ventro-lateral, as the genio-hyoid, the sterno-mastoid, and other muscles.

ë-peir'-ä, *s.* [From Gr. *ἐπεύρω* (*epeurow*), Epic and Ionic for *ἐπερῶ* (*eperō*) = to pull to; *ἐνί* (*epi*) = to, towards, and *έρω* (*erō*) = to draw or drag.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnide, the typical one of the family Epeiridae. *Epeira diadema* is the garden spider. It has eight eyes, nearly equal in size, on the anterior part of the head. It constructs a web with radiating threads, connected by concentric circles, in the centre of which it takes its stand, to await the appearance and entanglement of its prey.

ë-peir'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epēir(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnide (Spiders), order Araneida or Dimerosomata; type *Epeira* (q.v.).

ép-ën-gë-phäl'-îc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epencephal(ion)*, and Eng., &c. suff. -*îc*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epencephalon; the occipital or back part of the brain.

"The epencephallo or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a neural arch."—Fodde & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, il. 597.

ép-ën-cëph'-al-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Anat.: A portion of the brain which, with the metencephalon, constitutes the posterior primary vesicle. The epencephalon comprehends the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, with the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. (Quain.)

ép-ën-dy'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ένδυμα* (*endyma*) = a garment; in Fr. *épendyme*.]

Anat.: A delicate epitheliated structure, which acts as a kind of skin to the ventricles of the brain. (Quain.)

ependyma-ventriculorum, *s.*

Anat.: The same as EPENDYMA (q.v.). (Quain.)

***ép-ë-nét'-îc**, *a.* [EPENETIC.]

ë-pën'-thë-sis, ***ë-pën'-thë-sy**, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐπενθίζω* (*epenthizō*) = to place upon; *ἐνί* (*epi*) = upon; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *épenrhèse*.]

Gram.: The addition of a letter or letters in the middle of a word, as *alutium* for *alutim*.

ép-ën-thët'-îc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνί* (*epi*) = on, upon; *ένθετος* (*enthētos*) = put in; *έντιθημι* (*entithēmi*) = to place or put in; Fr. *épenrhèse*.]

Gram.: Inserted or added in the middle of a word.

ë-përg'ne (*g* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *épargne* = thrift, economy.] An ornamented stamp for a large dish on a table.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

ē-per'-ū-a, s. [From *eperua*, the Guyanau name of the fruit of *Eperua falcata*. (See def.).]

Bot. : A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Eperua falcata*, the Wallaba tree of Guiana, has abruptly pinnate leaves, and peduncles of flowers. Sir R. Schomburgk says that the wood is deep red, frequently varied with whitish streaks, hard, heavy, shining, impregnated with an oily resin, and in consequence very durable. (Lindley, &c.)

ē-pēx-ē-gē-sis, s. [Gr., from ἐπεξηγήσμαι (epēxēgēsmai) = to narrate in detail; ἐξηγήσμαι, (exēgēsmai) = to lead out, to detail; ἐξ (ex) = out, and γήσμαι (gēsmai) = to lead.] [Ex-egesis.] A full or detailed account or explanation of something which has gone before; exegesis.

ē-pēx-ē-gēt-ōi-al, a. [Gr. ἐνι (ēni), and Eng. exegetical (q.v.).] Of the nature of an exegesis; explanatory of something which has gone before; exegetical.

ē-phah, † **ē-pha**, s. [Heb. עֶפָה (ephah), probably from an old Coptic or Egyptian word, spelled in Septuagint Gr. οἶφά (oîphā), and οἶφε (oîphe) = a measure of capacity.]

Weights & Measures. : A measure of capacity among the Jews, containing ten omers (Exod. xvi. 36). It was used for dry goods, such as flour, barley, &c. (Judg. vi. 19; Ruth ii. 17). It was the same in capacity as the bath, but the latter was for liquids (Ezek. xlv. 10, 11, 14). Calculations made from some statements of Josephus, give the ephah a capacity of 1985.77 cubic inches.

*And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an ephah of flour.—Judges vi. 19

ē-phē-bē, s. [Gr. ἐφῆβος (ephēbos) = a kind of cup.]

Bot. : A genus of Lichens, the typical one of the family Ephebidæ.

ē-phē-bi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *epheb(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot. : A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalamæ.

ēph'-ē-dra, s. [Lat. *ephedra*, from Gr. ἐφέδρα (ephēdra) = a setting by or at a thing, a plant, perhaps *Equisetum sylvaticum*.]

Bot. : A genus of Gnetaceæ. The flowers are diceious; the males in catkins, with a bifid calyx, seven stamens, with four inferior and two superior anthers; the females with a quintuple two-parted calyx, two ovaries, and two seeds. The species occur in all the four divisions of the world. Their fruit is said to be mucilaginous, eatable, sub-acid, and slightly pungent. The branches and flowers of the Asiatic Ephedras were formerly sold as styptics.

ē-phē-līs (pl. **ē-phēl'-ī-dēs**), s. [Gr. ἐφέλις (ephēlis) (sing.) = an iron-band on a box cover, (pl.) freckles; ἐνι (ēni) = upon, and ἥλος (hēlos) = a nail, or ἥλιος (hēlios) = the sun. (Liddell & Scott.)]

Med. : A term for the freckles which appear, in persons of fair complexion, on those parts of the skin which are exposed to the sun. It is also used to designate these patches occurring on other parts of the body.

ē-phēm'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. ἐφήμερον (ephēmeron) = (1) a short-lived insect, the May-fly; (2) a poisonous plant; ἐνι (ēni) here = for, and ἡμέρα (hēmera) = a day.]

Entom. : The typical genus of the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.). *Ephemeria vulgata* is the May-fly or Day-fly. The larva is aquatic. In the perfect state it lives a very short time. Its emergence from the water is not so striking a phenomenon as is that of its congeners in Holland, France, and Switzerland, which emerge in immense swarms, like driving snow flakes, one evening, and, having deposited their eggs, leave their dead bodies piled in heaps on the banks of their natal stream on the morning of the very next day. [Erys.]

ē-phēm'-ēr-al, a. & s. [Gr. ἐφήμερος (ephēmeros), from ἐνι (ēni) = on, and ἡμέρα (hēmera) = a day.]

A. As adjective :

1. *Lit.* : Beginning and ending in a day; existing only for a day.

2. *Fig.* : Short-lived; continuing or existing only for a short time.

*When the gale of ephemeral popularity shall have gradually subsided.—Knox : On Grammar Schools.

B. As subst. : Any thing which lives or continues only for a day; anything short-lived.

***ē-phēm'-ēr-āl'-it-ty**, s. [Eng. *ephemeral*; -ity.] A transient trifle.

*"This lively companion . . . chattered ephemerality while Gerard wrote the immortal lives."—C. Reade : *Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxi.

***ē-phēm'-ēr-an**, s. [Gr. ἐφήμερος (ephēmeros)] Anything which is ephemeral.

*"The least of these small insected ephemerals."—Howell : *Letters*, h. k. ii. let. 80.

ēph-ē-mēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer-um* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot. : A tribe or family of inoperculate terminal foliated mosses.

***ē-phē-mēr'-ic**, a. [Gr. ἐφήμερος (ephēmeros)] The same as EPHEMERAL (q.v.).

ēph-ē-mēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Entom.* : May-flies. A family of neuropterous insects; family Subulicorneæ. Antennæ very small, three jointed. Wings perpendicular or nearly so, the anterior pair much the larger. Body terminating in three setæ. Anterior legs protruded forwards to be used as organs of touch. The larvæ, which, except that they want wings, much resemble the perfect insect, are aquatic, breathing by branchiæ. According to Swammerdam, they are three years in reaching the perfect state, when they come forth immediately to deposit their eggs and die. The chief genera are Oxycephala, with only two wings; Cloe with four, the hinder ones, however, being minute; Bætis and Ephemeræ with the inferior wings larger, the former with three ocelli, the latter with two. [EPHEMERA.]

2. *Palæont.* : Mr. Scudder believes his *Platephemera antiqua*, from the Devonian rocks of North America, to be one of the Ephemeridæ. The family is believed also to have had representatives in the Carboniferous rocks. [EPHEMERITES.] If so, then its discovery in all the intermediate strata is only a question of time.

ē-phēm'-ēr-id, s. [EPHEMERIDÆ.]

Zool. : An insect of the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.).

*"Larger than that of any recent Ephemeridæ."—Nicholson : *Palæont.*, l. 406.

ē-phēm'-ēr-is (pl. **ē-phē-mēr'-ī-dēs**), s. [Gr. = a diary.]

***I. Ordinary Language :**

1. A journal, a diary, an account of daily transactions.

2. An almanack.

*"Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger De Emendatione Temporum; and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them."—Burton : *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 281.

—**Technically :**

1. *Astron.* (Of a planet) : The place of the planet for a number of successive days.

2. *Literature :*

(1) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and other periodical literature.

(2) A record of events which have happened on the same date in different years.

ē-phēm'-ēr-ist, s. [EPHEMERIS.]

1. One who keeps a journal or diary; a diarist.

2. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

*"The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiackal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of natives."—Boswell.

ē-phēm'-ēr-i-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ephemer(a)*; -ites.]

Palæont. : A presumed genus of Ephemeridæ of Carboniferous age.

ē-phēm'-ēr-ō-morph, s. [Eng., &c. *ephemer-ōr(n)*, and Gr. μορφή (morphē) = form.] A term coined by Bastian, to include the lowest forms of life under one general designation.

*"The transformation from the vegetal to the animal, and from the animal to the vegetal modes of growth so common among *ephemeromorphs*."—Bastian : *The Brain on Organ of Mind*, ch. l.

***ē-phēm'-ēr-ōn**, s. [Gr. ἐφήμερον (ephēmeron)] [EPHEMERA.] The same as, but more correct than, EPHEMERA (q.v.).

ephemeron-worm, s. The Ephemera which, however, continues long in the worm or larva state. It is when it reaches the perfect state that it is ephemeral in the duration of its life. [EPHEMERA.]

*"Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same"—Derham : *Physico-Theology*.

***ē-phēm'-ēr-ōus**, a. [Gr. ἐφήμερος (ephēmeros).]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Ephemeral, short-lived.

*"The ephemeral tale that does its business, and dies in a day."—Burke : *French Revolution*.

2. *Bot.* : Lasting only a day.

ē-phēm'-ēr-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἐφήμερος (ephēmeros) = lasting but a day.]

Bot. : The typical genus of the tribe Ephemeræ (q.v.).

Ē-phē-sian (sian as *zhyūn*), s. & a. [Lat., &c., *Ephesus*; Gr. Ἔφεσος (Ephesos); i connective, and Eng. &c. adj. suff. -an.]

A. As adj. : Pertaining to Ephesus, a celebrated city in classic times, one of those belonging to the Ionic Confederation. It is now in ruins.

B. As substantive :

1. *Geog.* : A native of Ephesus.

2. (Pl.) *Scrip. Canon.* : St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (q.v.).

*[*St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians :*

Scrip. Canon. : One of the books of the New Testament. It seems to have been sent forth by St. Paul about A.D. 62, while he was a prisoner at Rome. (Acts xviii. 30-31; Eph. iii. 1, iv. 1.) He sent it to its destination by the hand of Tychicus (Eph. vi. 21). The Church at Ephesus had been founded by Paul himself, or at least he had raised it from the feebleness in point of numbers and knowledge in which it had been when he commenced his missionary work in that city. For two years he preached Christ, not merely to the permanent residents in Ephesus, but to the multitudes who resorted thither as pilgrims to visit the celebrated Temple of Diana, then one of the wonders of the world (Acts xix. 10). When driven from the city owing to a riot raised by one whose craft would have been in danger had idolatry fallen, he retained a deep interest in his converts; and, despatching Tychicus to inquire after their welfare (Eph. vi. 21), gave him the canonical Epistle to the Ephesians, for the Church just named, with another to the Church at Colosse (Col. iv. 7). Between these two there is great similarity, and that to the Colossians seems to have been written first. In consequence of the similarity De Wette, rejecting the testimony of antiquity, considered the epistle to the Ephesians a mere imitation of that to the Colossians, allowing it, however, to be a production of the first century; while Ferdinand Baur rejected both, believing at least the Epistle to the Colossians to show traces of Gnosticism and Montanism. It is evident from the Epistle to the Ephesians that the converts at Ephesus were mainly Gentiles (Eph. ii. 11, iii. 1), and prominent in the dialectic part of the letter is the doctrine that Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition which severed Jew and Gentile, putting both on the same level of privilege within his Church (Eph. ii. 11-22, iii. 1-6). The Epistle concludes with a series of practical exhortations.

ēph'-ē-site, s. [From Ephesus, in the vicinity of which it occurs.]

Min. : A pearly white mineral, hard enough to scratch glass. Sp. gr. 3.15 to 3.20. Compos. : silica 30.4 to 31.54; alumina 56.45 to 57.89; lime 1.89 to 2.11; protoxide of iron 1.0 to 1.34; soda with a little potassa 4.41; water 3.09 to 3.12. (Dana.)

***ēph-i-āl'-tēs**, s. [Gr. ἐφιάλτης (ephialtēs) = one who leaps upon, the nightmare; ἐνι (ēni) = upon, and ἅλλομαι (hallomai) = to spring, leap, or bound.]

Med. : The nightmare. It is now technically known by its Latin name incubus (q.v.).

*The *ephialtes*, or night-mare, is called by the common people witch-riding.—Brand : *Popular Antiquities*.

ē-phīp'-pī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. ἐφίππιον (ephíppion) = anything placed on a horse's back, such as a horse-cloth, or a saddle; ἐνι (ēni) = upon, and ἵππος (híppos) = a horse.]

Zool. : A receptacle on the back of the

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-olan, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -çlon, -çion = zhtan. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bşl, dşl.

entomostrocan called *Daphnia*, in which the winter eggs are deposited. (*Nicholson.*)

ēph'-ōd, ē-phōd, s. [Heb., but partly of Aramaic form, *תֵּפֶחַ* (*ephod*), from *תָּפַח* (*aphad*) = to gird to, on, or about; to wrap about.]

Hebrew Archeology:

1. A short coat covering the shoulders and breast of the Jewish High Priest. It was in two pieces, one covering the breast and the other the upper part of the back, the connection between the two being maintained above by shoulder-pieces with clasps made of two large onyx stones, each inscribed with the names of six of the tribes of Israel. The two were, moreover, united beneath by a "curious girdle" of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen.



EPHOD.

with cunning work, encircling the waist. The breast-plate of judgment with the "Urim and Thummim" was to be affixed to it in front by golden rings. There was, moreover, to be the robe of the ephod, a second and larger coat, of one entire piece of woven-work, blue in colour, with a hole above for the neck and a hem beneath with alternate pomegranates and golden bells.

2. A similar but less splendid garment, described as of linen, worn by Samuel when, as a boy, he was engaged in the temple service (1 Sam. ii. 18); by King David when he took joyous part in the removal of the ark from the house of Obed-edom to the city of David (2 Sam. ii. 12), and even by the ordinary priests of Nob (1 Sam. xxii. 18).

3. Apparently an idol of a particular character (Judges viii. 24-27, xvii. 5, xviii. 18, 20).

ēph'-or, s. [Gr. *ἐφορος* (*ephoros*) = overseeing; *ἐφορᾶν* (*ephorāō*) = to oversee; *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = over, and *οἶκον* (*oikos*) = to see, to look.]

Greek Antiq.: One of five magistrates chosen at Sparta, and invested with the highest power, controlling even the kings.

ēph'-ōr-al, a. [Eng. *ephoral*; -al.] Of or pertaining to an ephor.

ēph'-ōr-al-ty, s. [Eng. *ephoral*; -ty.] The office, rank, or term of office of an ephor.

ēph'-ō-rūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐφορος* (*ephoros*)] An Ephor (q.v.).

ē-phyr'-a (yr as ir), s. [Lat. *Ephyrā*; Gr. *Ἐφύρα* (*Ephura*) = the old name of Corinth.]

Zoology:

1. A pseudo-genus of Rhizostomidae, being the "hydra-tuba" or larva state of Aurelia or other true genera of the family.

2. A genus of Geometer moths. Several species are British.

ēp'-ī-blast, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat.: The name given by Foster and Balfour to what is by Quain and others called the ectoderm (q.v.).

ēp'-ī-blō-ma, s. [Gr. *ἐπιβλημα* (*epiblēma*) = that which is thrown over, a cloak.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to the young and tender epidermis of plants still in bud or that covering young ovules in the ovary.

ēp'-īc, *ēp'-īek, a. & s. [Lat. *epicus*, from Gr. *ἐπικός* (*epikos*) = epic, narrative; *ἔπος* (*epos*) = a word, a narrative, a song.]

A. As adj.: Narrative, containing or of the nature of narrative, heroic. The term is specifically applied to a poem which narrates the history, real or fictitious, of some notable action or achievement, or series of actions or achievements, accomplished by some distinguished hero. The most celebrated epic poems are—in Greek literature, The Iliad and Odyssey

of Homer; in Latin, the *Æneid* of Virgil; and in English, the *Paradise Lost* of Milton.

"The subject of the epic poem must be some great, complex action. The principal personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas, and in their bearing. The measure must be of a sonorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. Briefly to express its main requisites, the epic poem treats of one great, complex action in a grand style, and with fulness of detail."—*Dr. Arnold.*

B. As subst.: An epic or heroic poem; a narrative poem describing in elevated style the achievements of some hero.

"In pompous epic, tow'ring odes,

I strut with heroes, feast with gods."

Bonerville. The Happy Lunatic.

***ēp'-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *epic*; -al.] The same as *Epic* (q.v.).

ēp'-ī-cā-līx, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*), and *κάλυξ* (*kalyx*) = a covering, seed-vessel, shell, or pod.]

Bot.: An outer calyx, an involucre.

***ēp'-ī-cār'-ī-danx, ēp'-ī-cār'-ī-dōx, s. pl.** [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *καρπὶς* (*karpis*) = a shrimp or prawn.]

Zool.: An old family or tribe of Isopodous Crustaceans founded by Latreille. They are now the family Bopyridae (q.v.). They are parasitic on shrimps. [Etyim.]

ēp'-ī-carp, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The integument or skin of a fruit, or the outermost layer of the pericarp. It is produced by the underside of the capillary leaf. It is distinguished from the sarcocarp or flesh and the endocarp or stone (q.v.).

***ēp'-ī-cēde, *ep-i-ced, *ēp'-ī-cēd'-ī-um, s.** [Lat. *epicedium*, from Gr. *ἐπικηδεῖον* (*epikēdeion*) = a dirge; *ἐπικηδεῖος* (*epikēdeios*) = funeral; *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *κηδός* (*kēdós*) = grief; Fr. *épicede*.] A funeral hymn or song; a dirge.

"We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the instimtable glory of the land, namely his worthy works of *Antiquitate Britannica, et de Illustribus Viris*, with his epigrams and epicedes."—*Bale: Dedication of Leland's Itinerary* (1549).

***ēp'-ī-cēd'-ī-al, a.** [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to an epicede; funeral, elegiac.

***ēp'-ī-cēd'-ī-an, a. & s.** [Eng. *epiced(e)*; -ian.]

A. As adj.: The same as *EPICEDAL* (q.v.).

"[The] *epicedian* song [is] a song sung ere the corpse be buried."—*Cockram.*

B. As subst.: An epicede; a funeral hymn or song.

"Black-eyed swans

Did sing as woful epicedians

As they would straightways die."

Chapman: Hero & Leander, sect. iv.

***ēp'-ē-cēd'-ī-um, s.** [Lat.] An epicede (q.v.).

"These, your own anthems, shall become

Your lasting epicedium."

Sandys: Paraphrase.

ēp'-ī-cēne, a. [Lat. *epicenus*, from Gr. *ἐπικίνος* (*epikinos*) = common; *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *κοινός* (*koinos*) = common; Fr. *épicien*.]

Gram.: Of common gender; a term applied to nouns which have but one form to indicate animals of both sexes; as, Lat. *ovis* = a sheep.

***ēp'-ī-cē-rās'-tīc, a.** [Gr. *ἐπικραστικός* (*epikrastikos*) = tempering the humours; *ἐπικράννυμι* (*epikrannumi*) = to mix; Fr. *épicerastique*.] Lenient, assuaging.

ēp'-ī-chile, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *χείλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Bot.: The upper half of the lip of a strangulated or jointed orchid flower.

ēp'-ī-chi-rē-ma, s. [Gr. = an attempt, from *ἐπιχειρῶ* (*epicheirō*) = to attempt, to put one's hand to; *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *χείρ* (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Logic & Rhet.: A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is drawn in the usual way.

ēp'-ī-chlōr-hy'-drin, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *chlorhydrin* (s) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Glycidic hydrochloride, C₃H₅ClO,



or, $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \end{array}$ It is isomeric with monochloroacetone, CH₃Cl·O·C(CH₃)₂. Epichlorhydrin

is obtained by adding finely powdered caustic soda slowly to dichlorhydrin, but the temperature must not rise above 130°. Then it is distilled. Epichlorhydrin is a colourless liquid insoluble in water; it boils at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. It unites with fuming hydrochloric acid, forming symmetrical dichlorhydrin, CH₂Cl·CH(OH)·CH₂Cl. By long boiling with water it is converted into monochlorhydrin. Nitric acid converts it into chlor-lactic acid, CH₂Cl·CH(OH)·CO·OH.

ēp'-ī-chlōr'-ite, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, over, with, and Eng., &c. *chlorite* (q.v.).] Named so as to suggest that it is akin to chlorite.]

Min.: A dull green mineral with a white or greenish streak, and greasy lustre. It occurs fibrous or columnar. Hardness 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 2.76. Compos.: Silica 10.48; alumina 10.96; sesquioxide of iron 8.72; protoxide of iron 8.96; magnesia 23; lime 6.68; water 10.18. Found at Harzburg.

***ēp'-ī-chōr'-ī-al, a.** [Gr. *ἐπιχώριος* (*epichōrios*) = from *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = on, in, and *χώρα* (*chōra*) = the country.] Belonging to the country.

"Local or *epichoriat* superstitions."—*De Quincey: Modern Superstition.*

ēp'-ī-clī'-nal, a. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *κλίνη* (*klinē*) = a couch.]

Bot.: Placed upon the disc or receptacle of a flower.

ēp'-ī-cōl'-īc, a. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, *κόλον* (*kōlon*) = the colon, and Eng., &c. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: The colon; pertaining to the part of the abdomen so situated.

ēp'-ī-cōn'-dyle, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng. *condyle* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to what is generally called simply a condyle (q.v.).

ēp'-ī-cōr'-ōl'-īne, a. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon; Lat. *corolla* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -ine.]

Bot.: Inserted in or upon the corolla.

ēp'-ī-crā'-nī-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *epicranium* (q.v.); Eng. &c. suff. -al.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the upper surface of the cranium. Thus the occipito-frontal aponeurosis is called also the epicranial aponeurosis. There are also epicranial muscles. They are the same as the occipito-frontal ones. (*Quatin.*)

†ēp'-ī-crā'-nī-um, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *κρανίον* (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The soft parts covering the cranium or skull.

ē-pīc-tō'-tī-an (tī as shī), a. [See def.] Of or relating to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about the middle of the first century of our era. He is said to have been originally brought to Rome as a slave, but the means by which he obtained his liberty and rose to eminence are not known.

ēp'-ī-cūre, s. [See def. 1.]

*1. *Orig.:* A follower of Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher, born at Gargettus, in Samos, B.C. 342. In B.C. 306 he founded the school of philosophy at Athens which afterwards bore his name. He died in B.C. 270. He taught that the true end of existence is a species of quietism, in which the philosopher holds himself open to all the pleasurable sensations which the temperate indulgence of his ordinary appetites, and the recollection of past, with the anticipation of future enjoyments, are sufficiently abundant to supply.

"So the epicures say of the Stoics felicity placed in virtue, that it is like the feeling of a player, who, if he were left of his auditors and their applause, he would straight be out of heart and countenance."—*Bacon: Colours of Good & Evil.*

*2. Any one who, like Epicurus, denied a divine providence. In use among the old English divines.

"The Epicure grants there is a God, but denies his providence."—*Sydnam: A themian Babbler. (French: Select Glossary, p. 70.)*

3. Owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical system of Epicurus, as one characterized by gross sensualism, the word became applied to one who gave himself up to sensual enjoyments, especially those of the table.

"It is a maxim with some in modern days, never to ask in favour of an epicure till after his meals."—*Cogan: On the Passions, vol. i. pt. ch. ii. § 18.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīno; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rōl, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian, œ, œ = ē; ey = ā, qu = kw.

***ép-i-cûre**, *v.t.* [EPICURE, *s.*] To live like an epicure; to epicurize.

"They did epicure it in daily exceedings."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, II. 48.

***ép-i-cû-rô-al**, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-al*.] Epicurean.

"These are epicureal tenets."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 357.

***ép-i-cû-rê-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epicureus*, from Gr. *ἑπικουρέος* (*Epikoureios*); Fr. *épicurien*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Orig.*: Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or his system of philosophy.

2. Like an epicure; luxurious, voluptuary, sensual.

"Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."

Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 1.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Orig.*: A follower of Epicurus or his system of philosophy.

"Like a Stoic, or like

A wiser Epicurean."

Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 21.

"The hrotherhood

Of soft Epicureans, taught—if they

The ends of being would secure, and win

The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls

To a voluptuous unconcern."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.

***ép-i-cû-rê-ân-îsm**, *s.* [Eng. *epicurean*; *-ism*.]

1. *Orig.*: Attachment to, or following of the teaching of Epicurus.

2. Attachment or devotion to sensual enjoyments.

"A dislike which sprang, not from bigotry, but from Epicureanism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***ép-i-cûre-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ly*.] Like an epicure; delicately, luxuriously.

"His horses are provendered as epicurely."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

***ép-i-cûr-ê-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ous*.] Epicurean.

"The double-faced epicureous hite-sheep."—*Gardiner: True Obedience; Trans. to the Reader*.

***ép-i-cûr-îsm**, **ép-i-cûre-îsm**, *s.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ism*.] The same as EPICUREANISM (q.v.).

"Infidelity or modern Deism is little else but revived Epicureanism, Sadduceism, and Zoroastrianism."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 80.

***ép-i-cûr-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ize*.]

1. To profess or follow the tenets of Epicurus.

2. To indulge like an epicure; to luxuriate, to feast.

"Let them tyrannize, epicurize, oppress, luxuriate."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.*; *To the Reader*, p. 60.

***ép-i-cûr-ý**, ***ép-i-cur-ye**, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-y*.] Epicurean.

"These epicureye opulencies."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xii.

***ép-i-cý-cle**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπικύκλος* (*epikuklos*) = an epicycle, an additional circle.

Geom. & Astron.: A circle, the centre of which is carried round upon another circle.

The term is used specially in connection with Ptolemy's complex system of astronomy. Wishing to account for the fact that a planet

ference of the larger one B.C.D. This small circle was the epicycle, and it was supposed to carry upon its circumference a planet P, which, viewed from the position of the earth, sometimes had a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion. The great circle is called the Deferent of the epicycle.

"Gird the sphere

With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;

Cycle and epicycle."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 82-4.

***ép-i-cý-clíc**, *a.* [Eng. & *sc. epicycl(e)*; *-ic*.] *Geom.*: Pertaining or relating to an epicycle (q.v.).

"The epicyclie motion with respect to the centre of the epicycle."—*Penny Cyclo.*, xxv. 253.

epicyclie-train, *s.*

Mach.: An epicyclie-train is one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre. Epicyclie-trains are used for various purposes. A number of applications of the device have been made to harvesting-machines, in transmitting the motion of the driving-wheel axle to the cutter-bar.

***ép-i-cý-clôid**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπικύκλος* (*epikuklos*) = an epicycle, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Gen. (Geom.)*: A curve generated by the revolution of the point in the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

2. *Spec.*: The revolution of a point in a curve along the convex side of another one, as opposed to a hypocycloid, which revolves along the concave one. Used chiefly in connection with the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. [EPICYCLE.]

***ép-i-cý-clôid-al**, *a.* [Eng. & *sc. epicyclôid*; *-al*.]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicyclôid or containing one.

epicyclôid-al-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: An epicyclôid wheel is a contrivance for securing parallel motion, in converting reciprocating motion into circular, depending on the principle that an inner epicyclôid curve becomes a straight line when the diameter of the fixed circle is just double that of the rolling one. It consists of a fixed ring, with teeth on the inside, into which is geared a wheel of half its diameter; to a pin on the circumference of the smaller wheel the reciprocating motion is communicated, while the centre of the wheel describes a circle and may receive the pin of a crank whose shaft is concentric with the ring.

***ép-i-deic-tíc**, ***ép-i-deic-tíc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός* (*epideiktikos*) = displaying, showing off; *ἐπιδεικνύμι* (*epideiknumi*) = to show off, from *ἐν* and *δεικνύμι* (*deiknumi*) = to show.] Showing off; displaying; specif., applied to elaborate eulogiums or set orations, such as were frequent among the Athenian orators, and of which Socrates gives the best examples.

"Fine pieces of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the epideictic."—*Arnold: Winter Evenings*, even. 29.

***ép-i-dém-ic**, ***ép-i-dém-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epidēmus*, from Gr. *ἐπιδημος* (*epidēmos*), from *ἐν* = upon, and *δημος* (*demos*) = the people; Fr. *épidémique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Common to, affecting, or falling at once upon a large number of people in a community; as, an epidemic disease. [B.]

2. Generally prevailing; affecting large numbers.

"He ought to have been busied in losing his money or in other amusements equally laudable and epidemic among persons of honour."—*Swift*.

*3. General, universal.

"The epidemic madness of the times."

Dennis: Remarks on Homer.

B. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: A disease which attacks many persons at the same time at different places, spreading with great rapidity, extremely virulent and fatal at the first onset, gradually becoming spent and feeble in the course of time, so that the early cases are usually the worst. The plague, cholera, small-pox, and influenza are epidemics, and other infectious diseases are amongst the number. The lower animals are also subject to epidemic influences, a typical example being the rinderpest, or cattle plague in 1865. Epidemics have a great tendency to alternate, such as small-pox,

then measles, then scarlet fever, and so on, seldom markedly running simultaneously. Endemic, epidemic, and infectious poisons are classified by the Registrar-General of England as zymotic (q.v.). All we can say with certainty regarding epidemics, is that there must be some distempered condition of the circumstances around us—some secret power that is operating injuriously upon our system—and to this we give the name of epidemic influence or constitution, predisposing to the reception of a specific poison.

***ép-i-dém-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-al*.] The same as EPIDEMIC (q.v.).

"The pestilence was so epidemic that there dy'd in London 3,000 a week."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*.

***ép-i-dém-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-ly*.]

1. In manner of an epidemic.

2. Generally, universally.

"So audaciously and epidemically taciturnous."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. II, res. 46.

***ép-i-dém-ic-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being epidemic.

***ép-i-dém-ic-ôg-rā-phý**, *s.* [Eng. *epidemiology*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to epidemiology.

Med.: A treatise on epidemic diseases.

***ép-i-dém-ic-ôl-ô-gý**, *s.* [Eng. *epidemic*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which deals with the treatment or investigation of epidemic diseases.

***ép-i-dém-ý**, ***ép-y-dym-ye**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épidémie*.] [EPIDEMIC.]

A. As adj.: Epidemic.

"Ye lands of France was grievously vexyd with the plague *épidymye*."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, an. 1509.

B. As subst.: An epidemic.

***ép-i-dén-drê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epidendræ*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids. It comprises those genera which have the pollen masses waxy; a distinct caudicle, but no separate stigmatic gland.

***ép-i-dén-drûm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιδένδριος* (*epidendrios*) = on, or in a tree; *ἐν* (*en*) = upon, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Botany:

1. A general term for an orchid of whatever genus growing on trees; an epiphytal orchid.

2. A large genus of South American orchids, family Liliaceæ, and the typical genus of the tribe Epidendræ (q.v.). More than 300 species are known, most of them epiphytal on trees, but some terrestrial. Many are beautiful, especially *Epidendrum nemorale*. *E. bifidum* is said to be purgative, anthelmintic, and diuretic.

***ép-i-dém**, *s.* [EPIDERMIS.]

Anat.: The English equivalent of the modern Latin epidermis (q.v.).

"It [the epithelium] is analogous to the epiderm of the skin."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (Glossary).

***ép-i-dém-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng. & *sc. suff. -al*.]

Anat. & Zool.: Belonging to the cuticle or scarf-skin. (Owen.)

epidermal-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: The dermatogen. It is the first independent tissue formed as a plant develops from the embryo. (Thomé.)

***ép-i-dér-mā-tôid**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = upon; *δέρμα* (*derma*), genit. *δέρματος* (*dermatos*) = the skin, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or resembling the epiderm (q.v.).

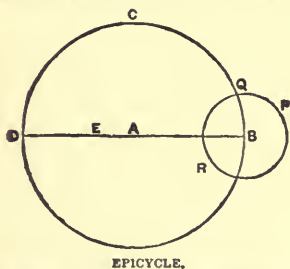
***ép-i-dér-mê-ous**, *a.* [Lat. & Gr. *epiderm(is)* (q.v.), and Eng. & *sc. suff. -eous*.]

Anat.: The same as EPIDERMAL, EPIDERMIC (q.v.).

***ép-i-dér-míc**, ***ép-i-dér-míc-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng. & *sc. suff. -ic, -ical*.]

Anat.: Of, or belonging to the epidermis.

"Epithelial, epidermic, or cuticular tissue."—*Quain: Anat.*, II. 43.



EPICYCLE.

has sometimes a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion, relatively to the signs of the Zodiac, he supposed the earth to stand at a point E, in the diameter B.D, though not in the centre A of a circle B.C.D. A small circle P.Q.R. was described with one extremity B of the diameter as the centre. Around this centre the small circle was supposed to revolve whilst itself moving around the circum-

†**ēp-i-dēr-mid-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς* (*epidermis*), genit. *ἐπιδερμίδος* (*epidermidos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] The same as **EPIDERMIC** (q.v.).

ēp-i-dēr-mis, *s.* [Lat. *epidermis*; Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς* (*epidermis*): *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human*: The cuticle or scarf skin constituting the external layer of the skin, and protecting the inner ones. It is thickest in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where the skin is much exposed to pressure. It has no vessels, but possesses nerves and a decidedly organized structure. On the inner surface of the mouth it is called Epithelium (q.v.).

(2) Comparative:

(a) A somewhat similar cuticle in several animals.

(b) A layer of animal matter covering the shells of molluscs.

2. *Bot.*: A term which has been used in more senses than one. Thus in the *Treasury of Botany* it is defined as the true skin of a plant below the cuticle, whilst Mr. Robert Brown, F.L.S., writing in 1874, prefers using the term for the general integument as a whole, and dividing it into cuticle and derma.

ēp-i-dēr-mōid, *ā.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς* (*epidermis*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling the epidermis.

ēp-i-dēr-mōse, *a. & s.* [As if from an imaginary Mod. Lat. word *epidermosus*.] [**EPIDERMIS**.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as **EPIDERMAL** (q.v.). (*Roslier*.)

B. As substantive:

Chem.: [**HORN**Y-TISSUE].

ēp-i-dīc-tīc, **ēp-i-dīc-tīc-al**, *a.* [**EPIDICTIC**.]

ēp-i-dīd-ŷ-mis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *διδυμός* (*didymos*) = a testicle.]

Anat.: A long tortuous canal or efferent duct constituting part of the excretory apparatus of the testicle.

ēp-i-dō-sŷte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιδοσις* (*epidosis*) = a giving over and above, increase; *-ŷte*. (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol. & Geol.: A rock consisting, in 100 parts, of 61.33 epidote and 38.22 quartz. It is found in parts of Canada. (*Dana*.)

ēp-i-dōte, *s. & a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδοσις* (*epidosis*) = increase. (*Havi*.)]

A. As substantive:

Min.: A monoclinic subtransparent brittle mineral, the type of a group. [**EPIDOTE**-GROUP.] Hardness 6 to 7; sp. gr. 3.22 to 3.51; lustre vitreous, but pearly or resinous on one face of the crystals; colour green, black, red, yellow, grey, or greyish-white; streak greyish. It possesses double refraction. Compos.: Silica 33.81 to 57.65, alumina 14.47 to 28.90; sesquioxide of iron 7.43 to 17.42; protoxide of manganese 0 to 9.19; magnesia 0 to 6.1; lime 18.00 to 30.00; and water 0 to 3.050. *Dana* divides it thus:—*Var.* 1. Ordinary epidote; colour green, (a) in crystals, (b) fibrous, (c) granular, (d) massive, or (e) in the form of sand. Of this type are Scoria, Arenalite, Thallite, Delphinite, Olsanite, Puschkinite, Achmatite, and Escherite (q.v.). *Var.* 2. Bucklandite; colour black, with a tinge of green. It is the same as Bagrationite (q.v.). *Var.* 3. Withamite. *Var.* 4. Beustite. Epidote is found in many crystalline rocks, and more especially in those containing hornblende. (*Dana*.)

B. As adj.: Composed of, pertaining to, or akin to epidote.

† **Manganiferous Epidote**: A variety of Epidote. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

epidote-group, *s.*

Min.: According to Dana, a group of uniaxial, containing the following species or genera—Epidote, Koelbingite, Piedmontite, Allanite, Muromontite, Bodenite, Michaelsonite, Zoisite, Sansurite, Jadeite, Paratchinite, Gadolinite, Mosandrite, and Hvalite.

ēp-i-dō-tīc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *epidote*(s); *-īc*.]

Min.: Consisting in greater or less proportion of epidote, or in any way pertaining to it.

ēp-i-gæ-ōus, *a.* [**EPIGEUS**.]

ēp-i-gās-tri-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epigastri(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] The same as **EPIGASTRIC** (q.v.).

ēp-i-gās-tric, ***ēp-i-gās-trick**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδαστρίος* (*epigastrios*) = as adj., over the belly; as subst., see def.: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

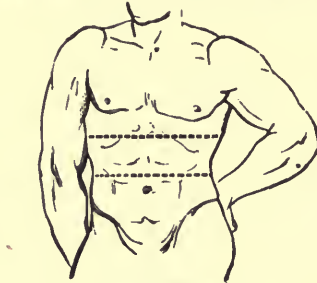
Anat.: Pertaining to the region of the stomach from the breast to the waist, a little above the navel, and containing the right part of the stomach, the pancreas, and part of the liver. There are epigastric arteries and veins, besides a plexus.

epigastric-region, *s.*

Anat.: The region described under Epigastric (q.v.). (See the engraving in Vol. I., pt. I., p. 7., col. 2.)

ēp-i-gās-tri-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιδαστρίος* (*epigastrios*) = over the belly or stomach.]

Anat.: The upper fore part of the abdomen, reaching from the pit of the stomach to an



EPIGASTRIUM.

imaginary line above the umbilicus (navel) supposed to be drawn from the one extremity of the last false rib, on one side, to the corresponding point on the other.

ēp-i-gās-trō-cēle, *s.* [Fr. *épigastrocèle*; Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly, and *κύηλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of any portion of the hypogastric region.

†**ēp-i-gē-al**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (*epigeios*) = on or of the earth: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.] The same as **EPIGEUS** (q.v.).

†**ēp-i-gēo**, **ēp-i-gē-ūm**, *s.* [**EPIGEAL**.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's orbit nearest to the earth. The same as **PERIGEE** (q.v.). (*Glossog. Anglo.*, &c.)

ēp-i-gēne, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to produce.]

1. *Min. & Crystallog.*: Having undergone an alteration in its chemical character while retaining the same crystalline form as before, foreign to the position which the crystals at present occupy; pseudomorphous.

2. *Geol.*: Originating on the surface of the earth, as distinguished from hypogene rocks like granite, of which Lyell's hypothesis is that it originated at a considerable depth below the surface.

ēp-i-gēn-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin.]

Phys.: The hypothesis that in conception the germ is brought into being, and not simply developed by the agency of the parents. The hypothesis of Epigenesis was first published by Caspar Friedrich Wolff, then a young man, in A.D. 1759. It was opposed to that of Preformation, then strongly advocated by the physiologist Haller. Wolff proved that the evolution of every organism consists of a series of new formations, and that no trace of the developed organism exists either in the egg or in the semen of the male. The germ or embryo which develops from the egg shows in the various phases of its evolution an internal structure and an external form totally different from those of the developed organism. In none of these phases are there any pre-formed parts or any encasement. Haeckel declared it essentially the correct hypothesis. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, 1. 40.)

ēp-i-gēn-ē-sist, *s.* [Mod. Gr., &c. *ἐπιγενεσις*(s); suff. *-īst*.] One who believes in the hypothesis of Epigenesis (q.v.).

ēp-i-gēn-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, above, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to produce.] Originating on the surface of the earth. [**EPIGENE**.]

"In the third book he inquires into the great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below, partly by epigenetic forces working from above."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

ē-pīg-ēn-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγενής* (*epigenēs*), in Class. Gr. = growing after or late, but here used for growing upon living bodies: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γενος* = race, stock (?).]

Bot.: Growing upon the surface of a plant, or part of it. Thus many fungi grow on the leaves of plants.

ēp-i-gē-ōus, **ēp-i-gē-ūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (*epigeios*) = on or of the earth: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Bot.: Living close upon the earth. (*Lindley*.)

ēp-i-glāu-bite, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng. &c. *γλαυ(α)πά*; *-īte*.]

Min.: A variety of Metabrushite (q.v.). (*Dana*.)

ēp-i-glōt, *s.* [**EPIGLOTTIS**.]

Anat.: The epiglottis (q.v.).

ēp-i-glōt-tic, *a.* [Mod. Gr., &c. *epiglōt(ī)s*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-īc*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epiglottis.

ēp-i-glōt-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς* (*epiglōttis*), Attic for *ἐπιγλωσσίς* (*epiglōssis*): *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*), Attic *γλῶττα* (*glōtta*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: A lamella of yellow cartilage placed in front of the superior opening of the larynx, and at ordinary times projecting upwards immediately behind the base of the tongue. During the act of swallowing, however, it is carried downwards and backwards so as to cover and protect the entrance into the larynx. (*Quain*.)

† **Tubercle or Cushion of the Epiglottis**:

Anat.: A tumescence of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the epiglottis to enable that structure to close the pharynx more accurately when it is depressed. (*Quain*.)



EPIGLOTTIS.

ēp-i-gō-nā-ti-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγονάτις* (*epigonatis*) = (1) the kneepan, (2) a garment reaching to the knees: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, upon, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*), genit. *γόνατος* (*gonatos*) = the knee.]

Eccles.: A lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material, which forms part of the dress of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is supposed to represent the napkin with which Our Lord girded himself at the Last Supper.

ē-pīg-ē-ō-nē, **ēp-i-gō-ni-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγονή* (*epigonē*) = (1) increase, growth, (2) offspring, breed.]

Botany:

1. A membranous bag enclosing the young spore-cases of the *Juugermanniaceae* (Liverworts). The epigonium is ruptured when the capsule elongates.

2. The nucule of a chara.

ēp-i-gram, *s.* [Fr. *épigramme*, from Lat. *epigramma*, from Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* (*epigramma*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing, an inscription; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A short poem of a pointed or antithetical character; any short composition expressed neatly and happily or antithetically. Epigram was the name given by the Greeks to a poetic inscription on a public monument, and hence the word came parsed into its modern signification. Of the Roman poets, Catullus and Martial are most celebrated for their epigrams.

"Doest thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?"—*Shaksp.*: *Much Ado*, v. 4.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cure**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**: **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

¶ Epigrams of Mutton, Veal, &c.:

Cook.: A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, &c., dressed in a particular manner.

***ēp-i-grām-ist**, ***ēp-i-grām-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *epigram*; -ist.] A writer of epigrams; an epigrammatist.

"So the epigrammist speaks the sense of their drunken principles."—*Jeremy Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. 1, § 2.

***ēp-i-grām-mā-tār-i-an**, *s.* [Lat. *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. -arian.] An epigrammatist.

"Our epigrammatists, old and late, Were wout be blamed for too licentious."—*Hall: Satires*, l. ix. 29.

ēp-i-grām-māt-ic, **ēp-i-grām-māt-ic-al**, ***ēp-i-grām-māt-ic-k**, *a.* [Lat. *epigrammaticus*, from *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*)=an epigram; Fr. *épigrammatique*.]

1. Writing, composing, or dealing in epigrams.

"Our good epigrammatic poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no uncivilous fore-speaking to lie in hauses."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an epigram; pointed, antithetical.

"None of the epigrammatic turns of Lucan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

ēp-i-grām-māt-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *epigrammatical*; -ly.] In an epigrammatic manner or style; antithetically.

***ēp-i-grām-mā-tism**, *s.* [Lat. *epigramma*, (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. -ism.] Epigrammatic character.

"The latter would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, lxvii. (Davies.)

ēp-i-grām-mā-tist, *s.* [Lat. *epigrammatista*; Fr. *épigrammatiste*.] A writer or composer of epigrams.

"Too much nicety in this particular savours of the rhetorician and epigrammatist."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 71.

ēp-i-grām-mā-tize, *v.t.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραμμάτιζω* (*epigrammatizō*).] To write or express by way of epigrams.

ēp-i-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφὴ* (*epigraphē*), *ἐπιγράφω* (*epigraphō*) = to write upon, to inscribe; *ἐπι* (*epi*) = upon, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to inscribe; Fr. *épigraphe*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, and placed at the beginning of a work, or of the several divisions of a work; a motto.

"The very legible *epigraph* round the seal of his letter: 'It is particularly requested that if Sir James Graham should open this, he will not trouble himself to seal it again,' express both its date and its writer's opinion of a notorious transaction of the time."—*Forster: Life of Dickens*, iii. 85.

2. *Arch.*, &c.: A terse inscription placed on works, denoting their use and appropriation, and sometimes made part of their ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.

ēp-i-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *epigraph*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to an epigraph; of the nature of an epigraph.

"One of the most noteworthy additions to the Capitoline *epigraphic* collections."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 29, 1882.

ēp-i-graph-ics, *s.* [EPIGRAPHIC.] The science of inscriptions.

ēp-ig-ra-phist, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; -ist.] One who studies or is versed in epigraphy.

ēp-ig-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph*; -y.] The study of inscriptions; that branch of science which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions.

ēp-ig-ŷn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Having the calyx or corolla united to the stamens, and all these organs to the side of the ovary. The name was first introduced by Jussieu.

epigynous exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A subclass of Exogens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite inferior—i.e., the tube of the calyx adheres to it almost if not altogether through its entire length. The flowers are generally bisexual—i.e., have both stamens and pistils on the same flower. Lindley divides the subclass into seven alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales, and (7) Asarales (q.v.).

ēp-i-hŷ-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, Eng., &c. *hy* (*oid*), and suff. -al.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the stylo-hyoid ligaments. [B.]

B. *As subst. (PL.)*: The stylo-hyoid ligaments constituting part of the lower or visceral arches, enclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx. (*Quatin.*)

ēp-i-lēp-sŷ, *s.* [Fr. *épilepsie*, Prov., Sp., & Port. *epilepsia*; Ital. *epilessia*; all from Gr. *ἐπιληψία* (*epilēpsia*): *ἐπιληψ* (*epilēps*) = a taking hold of, epilepsy; *ἐπιλαμβάνω* (*epilambanō*) = to take or get beside; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = besides; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Med.: Falling sickness. It derives its name, *Epilepsy*, from the suddenness of the attack. The leading symptoms are a temporary suspension of consciousness, with recurring clonic spasm. The first symptom is generally, but not invariably, a loud cry, and the patient falls to the ground senseless and convulsed, the breathing is embarrassed or suspended, face turgid and livid, foaming at the mouth, with a choking sound in the wind-pipe, biting of the tongue, and, apparently, suffocation; then the patient is left exhausted, and comatose, but, as a general rule, with life no longer in danger. The spasms of the muscles are sometimes so violent as to dislocate the bones to which they are attached. Epilepsy may be caused by fear, passion, &c., or by a blow operating on the brain; it is often associated with idiosyncrasy and the puerperal state. There is little hope of cure, but although generally irregular, it is apt at times to become periodic (sometimes at night). If the patient be young, the attacks often cease at the period of adolescence, or in others at the period of the grand climacteric. Frequently on *post-mortem* examination no lesion of the brain can be found. Cullen calls it *musculorum convulsio cum sapor*.

"My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit."
Shaksp.: Othello, iv. 1.

ēp-i-lēp-tic, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épileptique*; Lat. *epilepticus*; Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός* (*epilēptikos*).]

A. *As adjective*:

Pathology:
1. Afflicted with epilepsy.
2. Pertaining to or indicating the presence of epilepsy.

"A plague upon your *epileptic* visage."
Shaksp.: Lear, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive*:

Path.: One affected with epilepsy.
"*Epileptics* ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant."
Arbutnot: On Diet.

2. *Pharmacy*:

(1) A medicine given to cure or mitigate epilepsy.
(2) (*PL.*): Medicines of the kind described under (1).

ēp-i-lēp-tic-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *epileptic*; -al.] The same as EPILEPTIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantic and *epileptic*."—*Spencer: On Fulp. Proph.* (1668), p. 38.

***ēp-i-lēp-ti-form**, *a.* [Eng. *epilepti*(c), and form.]

Med.: Of the form or appearance of one affected by epilepsy.

***ē-pi-lēp-tōid**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός* (*epilēptikos*) = one afflicted with epilepsy, an epileptic, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Med.: Resembling an epileptic seizure. (*The Scotsman in Ogilvie.*)

ēp-i-lōbe, *s.* [EPILOBIUM.]

Bot.: The genus *Epilobium* (*Bentham: Brit. Flora*, p. 273). Bentham enumerates nine British species, viz., the Willow Epilobe (*Epilobium angustifolium*), the Great Epilobe (*E. hirsutum*), the Hoary Epilobe (*E. parviflorum*), the Broad Epilobe (*E. montanum*), the Pale Epilobe (*E. roseum*), the Square Epilobe (*E. tetragonum*), the Marsh Epilobe (*E. palustre*), the Chickweed Epilobe (*E. alsinifolium*), and the Alpine Epilobe (*E. alpinum*). [EPILOBIUM.]

ēp-i-lō-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilobium*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ, sometimes called Epilobiaceæ (q.v.).

***ēp-i-lō-bŷ-ā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilobium*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -accæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants now generally called, following Lindley, Onagraceæ, *Enothera*, formerly called by Tournefort *Onagra*, being regarded as more typical of it than the genus *Epilobium* is.

ēp-i-lō-bŷ-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *λοβών* (*lobon*), accus. of *λοβός* (*lobos*) = the lobe of the ear, . . . the pod or legume of some plants, from the position of the corolla, &c., on the pod.]

Bot.: Willow-herb or Epilobe. A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Epilobæ. Calyx tube slender, limb four-partite, deciduous; petals four, usually two-lobed; stamens eight, the alternate over the shorter. Ovary four-celled, style filiform, stigma obliquely clavate or four-lobed. Fruit a long four-valved capsule, seeds many, each with a long pencil of hairs. About fifty species are known, ten from Britain. They have leafy spikes, generally pink or purple flowers, and are tall and beautiful plants. [EPILOBE, WILLOW-HERB.]

ēp-i-lōg-ic, **ēp-i-lōg-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογικός* (*epilogikos*), from *ἐπιλόγος* (*epilogos*) = an epilogue.] Pertaining to or resembling an epilogue; epilogistic.

***ē-pil'-ō-gism**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός* (*epilogismos*), from *ἐπιλογίζομαι* (*epilogizomai*) = to calculate, to reckon.] A calculation, a computation, an enumeration.

"Some reckon the *epilogism* from Cyrus; some from the seventh, others from the twentieth of Ariarxes Longimanus."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 156.

ēp-i-lō-gist-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός* (*epilogistikos*), from *ἐπιλόγος* (*epilogos*) = an epilogue.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue; epilogic.

"These lines are an epilogistic palindrome to the last elegy."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ē-pil'-ō-gize, **ē-pil'-ō-gize**, *v.t. & i.* [ERR-LOUISE.]

ēp-i-lōgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *epilogus*, from Gr. *ἐκλόγος* (*eklogos*) = a concluding speech; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.]

1. *Drama*: A short speech or poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors at the end of a play.

"The compositions in which the greatest license was taken were the *epilogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Rhet.*: The conclusion or winding-up of a speech, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.

***ē-pil'-ō-guize**, ***ē-pil'-ō-gize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *epilogu*(e); -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To pronounce or deliver an epilogue.

"The dances being ended, the spirit *epiloguize*."
Milton: Comus: Direction after 98.

B. Trans.: To add to in the way of an epilogue; to wind up.

"I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguing* his witty rallery."
Student (1750), i. 143.

***ē-pil'-ō-guiz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epilogu*(e); -er.] One who epilogues; a writer or speaker of an epilogue.

"Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*."—*Hoadley*.

ēp-i-mā-chŷ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epimach*(us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Plumed Birds. A sub-family of *Upupidae* (Hoopoes). The bill is like that of *Promerops*, but the margins are obtuse and somewhat inflexed. There are velvety plumes clothing the nostrils. The wings are short, the toes long and strong. The species are beautiful birds, almost like Birds of Paradise. They are found in New Zealand.

ē-pim'-a-chŷs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιμαχος* (*epimachos*) = (1) that may be easily attacked, (2) ready or equipped for battle, assailable; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *μάχομαι* (*machomai*) = to fight.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family *Epimachiæ* (q.v.).

ēp-i-mē-dŷ-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *epimedium* = a plant, by some supposed to be *Marsilea quadrifolia*; Gr. *ἐπιμήδιον* (*epimēdion*) = barrenwort.] [See def.]

Bot.: Barrenwort. A genus of *Berberids*,

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

tribe Nandineae. *Epimedium alpinum* (Alpine Barrenwort) is found in rock-works, old castle gardens, &c., but is not a real native of Britain. Its leaves are somewhat bitter. They were formerly regarded as sudorific and alexipharmic.

ē-pīm-ēr-a, *s. ph.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *μῆρος* (*mēros*) = the upper fleshy part of the thigh, the ham.]

Compar. Anat. (*In the Crustacea*): The lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of any somite in a crustacean (q.v.).

ē-pīm-ēr-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epimer(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Comparative Anatomy:

Zool.: Pertaining to that part of the segment of an articulate animal which is above the joint of the limb. (*Owen*.)

ē-pī-nēph-ē-lē, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπινέφελος* (*epinephelos*) = clouded, *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *νεφέλη* (*nephelē*) = a cloud.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, the family Satyridae. *Epinephele Janira* is the Meadow Brown. It is smoky-brown with a white-pupilled black spot on the upper side of the fore wings. The male is so much darker than the female that Liangue thought them different insects, calling the former *Papilio Janira* and the latter *P. vertina*. The caterpillar feeds on grasses through the autumn, winter, and spring; the perfect insect, which is common through the three kingdoms, is seen during hay harvest. (*E. Newman*.)

ē-pī-nē-glēt-te, *s.* [Fr.]

Ord.: An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

***ē-pī-nī-ōi-ōn, ē-pī-nī-cī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *ἐπινίκιος* (*epiniktios*) = pertaining to victory; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *νίκη* (*nikē*) = victory; Lat. *epinictium*.] A song of triumph; a psalm.

"They distinguish between the trisagion and *epiniction*, or triumphal hymn."—*Christian Antiq.* II. 118.

ē-pī-nīk-ī-an, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπινίκιος* (*epiniktios*).] Pertaining to victory; triumphant.

ē-pī-nīō-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς* (*epinuktis*)] = a pustule which is most painful by night. (*Hippocrates*.)

Med.: For def. see etymology.

"The *epinictis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain."—*Wiseeman: Surgery*.

ē-pī-or-nis, æ-pī-or-nis, *s.* [ÆPORNIS.]

ē-pī-ōt-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Anat.: The name given by Prof. Huxley to the upper bone of the auditory capsule, part of the pars petrosa in man. It is the ossific centre corresponding to the lower part of the mastoid bone. It surrounds the posterior semicircular canal, and extends into the mastoid portion. (*Huxley & Quain*.)

epiotic centre, *s.* The centre described under Epiotic (q.v.).

ē-pī-pāc-tis, *s.* [Lat. *epipactis*; Gr. *ἐπιπакτις* (*epipaktis*) = a plant, helleborine, probably an orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, with the sepals and petals conniving or spreading, the lip



EPIPACTIS.
1. Lip. 2. Column.

much contracted in the middle, the basal lobe concave, the terminal one with two basal tubercles, the anther sessile, the pollen

masses two, powdery, the glands connate, the stigma prominent, the capsule pendulous. Eight species are known—they are from Europe and Asia. Two are British—*Epipactis latifolia* and *E. palustris*.

ē-pī-pē-dōm-ē-trŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπέδος* (*epipedos*) = on the ground, on the ground floor, level, flat; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *πέδον* (*pedon*) = the ground, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Geom., &c.: The measurement of figures standing on the same base.

ē-pī-pēr-īph-ēr-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *peripheral*.]

Mental Phil. & Physiol.: At the periphery, circumference, or external surface of the body. The term was introduced by Herbert Spencer, and was used of sensations produced by contact with the extremities of the nerves, as distinguished from sensations the consequence of internal mental action. [ENTOPERIPHERAL.]

ē-pī-pēt-a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Inserted upon the petals.

ē-pīph-an-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφανής* (*epiphaneis*) = coming suddenly into view, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Eukamptite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

ē-pīph-a-nŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *épiphanie*; Prov. *epifania*, *piphanja*; Sp. Port., & Ital., *epifania*; Ger. *epiphania*; all from Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* (*epiphaneia*) = appearance, manifestation; *ἐπιφαίνω* (*epiphainō*) = to show forth, to display; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = to, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear.]

Ecl. Calendar: The annual festival, held on January 6, to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour to the world by the appearance of the miraculous star which led the Magi to Bethlehem. It is stated to have been first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides, who flourished about A.D. 125. It does not figure in the list of church feasts given by Origen in A.D. 230, nor yet apparently having been adopted by the church catholic. When the name Epiphany came into use, in the fourth century, which it did first among the Oriental Churches, it was designed to commemorate both the birth and baptism of Jesus, which two events the Eastern churches believed to have occurred on January 6. Not seemingly till A.D. 813 did it become a Western festival appointed to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour by the star, without reference either to his birth or baptism. There is a special service in the English liturgy for the Epiphany, and six Sundays after it are distinguished from others. January 6, being twelve days after Christmas, the Epiphany is sometimes called Twelfth Day.

ē-pī-phē-gūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φῆγος* (*phēgos*) = a kind of oak, not the Latin *Fagus* (Beech).]

Bot.: A genus of Orchaceae, Broom-rape. *Epiphegus virginiana*, a North American parasite on the roots of the beech, is believed to have been one ingredient in Jartin's cancer powder, white oxide of arsenic being another.

ē-pī-phlē-dal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ephelæum*, *d* euphonic, and Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Bot.: On the surface of the bark. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ē-pī-phlē-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φλοιός* (*phloios*) = the rind of trees; *φλέω* (*phlēō*), *φλοῖω* (*phloiō*) = to burst out or be in bloom.]

Bot.: Link's name for the cellular integument or layer of bark immediately below the epiderm. Mohl called it the Phloem, or Periderm.

ē-pīph-ō-nēm, ē-pīph-ō-nē-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα* (*epiphōnēma*) = a thing uttered; *ἐπιφώνεω* (*epiphōnēō*) = to utter; *φώνεω* (*phōnēō*) = to speak or utter.]

Rhet.: An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

"If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep."—*Swift*.

ē-pīph-ōr-a, *s.* [Lat. *epiphora*; Gr. *ἐπιφορά* (*epiphora*) = a bringing to or upon, . . . a de-

fluxion of humours; *ἐπιφέρω* (*epiphērō*) = to bring, put, or lay upon; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φέρω* (*phērō*) = to bear.]

Medicine:

1. **Gen.**: A violent determination of the fluids to any part of the body, produced in general by inflammation.

2. **Spec.**: The flow of tears to the eyes, through inflammation of the eyes or any other cause.

ē-pī-phōs-phōr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *phosphorite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.).

ē-pī-phrāgm (*g* silent), **ē-pī-phrāg-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφράγμα* (*epiphragma*) = a covering, a lid; *ἐπιφράσσω* (*epiphrasō*) = to block up; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φράσσω* (*phrasō*) = to enclose, to fence.]

1. **Zool.**: A layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime, closing the aperture of the shell of land snails during hibernation. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

2. **Bot.**: A membrane, often divided into teeth, which are always a multiple of four, closing the aperture of the theca in a moss. It is called also the Tympanum (q.v.).

ē-pī-phŷl-lō-spēr-mōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having the seeds on the back of the frond or leaf. Plants with this character are now called dorsiferous ferns.

ē-pī-phŷl-lōūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Inserted upon the leaf.

ē-pī-phŷl-lŷm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, because the flowers grow from the flat branches, which resemble leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceae. The three known species are from Brazil. *Epiphyllum truncatum* has pink or rose-coloured flowers and is common in English conservatories.

ē-pī-phŷs-ē-al, ē-pī-phŷs-ī-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiphys(is)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Anat.: Of, belonging, or relating to an Epiphysis (q.v.). (*Owen*.)

ē-pīph-ŷ-sis (pl. **ē-pīph-ŷ-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφύσις* (*epiphysis*) = an outgrowth, an excrescence; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φύσις* (*physis*) = growth, from *φύω* (*phūō*) = to bring forth.]

Anat. (Pl.): Processes originally distinct, but at last ossified from some distinct centre or other into a single expanse of bone. (*Quain*, &c.)

ē-pī-phŷ-tal, *a.* [Eng. *epiphytal(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to an epiphyte; epiphytic.

ē-pī-phŷte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant growing upon another one, and deriving its nourishment partly from the surrounding atmosphere, partly from its scanty soil which may be upon the bark to which it adheres. It is not the same as a parasite, which sends its roots into the wood, diverting some of the sap of the plant which it infests. Used chiefly of Orchids which grow on trees, but occasionally also of mosses with the same mode of life. Ivy, the dodders, &c., again, are parasites. An epiphyte is opposed to an Endophyte (q.v.).

ē-pī-phŷt-īc, ē-pī-phŷt-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *epiphytic(e)*; -ic, -ical.]

Bot.: The same as EPIPHYTEAL (q.v.).

ē-pī-phŷt-īc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *epiphytical*; -ly.]

Bot.: In manner of an Epiphyte.

ē-pī-plēr-ō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις* (*epiplērōsis*).] See def.]

Med.: Over repletion, excessive fullness or distention as of the arteries with blood.

ē-pī-plēx-īs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπληξίς* (*epiplēxis*), from *ἐπιπλήσσω* (*epiplēssō*) = to chastise, to rebuke; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πλήσσω* (*plēssō*) = to strike.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by gentle upbraiding.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; **wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre**; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēp-i-spō-rān'-gī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ēpi* (*epi*), and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q.v.).]
Bot.: The indusium of a fern when it overlies the spore cases. Example, *Aspidium*.

ēp-i-spō-re, *s.* [Gr. *ēpi* (*epi*), and Eng., &c. *spore* (q.v.).]
Bot.: A skin which covers some spores.

ēp-is-tāx'-is, *s.* (From Gr. *ἐπιστάζω* (*epistazō*), fut. *ἐπιστάξω* (*epistazō*) = to let fall or drop upon; *ēpi* (*epi*) = upon, and *στάζω* (*stazō*) to drop.)
Med.: Bleeding from the nose.

ēp-is-tō-mōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστήμη* (*epistēmē*) = knowledge, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

ēp-i-stēr'-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στέρον* (*sternon*) = the breast, the chest.]
Zool.: The lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of any somite in a crustacean.

ēp-i-stēr'-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epistern(a)* (q.v.), and Eng. &c. suff. *-al*.]
Zool.: The piece of the segment of an articulate animal which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum. (*Owen*.)

ēp-is-thōt'-ō-nōs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπισθεν* (*episthen*) = forward (not in Liddell & Scott, but its opposite, *ὀπισθεν* (*opisthen*) = backward, is a well-known word, and *νόσος* (*nosos*) = . . . a stretching, from *τείνω* (*teino*) = to stretch.)]
Med.: A spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward; the same as *EMPROSTOTONOS* (q.v.).

ēp-i-stīl'-bīte, *s.* [Ger. *epistilbit*; Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *stibite* (q.v.).]
Min.: An orthorhombic white or reddish transparent or translucent mineral, with vitreous lustre, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; Sp. gr., 2.49 to 2.36. Compos.: Silica, 58.3 to 60; alumina, 15.3 to 18.2; lime, 6.9 to 8.2; soda, 1.0 to 2.5; water, 12.5 to 15.4. It has double refraction. It occurs with *scolecite* in the Faroe Islands, in Iceland, at Poonah in India, &c., and with *stilbite* at Bergen Hill in New Jersey. (*Dana*.)

ēp-is-tle (tle as *el*), ***e-pis-tell**, ***e-pis-till**, *s.* [O. Fr. *epistle*, *epistole*, from Lat. *epistola*, from Gr. *ἐπιστολή* (*epistolē*) = a message, a letter; *ἐπιστέλλω* (*epistellō*) = to send; to *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, to, and *στέλλω* (*stellō*) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epistola*.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A written communication or message; a letter.
 2. *Script. Canon.*: Twenty-one letters or books constituting part of the New Testament Scriptures. Thirteen, including the Epistle to the Hebrews, are attributed in the Authorised Version to St. Paul the Apostle, one to James (which of them has been a matter of keen controversy), two to Peter, three to John, and one to Jude. James 1 and 2, Peter, John, and Jude are called General Epistles, as not having been primarily addressed to single churches or to individual Christians.

epistle-side, *s.* The side of the altar at which the epistle is read; that side of the church was appropriated to men when it was customary to separate the sexes.

***ēp-is-tle** (tle as *el*), *v. t.* [EPISTLE, *s.*]
 To write or communicate by a letter or by writing. (*Milton*.)

e-pis-tlēr (t silent), **ēp-is-tō-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epistle* (e); -er.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writer of epistles.
 "What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old epistlar?"—Hall: *Honour of Marriell Clergie*.
 2. *Eccles.*: One of the clergy appointed to read the epistle in the Church Communion service.
 "The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistlar."—*Canons of Church of England*, No. xxiv.

***ēp-is-tō-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *epistolarius*, from *epistola*; Fr. *epistolaire*; Sp. & Port. *epistolar*.]
 Epistolary.
 "This epistolary way will have a considerable efficacy upon them."—*More*: *On the Seven Churches* p. 7.

ēp-is-tō-lar-y, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epistolaris*.]
 [EPISTOLAR.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Pertaining to or suitable for letters.

2. Carried on or transacted by means of letters.

The expressions used in their epistolary correspondence.—*Cogan*: *Theological Disquisition* (Conclusion).

***B.** As substantive:
Eccles.: A book containing the Epistles.

ēp-is-tō-lēr, *s.* [EPISTLER.]

***ēp-is-tō-lēt**, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *epistola* = a letter, an epistle.] A short letter or epistle.

"Curtailling this epistole by the above device of large margin."—*C. Lamb*. (*Ogilvie*.)

***ēp-is-tōl'-īc**, ***ēp-is-tōl'-īc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *epistolici*; Gr. *ἐπιστολικός* (*epistolikos*), from *ἐπιστολή* (*epistolē*) = a message, an epistle.]

1. Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.
 "I have an epistolical dissertation on John Maleias."—*Bentley*: *Letters*, p. 154.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

***ēp-is-tōl'-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *epistol(a)* = a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent.

***ēp-is-tō-līze**, *v. i.* [Lat. *epistol(a)* = a letter; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To write letters or epistles.

"There are some, who in lieu of letters, write homilies; they preach when they should epistolize."—*Howell*: *Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 1.

***ēp-is-tō-līz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *epistoliz(e)*; -er.] One who writes letters or epistles; a correspondent.

"Among you Latin *epistolizers*."—*Howell*: *Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 1.

***ēp-is-tō-lō-graph'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *epistolograph(y)*; -ic; Fr. *épistolographique*.] Of or pertaining to the writing of letters.

epistolographic alphabet or characters, *s.* The same as *DEMOTIC ALPHABET* (q.v.).

***ēp-is-tō-lōg'-ra-phy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολή* (*epistolē*) = a letter, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *épistolographie*.] The act or art of writing letters.

ēp-is-tō-mā, **ēp'-ī-stōmō**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]
Zool.: A valve-like organ arching over the mouth in certain Polyzoa.

ēp-is-trō-phē, **ēp-is-trō-phy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστροφή* (*epistrophē*), from *ἐπιστρέφω* (*epistrepō*) = to turn back; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στρέφω* (*strepō*) = to turn.]
Bot.: (*Of the form epistrophy*) The return of a monostrous or variegated form to the normal condition. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, "Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I. Are they of the seed of Abraham? So am I." (2 Cor. xi. 22.)

ēp'-ī-styl'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *epistyl(e)*; -ar.]
Arch.: Of or pertaining to an epistyle.

epistylar-arcuation, *s.*
Arch.: The system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures. (*Wheale*.)

***ēp'-ī-stylē**, ***ēp'-ī-styl'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστύλιος* (*epistylaios*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στύλος* (*stulos*) = a column; Fr. *épistyle*.]
Arch.: A term formerly used for what is now called the architrave (q.v.).

ēp'-ī-taph, ***ep-i-taphe**, ***ep-i-taff**, ***ep-i-tā-fā**, ***ep-i-taph-īe**, *s.* [Fr. *épitaphe*, from Lat. *epitaphium*, from Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (*epitaphios*) [logos] = a funeral [oration]; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb; Sp. *epitaphio*; Ital. *epitafio*.]
 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour of the dead.
 "To define an epitaph is useless; every one knows it is an inscription on a tomb."—*Johnson*: *Lives of Poets*: *Pope*.
 2. A brief descriptive sentence in prose or verse, formed as though to be placed on a tomb or monument.

"One of the most pleasing epitaphs in general literature."—*W. Chambers*, in *Ogilvie*.

***ēp'-ī-taph**, *v. t. & i.* [EPITAPH, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To commemorate in an epitaph; to write an epitaph on.

"One whom the poet thus epitapheth it in her own person."—*Fuller*: *Worthies, Buckinghamshire*.

B. Intrans.: To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

"The Commons in their speeches, epitaph upon him, as on that *poete*."—*Sp. Hall*.

ēp'-ī-taph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; -er.] A writer of epitaphs.

"Epitaphers swarm like crows to a dead cat."—*Nash*: *Præf. to Green's Menaphon*.

***ēp'-ī-taph'-ī-an**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (*epitaphios*) = over a tomb, funeral.] [EPITAPH, *s.*]
 Of the nature of or pertaining to an epitaph.

"To imitate the noble Pericles in his epitaphian speech."—*Milton*: *Demosthenes' Defence*.

ēp'-ī-taph'-īc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; -ic.]
A. As *adj.*: The same as EPITAPHIAN (q.v.).

B. As *subst.*: An epitaph.

"An epitaphic is the writings that is sette on dead mens tombes."—*Udal*: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 221.

ēp'-ī-taph-ist, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph*; -ist.] A writer or composer of epitaphs.

ēp-it'-a-sis, *s.* [Gr., = a stretching, from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τείνω* (*teino*) = to stretch.]

1. *Ancient Drama*: That part of a play in which the plot thickens; the part which embraces the main action of the play; opposed to *protasis* (q.v.).

"Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now."—*Ben Jonson*: *Magnifico Lady*, ii. 2.

2. *Logic*: The consequent term of a proposition.

3. *Med.*: The paroxysm or period of violence of a fever or disease.

4. *Rhet.*: That part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

***ēp'-ī-tha-lā'-mī-ūm**, ***ēp'-ī-thāl'-a-my**, *s.* [Lat. *epithalamium*, from Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον* (*epithalamion*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = a chamber; specif. a bridal chamber.] A nuptial or bridal song or hymn, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

"He shewed us how for ains we ought to sing, And how to sing Christ's epithalamy."—*Dunbar*: *Poems* (1568).

***ēp'-ī-thāl'-a-mize**, *v. i.* [Lat. *epithalamizum*; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

***ēp'-ī-thāl'-a-my**, *s.* [EPITHALAMIUM.]

ēp'-ī-thē-ca, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* = upon, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest. Not from Lat. *epitheca*; Gr. *ἐπιθήκη* (*epithēke*) = an addition.]
Zool.: A continuous layer externally surrounding the theca in some corals. (*Nicholson*.)

ēp'-ī-thē-lī-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epitheli(um)*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.]
Anat.: Of or pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelial-tissue, *s.*
Anat.: A tissue composed of epithelium. It may be scaly or tessellated, spheroidal, transitional, ciliated, stratified, &c. It is called also epidermic or cuticular tissue. (*Quain*.)

ēp'-ī-thē-lī-ōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epithelium* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]
Anat.: Resembling those of the epithelium, as epithelioid cells. (*Quain*.)

ēp'-ī-thē-lī-ūm, ***ēp'-ī-thē-lī-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thē*, from Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *θήλη* (*thēlē*) = a nipple.]

1. *Anat.*: A term introduced by Ruysch to designate the cuticular covering on the red part of the lips, for which he considered epidermis an inappropriate name. Now extended to the thin membrane which covers the mucous membranes wherever they exist. Epithelium is analogous to the epiderm of the skin.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Schleiden to the skin or covering existing on the surface of rootlets.

ēp'-ī-thēm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιθήμα* (*epithema*) = an external application, a later form of *ἐπιθήμα*,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

(*epithēma*) = something put on; *ἐπιθήμα* (*epithēmē*) = to put or lay upon; *ἐπί* (*epi*), and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to put or place.]

Phar.: A fomentation or poultice for the purpose of strengthening the part to which it is applied; any external topical application, except ointments and plasters.

"*Epithema*, or cerebral applications, are justly applied upon the left breast."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ἐπ-ι-θῆτ, *ep-i-thete, s. [Lat. *epitheton*, from Gr. *ἐπιθετον* (*epitheton*), neut. sing. of *ἐπιθετος* (*epithetos*) = placed upon, added, or annexed; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *épithète*.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad, of the thing to which it is applied.

"He might glory in an *epithet*, which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. lxi.

2. A title, a name, a designation.

"The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment."—*Morre: Decay of Piety*.

*3. A phrase, an expression.

"Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed, for I love thee against my will."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *epithet* and *adjective*: "*Epithet* is the technical term of the rhetorician. *Adjective* that of the grammarian. The same word is an *epithet* as it qualifies the sense; it is an *adjective* as it is a part of speech: thus in the phrase, 'Alexander the Great,' great is an *epithet* inasmuch as it designates Alexander in distinction from all other persons: it is an *adjective* as it expresses a quality in distinction from the noun Alexander, which denotes a thing. The *epithet* is the word added by way of ornament to the diction; the *adjective* is the word added to the noun as its appendage, and made subservient to it in all its inflections. When we are estimating the merits of any one's style or composition, we should speak of the *epithets* he uses; when we are talking of words, their dependencies, and relations, we should speak of *adjectives*: an *epithet* is either gentle or harsh, an *adjective* is either a noun or a pronoun *adjective*. All *adjectives* are *epithets*, but all *epithets* are not *adjectives*; thus in Virgil's *Pater Aeneas*, the *pater* is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ἐπ-ι-θῆτ, v.t.** [EPITHET, s.] To describe by epithets; to designate, to entitle.

"Never was a town better *epithet*ed."—*Wotton: Remarks*, p. 565.

***ἐπ-ι-θῆτ-ῖc, *ep-i-thēt-ic-al, a.** [Gr. *ἐπιθετικός* (*epithētikos*), from *ἐπιθετος* (*epithetos*) = added.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of epithets; of the nature of an epithet.

"The principal crept past, and made his way to the bar, whither Sam, after bandying a few epithetical remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xl.

***ἐπ-ι-θῆ-τῶν, s.** [Gr.] An epithet (q.v.).

"Alter the *epithets* and I will subscribe."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs* (Second Examination of John Palmer).

***ἐπ-ι-θῆ-τῆ, s.** [Gr. *ἐπιθετῆς* (*epithētēs*) = an impostor.] A worthless fellow.

***ἐπ-ι-θυ-μῆ-τῖc, *ep-i-thy-mēt-ic-al, a.** [Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός* (*epithymētikos*), from *ἐπιθυμέω* (*epithymēō*) = to desire, long for; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *θυμός* (*thymos*) = mind.] Inclined or given to lust, or desire; pertaining to the animal passions.

"The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and epithymetrical organs."—*Browne*.

ἐπ-ι-θῆ-τ-ι-δῆs, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐπιθετῆς* (*epithētēs*) = to place upon, to add; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Arch.: The upper members of the corona surmounting the fastigium of a temple, which was also continued along the flanks.

***ἐπ-ι-θῆ-μᾶ-τῶρ, s.** [Eng. *epitome*(e); -ator.] An epitomiser.

"This elementary blunder of the dean is repeated by nearly all his epitomisers."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

ἐπ-ι-θῆ-μῆ, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐπιτομή* (*epitomē*) = a cutting; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut; Fr. *épitome*.]

1. An abridgment, abstract, or compendium of any book, writing, document, &c.; a compendious abstract.

"It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made."—*Locke*.

2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or compendious form.

"A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome."—*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, l. 545, 546.

ἐπ-ι-θῆ-μῖst, s. [Eng. *epitome*(e); -ist.] An epitomiser.

"Ameuphis III., confounded by the Greeks and ecclesiastical *epitomists* with the dusky Menenius of the Trojan war."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, (1876), p. 23.

ἐπ-ι-θῆ-μῖze, v.t. & i. [Eng. *epitome*(e); -ize.] **A. Transitive:**

*1. To cut down, to shorten, to curtail, to diminish as by cutting off something.

"We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. To make an epitome, abridgment, or compendium of; to abstract; to condense.

"The story has been published in English, and I have *epitomized* the translation."—*Johnson: General Observations on Merchant of Venice*.

3. To represent or describe in an abridged or condensed manner or form.

"*Epitomize* the life; pronounce, you can, Authentic epigraphs on some of these."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

B. Intrans.: To make epitomes or abridgments.

ἐπ-ι-θῆ-μῖz-ēr, s. [Eng. *epitomis*(e); -er.] One who makes or composes an epitome, or abridgment; an abridger, a condenser.

"I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. l.

ἐπ-ι-τρίte, s. [Gr. *ἐπιτρίτος* (*epitritos*) = containing an integer and a third, 1 + $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τρίτος* (*tritros*) = the third; Fr. *épitríte*.]

Pros.: A foot consisting of three long syllables and a short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitríte, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth in position: as, *σαῖλτάντες, cōncitātī, intercālāns, incāntārē*.

ἐπ-ι-τρίoch'-lῆ-a, s. [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng. &c. *trochlea* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to internal condylar emulience.

epitrochlea-anconeus, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to the anconeus muscle, near the elbow, with the epitrochlea (q.v.).

¶ *Epitrochleo-anconeus muscle*:

Anat.: The name given by Weuzel Gruber to a small muscle inserted into the olecranon, and rising from behind the inner condyle.

ἐπ-ι-τρίoch'-oid, s. [Gr. *ἐπιτροχός* (*epitrochos*) = running easily, easily inclined; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τροχός* (*trochos*) (as adj.) = running, tripping; (as subst.) = a runner, a ball, a wheel, a hoop; *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run.]

Geom.: A curve formed by one circle revolving like a wheel or hoop around the convexity or outer side of the circumference of another circle. It is akin to the epicycloid, but differs in not having the generating points in the circumference of the revolving circle.

"It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 254.

ἐπ-ι-τρίoch'-oid-al, a. [Eng. &c. *epitrochoid*; -al.]

Geom.: Containing or in any way pertaining to an epitrochoid (q.v.).

"Every *epitrochoid* system is a planetary system in which the epicycle is direct."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 253.

ἐπ-ι-ρῶ-πέ, ἐπ-ι-ρῶ-πῦ, s. [Gr. *ἐπιρῶν* (*epirōn*) = a yielding, a surrender; *ἐπιρῶν* (*epirōn*) = to turn over to another; to yield, to submit; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = over, and *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Rhet.: Concession; a figure of speech by which any point is yielded or granted, with a view to obtain an advantage.

ἐπ-ι-zeux'-is, s. [Gr. = a fastening together; from *ἐπιζεύγνυμι* (*epizeugnumi*) = to fasten on or together; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, on, and *ζεύγνυμι* (*zeugnumi*) = to join.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis: as,

"Alone, alone, all, all, alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea."

Coleridge: *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, and *ζῶα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῶον* (*zōon*), = animals.] [EPIZOA.]

Zoology:

1. **Gen.**: Animals parasitic upon the external surface of other animals, as distinguished from entozoa, those which live in their internal parts.

2. **Spec.**: A subclass of Crustacea, called also *Haustellata*. They undergo metamorphosis, being locomotive in their young state, though sedentary when adult. The mouth is suctorial, the feet have suckers, hooks, or bristles; sometimes the feet are worn away with age. They live as external parasites upon other animals, infesting the skin, the eyes, and the gills of fishes and other marine animals. When mature they are elongated or sub-cylindrical, have a parchment-like integument, a more or less distinct head, and a pair of long cylindrical ovisacs dependent from the opposite extremity of the body. Example: *Lernæa*, &c. They are very numerous in species. They are divided into two orders—(1) *Ichthyophthira*, and (2) *Rhizocephala*. (Owen, &c.)

† **ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-an, ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-on, s.** [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.] [EPIZOA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Epizoa.

* **ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-ō-ic, a. & s.** [Eng. *epizoo*(n); -ic.] **A. Adj.**: The same as *EPIZOOTIC* (q.v.).

B. As subst.: An epizootic disease.

"The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* calls the horse disease an *epizootic*."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 190.

ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-ōt'-ic, a. [Fr. *épizootique*.] [EPIZOA.]

1. **Vet.**: Pertaining or relating to disease which are epidemic upon animals.

*2. **Geol.**: Containing fossil remains, "*Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation*."—*Kirwan*.

3. **Zool.**: Pertaining to the epizoa (q.v.).

epizootic-diseases, s. pl.

Med.: Diseases epidemic upon animals. Some of them may be produced by the action of epizoa or similar parasites.

ἐπ-ι-ζῶ'-ō tŷ, s. [Fr. *épizootie*.] [EPIZOOTIC.]

Med.: A murrain or epidemic among animals.

ἐπ-ι-λῖ-κάte, a. [Lat. *e* = out, here the same as not, and *plicatus* = folded, pr. par. of *plico* = to fold.]

Bot.: Not plaited. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ἐ'-pōch, *ē-pō-cha, s. [Fr. *époque*; Low Lat. *epocha*; Gr. *ἐποχή* (*epochē*) = a check, a sensation; *ἐχω* (*echō*) = to have or hold.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A point of time from which a new computation of years is begun; a fixed point from which succeeding years are numbered.

"In divers ages and nations divers *epochs* were used, and several forms of years."—*Cæsar: Annals* (Epistle to the reader).

II. **Technically:**

1. **Hist.**: A point of time in which an event of such importance takes place that its influence is powerfully felt in all succeeding time.

"That year is, on many accounts, one of the most important *epochs* in our history."—*Maccutus: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

†2. **Geol.**: The term is sometimes used for period, as the Tertiary epoch; this sense of the word is loose and objectionable, as the term epoch more properly refers to the moment at which a new space of time commences than to its whole duration. As it is now believed that the transition from one period to the next was not instantaneous but very gradual, the inapplicability of the term epoch to such a change is even more obvious than when it was held that each alteration was heralded by a convulsion or catastrophe.

3. **Astron.**: The longitude which a planet has at any given moment of time. To predict this for any future period the longitude at a certain instant in the past must be known; that instant is the epoch of the planet, which is an abbreviation for its longitude at that epoch.

¶ (1) An epoch and an era are different. Both mark important events, but an era is an epoch which is chronologically dated from; an epoch is not marked in this way. The birth of Christ and the Reformation were both of them highly important epochs in the history of mankind;

bēl, bēy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = x -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

the former, the inconceivably greater event of the two, gave rise to the Christian era; but the Protestant nations and churches do not any of them reckon time from the Reformation. The birth of Christ was, therefore, both an epoch and an era, the Reformation an epoch only. This distinction is only now coming into use.

(2) For the difference between *epoch* and *time*, see *TIME*.

***ē-pō-chā**, s. [EPOCH.]

ē-pōch-al, a. [Eng. *epoch*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to an epoch.

ēp-ōde, s. [Gr. *ἐπὸδος* (*epōdos*), from *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *ὠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song, contr. from *ἀοδή* (*aoidē*), from *ἀδω* (*adō*) = to sing; Lat. *epōdos*; Fr. *epode*.]

1. In lyric poetry the strain after the strophe and antistrophe; an after-song.

2. A verse or passage recurring at intervals; a chorus, a burden.

3. A kind of lyric poetry invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace, in which a longer line is followed by a shorter one.

"Horace seems to have purged himself from those apologetic reflections in those odes and *epodes*."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ē-pōd-ic, a. [Gr. *ἐπὸδικός* (*epōdikos*), from *ἐπὸδος* (*epōdos*).] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epode.

ēp-ō-nym, **ēp-ō-nyme**, **ē-pōn-ŷ-mūs**, s. [Gr. *ἐπωνυμία* (*epōnymia*) = a surname; *ἐπώνυμος* (*epōnymos*) = named after: *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, after, and *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name.]

1. A surname.

2. A name given to a people or place after some person.

3. A name of a mythical person called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; as, *Italy* for Italy, *Brutus* for Britain, &c.

"Helen is the *eponymus* of the Hellenes or Greeks; not that such a progenitor ever existed, but that some early speculator on the origin of the Greek nation conceived that he did, and accounted for a name and nation accordingly."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. 11.

ēp-ō-nym-ic, **ē-pōn-ŷ-mōus**, a. [Eng. *eponym*; -ic, -ous.] Of or pertaining to an eponym; giving one's name to a people or place.

"Heda's notice of the place of Horsa's death has a very eponymic look."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. 11.

"The *eponymus* heroes from whom tribes and nations have been supposed to derive their names."—*Bayne: Introduction to the Science of Language*, ch. ix.

ēp-ō-ph-ē-rōn, s. [Gr. *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon; *ὠόν* (*ōōn*) = egg, and *φορέω* (*phorēō*) = bearing.]
Anal.: The same as *PAROVARIUM* (q.v.). It corresponds in the female to the epididymis in the male.

ēp-ō-peō, **ēp-ō-pō-ia** (la as ya), s. [Fr. *épopée*, from Gr. *ἐποποιία* (*epōpoiia*), from *ἐπος* (*epos*) = a word, and *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make.]

1. An epic or heroic poem.

"Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

2. The action or series of events which form the subject of an epic poem.

ēp-ō-pō-ia (la as ya), s. [EPOPEE.]

***ēp-ō-pō-ŷ-ist**, s. [Eng. *epopœist* (a); -ist.] A writer of epics.

"Two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers."—*Phillips: Essays from the Times*, II. 321.

ēp-ōs, s. [Gr.] An epic or heroic poem; an epopee; epic poetry.

***ē-pōs-ōu-lā-tion**, s. [Pref. *epi*, and Eng. *osculation* (q.v.).] The act of kissing; a kiss.

"I pass over your . . . incurvations and *eposculationes*."—*Becon: Works*, III. 282.

***ē-pō-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *epotatio*, from *epoto* = to drink out; *e* = out, and *poto* = to drink.] A drinking out or off.

"The *epotatio* of dumbe liquor damnes him."—*Pelham: Rosalinde*, pt. I. sc. 84.

ē-proū-vōtte, s. [Fr., from *éprouver* = to try, to prove, to test.]

1. *Mū*: An apparatus for proving the strength of gunpowder.

2. *Metal*: A flux-spoon; a spoon for sampling an assay.

***ēp-sōm**, s. & a. [Eng. *Epsom* [A.], **Ebbasham* = A. S. *Ebbas* = *Ebba's*, and *ham* = home.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market-town and parish in Surrey, about fifteen miles S.W. by S. from London. In 1618 certain mineral springs were discovered in it, with the result of making Epsom a watering-place. The "Derby" is run in the vicinity.

B. As adj.: Found at, derived from, or in any way pertaining to the place named, mentioned under *A*.

Epsom-salts, s. pl.

1. *Min.*: The same as Epsomite (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.*: Magnesia sulphas, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 11_2O$. It is soluble in water, and is used as a saline purgative; with infusion of senna it forms the ordinary black draught. It causes a free secretion of watery fluid from the intestinal canal.

ēp-sōm-ite, s. [Named from *Epsom* (q.v.), and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, transparent, or translucent mineral, typical of the Epsomite group. It occurs botryoidal, fibrous, &c. Hardness, 2.25; sp. gr., 1.75–1.68; streak and colour, white; taste, bitter and saline. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 31.57–34.07; magnesia, 14.58–17.31; protoxide of iron, 0–0.2; protoxide of manganese, 0–3.61; water, 48.32–51.70. It exists in mineral waters or as an efflorescence on rocks in England at Epsom; in Bohemia, Carniola; at Montmartre, near Paris; and the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, &c. (*Dana*).

***ēp-u-lar-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *epularis*, from *epulum* = a feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

***ēp-u-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. *epulatio*, from *epulor* = to feast; *epulum* = a feast.] A feasting, a banquet.

ēp-u-lis, s. [Gr. *ἐπούλις* (*epoulis*) = a gumboli: *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *ὄλον* (*oulon*) = the gum.]

Med.: A small tubercle on the gums, sometimes turning into cancer.

***ēp-u-lōse**, a. [Lat. *epulor* = to feast; *epulum* = a feast.] Feasting to excess; gluttony.

***ēp-u-lōs-ŷ-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *epulos(e)*; -ity.] A feasting to excess; gluttony.

ēp-u-lōt-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐπούλωτικός* (*epoulōtikos*), from *ἐπούλω* (*epoulōō*) = to scar over: *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = over; *ὤλη* (*oulē*) = a wound healed over, a scar; *ὄλος* (*oulos*) = a whole, sound.]

A. As adj.: Tending to heal or cicatrize; cicatrizing.

B. As subst.: A medicament or preparation which has the property of healing, drying, or cicatrizing wounds.

"The ulcer, incured with common scroeticks, and the ulcerations at it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics*."—*Wiseman: An Inflammation*.

***ē-pūr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *purō* = to make pure, to purify.] The act of purifying; purification.

ēp-ūr-ō-a, s. [Gr. *ἐπουραίος* (*epouraios*) = on the tail: *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = upon, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Nitidulidae. Sharp enumerates eighteen species as British.

ēp-ŷ-or-nis, s. [EPYORNIS.]

ē-qua-bil-ŷ-tŷ, ***e-qua-bil-ŷ-tie**, s. [Lat. *aequalibus*, from *aequalis*; Ital. *uguagliatŷ*.] The quality or state of being equal; evenness; uniformity; continued equality.

"Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of *equality* in power."—*Cogan: Ethical Questions*, No. 5.

ē-qua-ble, a. [Lat. *aequalis*, from *aequo* = to make equal; *aequus* = equal.]

1. Characterized by evenness or uniformity; consistently equal or uniform in character, force, or intensity.

"He spoke of love, such love as spirits feel
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure."
Wordsworth: *Loandamia*.

2. Uniformly smooth, level, or even.

"He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Egyptian fields."—*Bentley*.

† For the difference between *equable* and *equal*, see *EQUAL*.

ē-quā-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *equable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being equal; equality.

ē-quā-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *equab*(le); -ly.] In an *equable* manner; with uniformity of motion.

"If bodies move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances."—*Cheyne*.

***e-qua-ci-on**, ***e-qua-ci-oun**, s. [EQUATION.]

ē-qual, ***e-gal**, ***e-galle**, ***e-quall**, a., adv., & s. [Lat. *equalis*, from *aequus* = equal, just; Fr. *égal*; Sp. & Port. *igual*; Ital. *eguale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The same with another in bulk, magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, &c. (Followed by *to* or *with*.)

"Things which are *equal* to the same thing are *equal* to one another."—*Euclid*, bk. I. axiom.

2. The same in rank, position, or condition.
"Equal to the Father as touching his Godhead."—*Athanasian Creed*.

3. Just, fair, candid.

"Hear now, O house of Israel, is not my way *equal*?"—*Isaiah* xviii. 25.

4. Impartial, neutral.

"With *equal* eye their merits to restore."
Spenser: *F. Q.* I. viii. 27.

5. Indifferent.

"They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

6. Equitable, just, fair; not unduly favourable to any side.

"To content themselves with an equal share."—*Lutlow: Memoirs*, II. 17.

7. In just proportion or relation.

"It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Dedic.)

8. Adequate to any purpose.

"The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English."—*Clarendon*.

9. Even, uniform, equable.

"An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flattered him, and when she frowned."
Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. x.

10. On the same terms; enjoying equal rights or benefits.

"They made the maimed, orphan, widow, *yes*, and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves."—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 30.

II. Botany:

1. A term used when both sides of a figure are symmetrical, as the leaf of an apple.

† 2. (Of a corolla): The same as *REGULAE* (q.v.).

**B. As adv.*: Equally.

"Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself
I do detest and scorn."
Massinger: *Duke of Milan*, II. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. Anything which is equal to another.

"If *equal* be taken from *equal* the remainders are *equal*."—*Euclid*, bk. I. axiom.

2. One who is of equal rank or position with another; one who is not inferior or superior to another.

"Those who were once his *equal*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior."—*Addison*.

3. One of the same age.

"I profited in the Jews' religion above many *my equals* in mine own nation."—*Galatians*, I. 14.

4. A state of equality. (Spenser.)

† Crabb thus discriminates between *equal*, *even*, *equable*, like or alike, and *uniform*: "All these epithets are opposed to difference. *Equal* is said of degree, quantity, number, and dimensions, as *equal* in years; of an *equal* age; an *equal* height: *even* is said of the surface and position of bodies; a board is made *even* with another board; the floor or the ground is *even*: *like* is said of accidental qualities in things, as *like* in colour or in feature: *uniform* is said of things only as to their fitness to correspond; those which are *unlike* in colour, shape, or make, or *not uniform*, cannot be made to match as pairs: *equal* is used only in the moral acceptation, in which all the others are likewise

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, oīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

employed. As moral qualities admit of degree, they admit of *equality*: justice is dealt out in *equal* portions to the rich and the poor; God looks with an *equal* eye on all mankind. As the natural path is rendered uneven by high and low ground, so the *evenness* of the temper, in the figurative sense, is destroyed by changes of humour, by elevations and depressions of the spirits; and the *equibilty* of the mind is hurt by the vicissitudes of life, from prosperous to adverse: *even* and *equable* are applied to the same mind in relation to itself: *like* or *alike* is used to the minds of two or more. . . . *uniform* is applied to the temper, habits, character, or conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Equal voices in music*: A term for an assortment of men's voices or women's voices. Thus, a piece is said to be set for equal voices when the voices of men only are needed, though the quality of those voices is not equal, the alto voice differing from the tenor, as the tenor does from the bass. The like difference in a less marked manner also exists among women's voices, but when all men's or all women's voices are required, the term *equal* is applied to each group. The union of the voices of the two sexes is styled mixed. In its most true sense the term should only be applied to groups of voices of like register and compass. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

equal-aqual, a. Alike. (*Scotch.*)

equal-aqual, v.t. To make equal; to equalize or balance accounts.

"I pay debt to other folk. I think they said pay it to me—that equals equals."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

equal-sided, a.

Bot.: The same as **EQUAL II.** (q.v.)

equal-veined, a.

Bot. (Of leaves): Having the midrib perfectly formed, and the veins all of equal size. Example: ferns. The term was first introduced by Lindley.

ē-qual, v.t. & i. [EQUAL, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make equal; to raise to or place in a state of equality.

"A rival hand recalls from every part Some latent grace, and equals art with art." *Broom: To Mr. Pope; On his Works.*

2. To rise to a state of equality with; to become equal to.

"I know no body so like to equal him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself."—*Trumbull: To Pope.*

3. To be equal or adequate to.

"A light along the sea, so swiftly coming, Its motion by no flight of wing is equalled." *Longfellow: The Celestial Pilot.* (Trans.)

4. To recompense fully; to return a full equivalent for.

"[She] sought Sicchæus through the shady grove, Who answered all her cares, and equalled all her love." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 639, 640.

5. To regard as equals; to compare.

***B. Intrans.:** To be equal, to match.

"I think we are a body strong enough, Even as we are, to equal with the king." *Shaksp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

***ē-quāl-ī-tār-ī-an, s.** [Eng. *equality*]; *-arian*.] One who believes in or upholds certain doctrines concerning equality.

ē-quāl-ī-tŷ, *e-gal-i-te, *e-gal-i-tee, s. [Lat. *æqualitas*, from *æqualis* = equal; O. Fr. *egalite*, *egante*; Fr. *égalité*; Sp. *igualdad*; Port. *igualdade*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being equal or like in magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, value, &c.

"The onset and retire Of both your armies, whose equality By our best eyes cannot be censured." *Shaksp.: King John*, ii. 2.

2. The state of being equal in rank, position, or condition; the state of being neither inferior nor superior to another.

"The natural feeling of equality." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

3. Evenness, uniformity, equability.

"Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

4. Evenness, plainness, or smoothness of surface.

II. Math.: Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to

quantity: it is expressed by the symbol =; thus $a = b$, signifies that *a* contains exactly the same number of units of measure of a certain kind that *b* does.

ē-qual-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *equaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of equalizing; the state of being equalized or made equal.

"Their ease, and their satisfaction, and their equalization with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland."—*Burke: Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland*.

ē-qual-ize, *ē-qual-ize, v.t. [Eng. *equal*; *-ize*; Fr. *égaliser*.]

1. To make equal, even or alike as compared with another or others.

"A proportion of payment, beyond all the powers of algebra, to equalize and settle."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America*.

2. To be equal to; to equal; to match.

"No woe her insinier can equalize. No grief can match her sad calamities." *J. Taylor: Steps of Jerusalem*, pt. ii.

3. To represent as equal; to place on an equality.

"The finest poem that we can boast, and which we equalize, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters."—*Mary: Remarks on Dr. Swift*, let. 22.

ē-qual-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *equaliz(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which equalizes or makes equal.

"Isaiah, like any other great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect equalizer of men."—*Curlye: Heroes & Hero-Worship*, lect. ii.

2. *Vehicles*: An evenner or whiffletree to the end of which the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. A three-horse equalizer divides the load to three draft-animals. (TREBLE-TREE.)

ē-qual-iz-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [EQUALIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making equal; equalization.

equalizing-saw, s. A pair of saws on a mandrel at a gauged distance apart, and used for squaring-off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions.

ē-qual-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [EQUAL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of making equal or equalizing.

equalling-file, s. A flat file which has a constant thickness, but sometimes tapering a little in width.

ē-qual-īŷ, *e-gal-ly, *e-gal-y, adv. [Eng. *equal*; *-ly*.]

1. In an equal or the same degree; alike.

"The Jacobites were equally willing to forget that Athol had lately fawned on William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

"If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time."—*Locke*.

3. In equal shares or proportions: as, To divide anything *equally* among several persons.

4. Impartially; with impartiality.

"We shall use them As we shall find their merits and our safety May equally determine." *Shaksp.: Lear*, v. 2.

equality - pinnate, equally - pinnated, a.

Bot. (Of pinnate leaves): Terminated neither by a leaflet nor by a tendril.

ē-qual-ness, s. [Eng. *equal*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being equal; equality.

"Let me lament That our stars unconceivable should have divided Our equanimity to this." *Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. Evenness, uniformity, smoothness.

***ē-quāl-gu-lar, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *angularis* = pertaining to an angle; *angulus* = an angle.] The same as **EQUANGULAR** (q.v.).

ē-qua-nīm-ī-tŷ, s. [Lat. *æquanimitas*, from *æquus* = equal, and *animus* = mind; Fr. *équanimité*.] Evenness of mind; calmness, firmness, or composure of mind, such as is not easily affected or agitated by good or ill fortune.

"This quality [good-nature] keeps the mind in equanimity."—*Pattler*, No. 242.

***ē-quāl-ī-mōūs, a.** [Lat. *æquanimis*, from *æquus* = equal, and *animus* = mind.] Of an even, composed, or firm frame of mind; treating things with equanimity; not easily depressed, elated, or agitated; calm, composed.

***ē-quāl-ī-mōūs-ness, s.** [Eng. *equanimity*; *-ness*.] The state of being equanimity; equanimity. (*Ash.*)

***ē-quāt, s.** [Fr. *équante*; Ital. *equante*, *fi m* Lat. *æquans*, pr. par. of *æquo* = to make level; *æquus* = level, equal.]

Astron.: In the complex system of Ptolemy an imaginary circle placed in the plane of the deferent to regulate and adjust the planetary movements.

ē-quā'te, v.t. [Lat. *æquatus*, pa. par. of *æquo* = to make equal, to equalize; *æquus* = equal.] To make equal; to equalize; to reduce to an average; to make such allowances or corrections in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring a true result.

ē-quā't-ion, s. [Fr. *équation*, from Lat. *æqualis* = an equalizing, an equal distribution; *æquo* = to make level, equal; *æquus* = level, equal.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of making equal, the state of being made equal; equality.

"Again the golden day resumed its right, And ruled in just equation with the night." *Rosce: Lucan*, iv. 93, 94.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: Two algebraic expressions which are equal to one another, and are connected by the sign =. Thus

$$6x - 13 = 2x + 19$$

is an equation; and, since the equality of the members depends on the value assigned to *x*, it is called an Equation of Condition. The two quantities separated by the sign = are called the members of the equation; the quantity to the left of = being the first member, and that to the right the second. The quantities separated by the signs + and − are called the terms of the equation. Of the quantities some are known and the others unknown. The known quantities are generally represented by numbers. If letters be used, then those employed are generally *a, b, c, d, &c.*—i.e., letters at or near the beginning of the alphabet. Unknown quantities are represented by letters towards the conclusion of the alphabet. If there be one unknown quantity it is generally represented by *x*; if two, by *y* and *z*; and if three, by *x, y, z*. Sometimes a statement that two expressions are equal for all numerical values that can be assigned to the letters involved, provided that the same value be given to the same letter in each member, e.g.—

$$(x \pm a)^2 = x^2 \pm 2ax + a^2.$$

Such a statement is called an Identical Equations, or briefly, an Identity. The solution of an equation is the process which ultimately results in discovering and stating the value of the unknown quantity, which value is the root of the equation. Equations are classified according to the highest power of the unknown quantity sought. When that quantity exists only in the first power we have a Simple Equation, or one of the first degree; if there be a square or second power of the unknown quantity, the Equation becomes a Quadratic, or one of the second degree; if the third power be present a Cubic Equation, or of the third degree. It is rarely that a higher power than the cube of the unknown quantity has to be dealt with. When such cases occur the equation is a Biquadratic, or one of the fourth degree, an E equation of the fifth, of the sixth, of any degree.

2. *Astron.*: Any sum to be added or subtracted to allow for an anomaly or a special circumstance affecting the exactness of a calculation. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were calculated on the supposition that its orbit was circular when in reality it is elliptical, a small number would require to be added or subtracted to make the calculations accurate. That small sum would be the astronomical equation. If the movements of the planets be calculated on the supposition that the only attraction operating on them is that of the sun, error, though not of considerable magnitude, will be the result. There is a mutual attraction among all the planets; each is capable of producing a perturbation in the orbits of all the rest. An equation is required for every such perturbation before it

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ʔ
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

is possible to calculate accurately the course of the planet.

"We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of equation of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require."—*Holler: On Time.*

3. Chem.: A chemical equation represents symbolically a chemical reaction, the symbols of the reacting substances being placed on the left hand, and the symbols of the new substances formed by the reaction being placed on the right hand. In a chemical equation the number of atoms of each element must be the same on each side of the equation, thus, $3\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 = \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4 + 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{HNO}_3$. Three molecules of argentic nitrate and one molecule of di-sodium-hydrogen-phosphate equal (that is, form when added together) one molecule of triargentic phosphate, and two molecules of sodium nitrate, and one molecule of hydrogen nitrate (nitric acid). Chemical equations are imperfect, as they do not show the amount of heat liberated, or absorbed, during the reaction.

¶ (1) *Annual Equation:*

Astron.: One of the numerous equations requisite in determining the moon's true longitude.

(2) *Equation of the Centre:*

Astron.: The equation required to fix the place or orbit of a planet calculated as if it were moving in a circle when it is doing so really in an ellipse.

(3) *Equation of the Equinoxes:*

Astron.: The equation required to calculate the real position of the equinoxes from its mean one, the disturbing element being the movement called Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

(4) *Equation of Payments:* A rule for ascertaining at what time a person should in equity pay the whole of a debt contracted in different portions to be repaid at different times.

(5) *Equation of Time:*

Astron.: The difference between mean and apparent time.

(6) *Personal Equation:*

Astron.: The difference between the time at which an astronomical occurrence takes place and that at which a fallible observer notes that it does so.

Ē-qua-tōr, s. & a. [From Lat. *æquator*, in the compound term *æquator monetæ* = one who examines the weight of money. In the senses of the definition equator is Sw. *æquator*; Dan. *æquator*; Ger. *æquator*; Fr. *équateur*; Sp. & Port. *equador*; Ital. *equatore*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the geographical sense (II. 2), but sometimes also in the astronomical one (II. 1.).

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

(1) A great circle of the celestial vault at right angles to its axis, and dividing it into a northern and a southern hemisphere. It is constituted by the plane of the earth's equator, produced in every direction till it reaches the concave of the celestial sphere. In his progress north and south, and *vice versa*, the sun is twice a year in the celestial equator—viz., at the equinoxes (q.v.). The point in the equator which touches the meridian is raised above the true horizon by an arc which is the complement of the latitude.

"Thrice had the sun to rule the varying year,
Across the equator rolled his flaming sphere."—*Matte Brun: Fulcrum: Shipwreck*, I.

(2) The sun and planets have all equators. They rotate around their several axes, and the plane at right angles in each case is the equator of the heavenly body.

2. Geog.: A great circle on the surface of the earth equidistant from its poles, and dividing it into two hemispheres. Its latitude is zero; it is therefore marked on maps as 0. Other parallels of latitude are counted from it, augmenting in their numerical designation as their distance from it north or south increases, the poles being 90°.

"It is not enough to know merely the distance of a place upon the earth from the equator."—*Matte Brun: Physical Geography*, bk. x.

3. Magnetism: A somewhat irregular line, nearly but not quite a great circle of the earth, in which there is no dip of the magnetic needle. It is hence called also the *Aclinic*

Line. It is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 12°, and cuts it at two points almost exactly opposite to each other, the one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. It is not far from the geographical equator, but its situation slowly alters year by year, there being a slow oscillation of the magnetic poles, whilst the geographical equator and poles are fixed. The two points in which the magnetic equator cuts the horizon seem travelling at present from east to west.

B. As adj.: (See the compound).

¶ *Plane of the Equator:*

Geog.: A plane perpendicular to the earth's axis, and passing through its centre. (*Herschell*.)

equator-sun, s. The sun viewed as shedding down fierce beams, as he does at the equator. (*Thomson: Liberty*, iv, 413.)

ē-qua-tōr-ē-al, s. [EQUATORIAL.]

ē-qua-tōr-i-al, ē-qua-tōr-ē-al, a. & s. [Fr. *équatorial*, from Lat. *æquator* (genit. *æquatoris*) [EQUATOR], and Eng., Fr., &c. suff. -al.]

A. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the astronomical, the geographical, or the magnetic equator.

"Excess of the equatorial above the polar radius."—*Matte Brun: Physic. Geog.* (2nd ed., 1834), p. 59.

B. As subst.: An astronomical instrument designed to note the course of the stars as they move through the sky. A strong axis is constructed and permanently fixed in a slanting position so as to point exactly to the North Pole of the heavens. It turns upon its axis, carrying with it a telescope which, if it retained its relative position to that of the revolving portion of the instrument, would enable an observer looking through it to see no more than a single great circle of the sky. It is not, however, fixed to the revolving portion of the instrument, but may be moved up or down so that with it an astronomer can follow the entire course of a circumpolar star in its passage around the sky. It is of importance to ascertain not only the course of a star, but the apparent rapidity of its movement. This end is attained by attaching to the axis of the equatorial a racked wheel in which works an endless screw or worm, the whole put in motion by an apparatus furnished with centrifugal balls, like those of the governor of a steam-engine, and which render the motion uniform. The telescopes in the equatorials used at Greenwich and other well-equipped observatories thus follow the course of any star which an astronomer may wish to observe. He has but to bring the star within the field of telescopic vision, and machinery will keep it there hour after hour without any further attention on his part. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 8 to 12.)

equatorial-current, s.

Hydrol.: A current in the ocean which crosses the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil, having a breadth varying from 160 to 450 nautical miles. Its waters are cooler by 3° or 4° than those of the ocean under the line. Its effect, therefore, is to diminish the heat of the tropics. (*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. vii.)

equatorial-sector, s. An instrument of large radius for finding the difference in the right ascension and declination of two heavenly bodies.

equatorial-telescope, s. A telescope so mounted as to have a motion in two planes at right angles to each other: one parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other to the equator. Each axis has a graduated circle, one for measuring declination and the other right ascension. Clock-work is sometimes attached to the instrument to give the motion in right ascension, and thereby keep the object constantly in the field of the instrument.

ē-qua-tōr-i-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *equatorial*; -ly.] In a line with the equator.

ē-quer-ry, ē-quer-y, s. [Fr. *écurie*; O. Fr. *escurie* = a stable, from Low Lat. *scuria*; O. II. Ger. *skiura*, *scūra*; M. H. Ger. *schüre* = a shed; Ger. *schauer*. The spelling *equerry* is due to a supposed connection with Lat. *equus* = a horse.]

*1. A stable.

2. An officer to whom is committed the care and management of the horses of nobles or princes.

ē-ques, s. [Lat. = a horseman, from *equus* = a horse.]

*1. *Roman Antiq.:* A knight; one of the order of citizens known as Equites (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Scienidae, from the West Indies and the eastern parts of tropical America. It contains *Equus lanceolatus*, the Belted Horseman, *E. punctatus*, the Spotted Horseman, and other species.

ē-ques-tri-an, a. & s. [Lat. *equester* (genit. *equestris*) = pertaining to horsemen; *equus* = a horse; and Eng. suff. -an.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with or on horses; as, *equestrian exercises* or performances.

2. Mounted on horseback.

"An equestrian lady appeared upon the plain."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

*3. Given to or skilled in horsemanship.

"A certain equestrian order of ladies."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

Of or pertaining to the order of Roman citizens known as equites or knights. [EQUITES.]

"One that had four hundred [sestertii] might be taken into the equestrian order."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, pt. II, bk. III, ch. I.

B. As subst.: A rider on horseback; specifically, one who performs feats of horsemanship in a circus, &c.

ē-ques-tri-an-ism, s. [Eng. *equestrian*; -ism.] The art of science of horsemanship; the performance of an equestrian.

ē-ques-tri-enne, s. [A pseudo-French form from *equestrian* (q.v.).] A female performer on horseback.

ē-qui-, pref. [An Eng. pref. formed from Lat. *æquus* = equal.] Used in composition to express equality.

ē-qui-ān-gled (gled as geld), *æ-qui-ān-gled, a. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *angled* (q.v.).] Having equal angles; equiangular.

"Twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons."—*Boyle: Works*, III, 534.

ē-qui-ān-gu-lar, a. [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *angulus* = an angle, and Eng., &c. suff. -ar.]

Geom.: Having equal angles. Used—

(1) Of such figures as have all their angles equal—the square, the equilateral triangle, rectangles of various forms.

(2) Of different geometrical figures which have their respective angles equal, or, as it is geometrically worded, equal each to each.

ē-qui-bāl-ance, s. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balance* (q.v.).] Equal weight or balance; equilibrium.

***ē-qui-bāl-ance, v.t.** [EQUIBALANCE, s.] To counterbalance; to be of equal weight with something else.

ē-qui-bāl-anced, a. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balanced* (q.v.).] Counterbalanced; supported by something of an equal weight or balance; in a state of equilibrium.

***ē-qui-crūr-al, a.** [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *crural* (q.v.).] Having legs of equal length; isocetes.

"A solid rhombus being made by the conversion of two equicrural cones."—*Broene: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. IV.

***ē-qui-crūre, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg.] The same as EQUICRURAL (q.v.).

"An equicrural triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

ē-qui-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *equus*] = a horse, and feni, pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyle Ungulates. It is of the same value as the old order Solidungula—solid-hoofed animals, i.e., animals in which, if attention be limited to the living genera, there is on each foot only a single perfect toe in a broad hoof without supplementary hoofs. Dentition: incisors $\frac{2-3}{1-1}$; canines $\frac{2-3}{1-1}$; premolars $\frac{2-3}{1-1}$; molars $\frac{2-3}{1-1}$ = 40. The skin is covered with hair, and the neck has a mane. It contains the horse, the ass, the zebra, and their allies. [EQUUS, ASINUS.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family appeared in the Eocene with the Orophippus, a small animal about the size of a fox; it had four toes on the

ēāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fore and three on the hind feet. It is found in the deposits of the Western United States. Mesohippus and Miohippus are three-toed American forms, the last being parallel to the Anchitherium of Europe. With the Pliocene came the American Pliohippus and the European Hippion, with three toes, only one of which reaches the ground. Finally came the one-toed Equus, the modern horse. Professor Huxley believes that the line of ancestry of the modern horse ran through the Anchitherium and the Hippion. Others believe that it came through the American series of forms. Fossil remains of horses are abundant in every part of America.

ē-qui-dif-fēr-ent, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *different* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

† 2. *Crystallog.*: Having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the numbers forming an arithmetical progression, 6, 4, 2.

equidifferent series, *s.*

Arith.: The same as arithmetical progression; an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and the third, the third and the fourth, and so on, equal. Thus 4, 8, 12, 16, and 21, 18, 15, 12 are equidifferent series.

ē-qui-dis-tānce, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *distance* (q.v.).] An equal distance.

"The Antecii are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor equidistance from the horizon respecting either hemisphere."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 5.

ē-qui-dis-tānt, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *distant* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being at the same or equal distances from some point or place; equally distant.

"The fixed stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to things which are everywhere at the same or equal distances from each other.

ē-qui-dis-tānt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equidistant*; -*ly*.] At the same or equal distances.

"The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division, both equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv, ch. v.

***ē-qui-di-ūr-nal**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *diurnal* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or accompanied by equal days and nights; a term applied to the equinoctial line.

"The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equinoctial*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator."—*Whevell*.

***ē-qui-form**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *forma* = a form, shape.] Having the same form, shape, or figure.

***ē-qui-form' -i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *equiform*; -*ity*.] Uniform quality.

"No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity in motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv, ch. v.

ē-qui-lāt-ēr-al, *a. & s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geom.*: Having all the sides equal; as a square.

"Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser."—*Bacon*.

2. Zoology:

(1) Having its sides, broadly speaking, equal. Used chiefly of the shells of the Brachiopods.

(2) Having all the convolutions of the shell on the same plane. Used chiefly of the Foraminifera.

B. As subst.:

A figure of equal sides.

"The sepulcher . . . is of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 200.

† **equilateral-bivalves**, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The name sometimes given to the Brachiopods. [BRACHIOPODA, EQUILATERAL, 2 (1).]

equilateral-hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A hyperbola having the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.

***ē-qui-lī-brāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, *pa. par.* of *æquilibrium*, from *æquus* = equal, and *libratus* = balanced, *pa. par.* of *libro* = to balance, *libra* = a balance.] To balance exactly; to keep in a state of equilibrium or equipoise.

"As in long steel wire, *equilibrated* or evenly balanced in the *ayr*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

ē-qui-lī-brā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, *pa. par.* of *æquilibrium*.] The act of keeping the balance even; equipoise; the state of being evenly balanced.

"The exquisite *equilibration* of all these opposite and antagonistic muscles."—*Berham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv, ch. ii.

***ē-qui-lī-bre** (*bre* as *bēr*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *æquilibre*, neut. sing. of *æquilibrium* = evenly balanced.] Equilibrium, even balance.

"It is by the *equilibrum* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

***ē-qui-līb-rī-ō-ūs**, *a.* [Lat. *æquilibrium* = balancing equally.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrum* an order."—*Glenniv: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 110.

***ē-qui-līb-rī-ō-ūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *equilibrum*; -*ly*.] In an evenly balanced state; in a state of equipoise.

"Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; whereiu falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibrum* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii, 8.

***ē-qui-lī-rist**, *s.* [Eng. *equilibrium*; suff. -*ist*.] One who can keep his balance in unnatural positions, as a rope dancer.

"A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket, in 1788] both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England."—*Granger: Biog. Hist.*, iv, ch. xii.

ē-qui-līb-rī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, from *æquilibrus* = evenly balanced.] The state of being evenly balanced; equilibration, equilibrium.

ē-qui-līb-rī-ŭm, * **æ-qui-līb-rī-ŭm**, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibrus* = evenly balanced; *æquus* = equal, and *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance; Fr. *équilibre*; Ital. & Sp. *equilibrio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A state of being evenly balanced; equipoise.

II. Figuratively:

1. A position of due or proper balance.

"To preserve the just *equilibrium* of happiness."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 53.

2. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperance.

3. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision, indifference or doubt.

"Wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *equilibrium*."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii, 4. *Doubting Conscience*.

* 4. Just or due relationship or proportion.

"Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear."—*Arbutnot*.

II. Technically:

1. Art:

(1) The true or just poise or balance of a figure, so that it may appear to stand firmly.

(2) The due balancing of objects, lights, shadows, &c.

2. *Mech.*: A balance or equipoise produced when two or a number of forces act against each other, those on each side being just powerful enough to counteract each other. The term *equilibrium* etymologically points to the equipoise of the two arms of a balance, which is as good an illustration as can be given of what *equilibrium* in the mechanical sense is. But there are many cases less simple. There may be a polygon of forces, each with its separate action but collectively producing equipoise and a state of rest. When the force acting in one direction upon a solid body is that of gravity drawing it downwards, this force is really applied at the centre of gravity, the support of which by an equal or greater one will constitute an equilibrium. The tendency of the centre of gravity to occupy the lowest possible position creates three kinds of equilibrium—stable, unstable, and neutral.

In stable equilibrium the body when disturbed tends at once to return to its original position; in unstable equilibrium it tends when disturbed to depart farther from the original position; and in neutral equilibrium it does neither, but simply remains in its new position.

3. *Hydros.*: The equipoise of the particles of a liquid, &c., when they remain at rest. This will take place if the surface be everywhere perpendicular to the resultant of forces which act upon the molecules of the liquid, and if every one of these molecules be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressures. A solid body floating in a liquid is in equilibrium when the force of gravity pressing it downwards is exactly balanced by the pressure of the liquid acting upwards. This will take place if the floating body displaces a volume of liquid exactly equalling the former in weight, and if the centre of gravity be in the same vertical line with that of the body displaced.

4. *Heat*: [Mobile equilibrium of temperature].

5. *Politics*: Such an equipoise between the different political powers in Europe or the world as to leave peace undisturbed; but the effort to prescribe what the relative power of each nation should be, and reduce that of any one whose preponderance is supposed to endanger the existence or welfare of others, has been a fruitful source of bloody wars. [Balance of power.]

¶ (1) *In equilibrium*: In a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced by reasons or proofs on either side.

"Is it in *equilibrium* it delities descend or no?"
Prior: *The Ladies*.

(2) *Mobile equilibrium of temperature*:

Heat: Constancy of temperature when each of two bodies radiating heat to the other receives exactly as much as it gives.

equilibrium-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A valve having a pressure nearly equal on both sides, so as to make it more easily worked by nearly neutralizing its pressure on the seat.

2. The valve in the steam-passage of a Cornish engine for opening the communication between the top and bottom of the cylinder, to render the pressure equal on both sides of the piston.

ē-qui-mūl-ti-ple, *a. & s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *multiple* (q.v.).; Fr. *équimultiple*.]

A. As adj.: Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

B. As substantive:

Arith. & Geom.: The products obtained by multiplying two quantities by the same quantity are equimultiples of the given quantities; thus *ma* and *mb* are equimultiples of *a* and *b*. Equimultiples of two quantities are to each other as the quantities themselves. Thus, if 5 and 3 be each multiplied by 5, the equimultiples 25 and 15 will bear the same proportion to each other as 5 bears to 3.

ē-quine, ***ē-quin'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *equinus* = relating to horses; *æquus* = a horse.] Of or pertaining to a horse or horses; of the nature of or resembling a horse.

"Bearing an *equinal* shape."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels* (1658), p. 175.

ē-qui-nī-a, *s.* [Lat. *equinus* = pertaining to horses; *æquus* = a horse.]

Med.: The disease produced in man when he is infected by a glandered horse.

***ē-qui-nēc'-ēs-sa-rŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *necessary* (q.v.).] Equally necessary; necessary in the same degree.

"For both to give blows and to carry, in fights are *equinecessary*."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. i, c. iii.

ē-qui-nōc-tial (*tial* as *shal*), ***ē-qui-noc-tial**, ***ē-qui-nox-i-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *æquinoctialis*, from *æquinoctium* = the equinox (q.v.); Fr. *équinoxial*; Sp. & Port. *equinoctial*; Ital. *equinoziale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night.

2. Happening at or about the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

"The defence might be prolonged till the *equinoctial* rains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, pell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. Pertaining to those regions or climates near the equinoctial line.

"In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with equinoctial heat." *Philips: Cider*, bk. II.

B. As subst. (Properly the Equinoctial line):

Astron.: The celestial equator, so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length all over the world.

equinoctial-colure, s.

Astron.: The meridian passing through the equinoctial points. [COLURE.]

equinoctial-dial, s. A dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.

equinoctial-flowers, s. pl.

Bot.: Flowers which open at a stated hour. [FLORAL-CLOCK.]

equinoctial-points, s. pl. The two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, called the vernal point or equinox, being in the first point of Aries; the other, the autumnal point or equinox, in the first point of Libra. [PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.]

equinoctial-time, s. Time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

ē-qui-nōc-tial-ly (tial as shal), ***æ-qui-noc-tial-ly, adv.** [Eng. *equinoctial*; -ly.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

"The flame twists equinoctially from the left hand to the right."—*Brownie: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. IV.

ē-qui-nōx, s. [Lat. *æquinotium*, from *æquus* = equal, and *nōx* = night; Fr. *équinoxe*; Ger. *æquinotium*; Sp. *equinoccio*; Port. *equinozio*; Ital. *equinozio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"Since the vernal equinox, the sun,
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 447, 448.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The equinoctial wind.

"Nor more than usual equinoxes hies."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, III. 504.

(2) Equality, even measure.

"Do but see his vice;
Tis to his virtues as just equinox,
The one as long as the other."
Shakespeare: Othello, II. 3.

II. Astron., &c.: The moment at which the sun, in passing the equator, renders the days and nights equal in length through the world, except in as far as this equality is modified by the effect of refraction at the apparent time of the luminary's rising and setting. There are two equinoxes, the vernal, on or about March 20, when the sun seems to cross the equator going northward, and the autumnal, on or about September 23, when he recrosses it towards the south. At the former date he is at the first point of Aries, at the latter at the first of Libra.

"But, before the equinox, disease began to make fearful havoc in the little community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

¶ *Precession of the Equinoxes*: [PRECESSION].

ē-qui-nōx-i-al, a. [EQUINOCTIAL.]

***ē-qui-nū-mēr-ant, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *numerus*, pr. par. of *numero* = to number.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

"This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet *equiponderant*, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

ē-quip, v. t. [Fr. *équiper*; O. Fr. *esquiper*, from Icel. *skipa* = to arrange, set in order.] [SHAPE, SHIP.]

1. To furnish, to accoutre, to dress out.

"Equipped from top to toe." *Cowper: John Gilpin*.

2. *Specif.*: To furnish with arms for military service; to supply with military apparatus; to arm.

3. To fit out for sea, as a ship; to furnish with all munitions, stores, &c., necessary for a voyage.

"He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to launch."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, x.

4. To prepare for any particular service or duty, physical or mental; to supply or furnish with the necessary qualifications; to qualify.

¶ For the difference between *equip* and *fit*, see *FIT*.

equipage (ēk-kwīp-īg), s. [Fr., from *equiper* = to equip.]

*1. Those things with which a person is equipped; accoutrements, dress, outfit.

"He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater equipage."—*Wood: Letters*, bk. I., 1 vi., let. 21.

*2. *Specif.*: The furniture or outfit of a soldier; arms, accoutrements, &c.

"His arms, his equipage are shown,
His horse's virtues, and his own."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. I., c. I.

*3. The general furniture or outfit of a body of troops, including baggage, provisions, arms, &c.

*4. The outfit, furniture, or equipment of a ship for a voyage.

5. Retinue, attendance, train of dependants or followers.

"Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
Of equipage, our gardens, and our apartments."
Cowper: Task, I. 543, 544.

6. A carriage with attendants.

"Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*7. Equality.

"When loe (O Fate) his work, not seeming fit
To walk in equipage with better wit
Is kept from light."
Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. I., s. 2.

equipaged (ēk-kwīp-īg-ed), a. [Eng. *equipage*(e); -ed.] Accoutred, furnished, fitted out or provided with an equipage.

"Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipaged, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through every door."
Cowper: Task, III. 97-9.

***ē-quip-a-ra-ble, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *parō* = to prepare, to arrange.] Comparable.

***ē-quip-a-rāte, v. t.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *paratus*, pa. par. of *parō* = to prepare, to arrange.] To compare.

***ē-qui-pēd-al, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal feet; used of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle.

2. *Zool.*: Having the pairs of feet equal.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēn-çy, s.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pendens* = pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang.] The act or state of hanging in equipoise; or of not being inclined either way.

"The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equidendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 2.

***ē-qui-pōn-dent, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pendens* = hanging.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise, or equilibrium.

***ē-qui-pēn-sāte, v. t.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso* = to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike.

ē-quip-mēt, s. [Fr. *équipement*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for an expedition.

2. That which is used in equipments; accoutrements, equipage, military or naval outfit.

"But what brings thee, thus armed and dight
In the equipments of a knight?"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, III.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The outfit of a soldier, consisting of all necessities for officers or soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, accoutrements, arms, &c.

2. *Rail. Engin.*: The necessary apparatus or plant of a railway, as carriages, engines, &c.

ē-qui-pōise, s. [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *poise* (q.v.).]

1. A state of equality of weight or force; a state of being evenly balanced; equilibrium.

"The recollection of them may not unmutually disturb the *equipoise* even of a fair and sedate mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. That which acts as a counterpoise or balance.

"The *equipoise* to the clergy being removed."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization*.

***ē-qui-pōl-lēnce, * æ-qui-pōl-lēnce, * ē-qui-pōl-lēn-çy, s.** [Fr. *équilibrance*, from Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquus* = equal, and Low Lat. *pollentia* = power, from Lat. *pollens*, pr. par. of *polleo* = to be able; Sp. *equilibrancia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Equality of force or power.

"Their phaenomena do much depend upon a mechanical *equipoilence* of pressure."—*Hogge: Works*, III. 612.

2. *Logic*: An equivalence between two or more propositions.

"There is no *equipoilence* between these."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. XI.

***ē-qui-pōl-lēnt, a.** [Fr. *équilibrant*, from Lat. *æquilibrium*; Sp. *equivalente*; Ital. *equivalente*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having equal force or power; equivalent.

"Votary resolution is made *equipoilant* to custom, even in matter of blood."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Customs & Education*.

2. *Logic*: Equivalent in signification, force, or reach.

"Vocabies approximating in import, but not *equipoilant* or interchangeable."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 172.

***ē-qui-pōl-lēnt-ly, adv.** [Eng. *équilibrant*; -ly.] With equal force, power, or weight.

"Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipoilantly* express by the power of the Holy Ghost."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 34.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ānce, * ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ān-çy, s.** [Fr. *équilibrance*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondo* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ant, a. [Fr. *équilibrant*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondo*.]

1. Of the same or equal weight.

"Two equally capacious and *equipoilant* phials."—*Bacon: Works*, III. 538.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

"Having accurately weighed the reasons, I find them so nearly *equipoilant*."—*Kamler, No. 1*.

3. Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"If the needle be not exactly *equipoilant* that end which is thought too light, it touched, becometh even."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. II.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-āte, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal and *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondo* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight.] Of the same or equal weight.

"Long wires *equipoilante* with untwisted silk and soft wax."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. II.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-āte, v. i. & t.** [EQUIPONDERATE, a.]

A. Intrans.: To be of the same or equal weight with something else.

"The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionally to its distance from the centre: thus one pound at A, B, will *equipoilante* unto two pounds at A, if the distance A B is double unto A C."—*Wilkins: Mat. Musick*.

B. Trans.: To balance exactly; to counter-balance; to weigh the same as.

***ē-qui-pōn-dēr-ōūs, a.** [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *ponderous* (q.v.).] Of the same or equal weight; *equipoilant*.

***ē-qui-pōn-dī-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pondus* = weight.] In a state of equilibrium; balanced.

"The Sceptics affected an indifferent *æquipoilant* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia."—*Glanville: Sceptic Scientific*, ch. xxiii.

***ē-qui-rād-i-ō-al, a.** [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *radical* (q.v.).] Equally radical. (S. T. Coleridge.)

***ē-qui-rō-tal, a.** [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *rota* = a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

ē-qui-sē-tā-çō-ūs, s. pl. [Lat. *equisetum*], (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: Horsetails. An order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales, but with many unique characters of its own. It consists of leafless, branched plants, with a striated, fistular, fluted stem, in the cuticle of which silex is secreted. Articulations separable, and surrounded by a membranous, toothed sheath. Spiral vessels very small, but abundant spore-cases, opening inwards by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of petate scales collected into terminal cones. Spores consisting of oval grains, wrapped round with a pair of highly-elastic clavate elaters. Found in ditches and rivers all over the world, most abundant in the north temperate zone. Known species, twenty-five. [EQUSETUM.]

2. *Paleont.*: The Equisetaceæ have been found from the Devonian strata upward. The Calamites of the Coal Measures were probably of this order. [CALAMITE.]

ē-qui-sē-tā-çō-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *equisetaceæ*], and Eng., &c. suff. -*ous*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidat, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

Bot.: Belonging to or suggesting the order Equisetaceae (q.v.).

ē-qui-sēt-ic, a. [Lat. *equiset(um)*, and Eng., &c. suff. -ic.]

Chem., &c.: Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from Equisetum (q.v.).

equisetac-acid, s. [ACONITIC-ACID.]

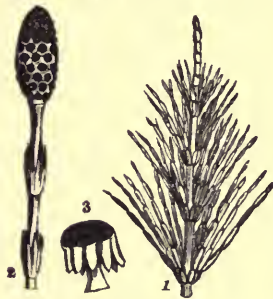
ē-qui-sēt-ī-form, a. [Lat. *equisetum*, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an equisetum.

ē quis-ē-tī-tēs, s. [Lat. *equiset(um)*; -ites.] *Palaeobot.*: A fossil plant akin to Equisetum, found in the Permian and Triassic rocks.

ē-qui-sē-tūm, s. [Lat. *equisetum*, from *equi* = of a horse, and *seta* = a stiff hair; a bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical and only one of the order Equisetaceae (q.v.). (1) *Equisetum arvense*, the Corn; (2) *E. pratense*, the Blunt-topped; (3) *E. maximum*, the Greatest; (4) *E. sylvaticum*, the Branched Wood; (5) *E. palustre*, the Marsh; (6) *E. limosum*, the Great Water; (7) *E. hyemale*, the



EQUISETUM.

1. Barren Frond. 2. Fertile Frond. 3. Scale of Catkin, with Sporangia.

Rough; (8) *E. variegatum*, the Variegated Rough Horsetail. 2, 7, and 8 are less common than the rest. *E. giganteum*, discovered in South America by Humboldt and Bonpland, is about five feet high, the stem being an inch thick. Various equiseta are used for polishing furniture and household utensils, for which the silex in their cuticle renders them well adapted. Medically viewed, they are said to be slightly astringent and stimulating.

ē-qui-sō-nānce, s. [Fr. *équissonance*, from Lat. *œquus* = equal, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.]

Mus.: The name given to the consonance of the unison and octave.

***ē-qui-sō-nant, a.** [Lat. *œquus* = equal; *sonans* = sounding.]

Mus.: Sounding equally, or in unison or octave.

equit-a-ble (equit as ēk'-kwīt), s. [Fr., from *équité* = equity (q.v.).]

1. According to equity or justice; marked by a due consideration of what is just and fair to all; fair, just.

"No two of these rural pretors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Acting according to equity or justice; fair, just, impartial, unbiassed in the distribution of justice; distributing equal justice to all; as, an equitable judge.

*3. Fair, impartial, unprejudiced, unbiassed. "All equitable men may judge whether the king did not pass sentence against himself."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 392.

4. Pertaining to a court or the rules of equity; exercised in a court of equity; as, the equitable jurisdiction of a court.

¶ For the difference between *equitable* and *fair*, see FAIR.

equitable-estate, s.

Law: An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy: as the benefit of a trust which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses. It is one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the others being legal property and customary property.

equit-a-ble-nēss (equit as ēk'-kwīt), s. [Eng. *equitable*; -ness.] The quality of being equitable; just, fair, or impartial.

"Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and *practicableness* of the thing."—*Locke*.

equit-a-ble (equit as ēk'-kwīt), adv. [Eng. *equitab(ly)*; -ly.] In an equitable manner; according to equity; fairly, justly, impartially.

"More justly, and perhaps more *equitably*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5; *Upon Political Pragmatism*.

equit-an-çy (equit as ēk'-kwīt), s. [Lat. *equitans* = riding, pr. par. of *equito* = to ride; *equus* (genit. *equitis*) = a horseman.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Horsemanship.

† 2. *Bot. (Of leaves)*: Equitant state.

ē-qui-tān-gēn'-tial (tial as shāl), a. [Prof. *equi* = equal, and Eng., &c. *tangential*.]

Geom. (Of a curve): Having the tangent equal to a constant line.

equit-ant (equit as ēk'-kwīt), a. [EQUITANCY.]

Bot. (Of leaves, &c.): Completely overlapping each other in a parallel direction without any involution.

equi-tā-tion (equi as ēk'-kwīt), s. [Lat. *equitatio*, from *equito* = to ride; *equus* = a horse; Fr. *équitation*; Sp. *equitación*; Ital. *equitazione*.] The act or art of riding; horsemanship; a ride on horseback.

"I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, &c."—*Nichols: Illus. of Lit. History*, iv. 497.

***ē-qui-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ōus, a.** [Formed with pref. *equi-* on analogy of *contemporaneous* (q.v.).] Contemporaneous.

equites (pron. ēk'-kwīt-tēs), s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *equus* = a knight.]

Rom. Antig.: In the earlier ages the term was employed in a military sense to denote the cavalry of the army, and we are told by Livy that they were established by Romulus, who levied one hundred cavalry in each of the three original tribes, ten from each Curia. These were divided into ten squadrons (*turme*) of thirty men each, each turma being subdivided into three *decurie* of ten men each, at the head of each *decuria* being a *decurio*. They were from the first selected from the wealthiest of the citizens. By a law passed by C. Gracchus, in a.c. 122, the equites obtained great power in the State, the right of acting as jurors in criminal trials, which had previously been the distinctive privilege of the Senators, being transferred to them. Each eques had to possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces. They wore a tunic with a narrow stripe of purple, and a gold ring, were allowed a sum of money to buy a horse, and also a small sum for its keep, and had particular seats in the theatres and circus.

equity (pron. ēk'-kwīt-ty), *e-qui-tee, *e-qui-tee, s. [Fr. *équité*, from Lat. *equitas*, from *œquus* = equal; Sp. *equidad*; Port. *equidade*; Ital. *equità*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Justice, right, fairness, impartiality.

"So that he kept his liberty To do justice and *equity*."—*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. An equitable claim.

"I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent*.

II. *Law*: The word equity in legal works is used in three distinct senses, which are often confounded.

1. *In the broadest sense*: The principle of doing to others as we should wish others to do to us; the Christian or golden rule.

2. *In a more restricted sense*: A modification of strict law; the administration of law not according to its strict letter, but in a reasonable or benignant spirit. This is called, by Aristotle and others, Moral equity.

3. *In a yet more restricted sense*: The substantial justice which the former Court of Chancery, now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court, is appointed to administer. Common Law may take up one fragment of a subject, everything else being irrelevant except the specific point raised between plaintiff and defendant; the Chancery Division can take up a subject in all its breadth, summon others

than those two to appear for their rights, and attempt to give an equitable decision on all conflicting claims, duties, and interests. It should be observed that the Chancery Division follows its precedents as much as a law court does, so that a decision is not left to the judges' instinctive feeling as to what should be done in each particular case. This third kind of equity has been called *Municipal equity*. (*Wharton*.)

¶ For the difference between *equity* and *justice*, see JUSTICE.

¶ (1) *Equity of a statute*: The construction or interpretation of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.

(2) *Equity of redemption*: The advantage allowed to a mortgagor of a reasonable time within which to redeem his estate, when mortgaged for a less sum than it is worth. As soon as the estate is created, the mortgagee may immediately enter on the lands; but is liable to be dispossessed upon performance of the condition by payment of the mortgage-money at the day limited. And therefore the usual way is to agree that the mortgagor shall hold the land till the day assigned for payment; when, in case of failure, whereby the estate becomes absolute, the mortgagee may enter upon it and take possession, without any possibility of law of being afterwards evicted by the mortgagor, to whom the land is now for ever dead. But here the courts of equity interpose; and though a mortgage be forfeited, and the estate thus absolutely vested in the mortgagee, yet they consider the real value of the tenements compared with the sum borrowed. And, if the estate be of greater value than the sum lent, they will allow the mortgagor, at any time within twenty years, to redeem his estate; paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses. This reasonable advantage is called the *Equity of Redemption*; and enables a mortgagor to call on the mortgagee, who has possession of his estate, to deliver it back and account for the rents and profits received, on payment of his whole debt and interest. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.)

equity-draughtsman, s.

Law: A barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equity-judge, s.

Law: A judge who tries equity cases.

ē-quiv-a-lēnce, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *equivaleantia*, from Lat. *equivaleans*, pr. par. of *equivaleo* = to be of equal worth; *œquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp. *equivalencia*; Ital. *equivaleantia*.]

1. The state or condition of being equivalent or of equal worth; equality of worth, signification, or force.

"To show the *equivalence* of these three definitions."—*Erskine: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.

* 2. An equivalent amount.

"I fear you will not find an *equivalence* of amusement."—*Goldsmith: To Rev. H. Goldsmith*.

equivalence of force.

Nat. Phil.: The equality of forces differing from each other in character, but any one of which may be transformed into any other one.

***ē-quiv-a-lēnce, v. t.** [EQUIVALENCE, s.] To be equal or equivalent to; to counter-balance.

"Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I., ch. I.

ē-quiv-a-lēn-çy, s. [EQUIVALENCE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as EQUIVALENCE (q.v.).

"There are yet three ways more by which single acts do become habits by *equivalency* and moral value."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 3.

2. *Chem.*: The quality in elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its *atomicity* (q.v.). [CHEMICAL EQUIVALENT.]

ē-quiv-a-lent, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *equivaleans*, pr. par. of *equivaleo* = to be equivalent; *œquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp., Port., & Ital. *equivalente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of equal value, force, weight, effect, import, or meaning; alike in significance or value; interchangeable.

"The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength Equivalent to angels, walked their streets, None offering fight." *Milton: Samson Agon.* 343.

II. Technically:

† 1. *Geom.*: Applied to magnitudes or surfaces which have equal areas or dimensions.

2. *Geol. (Of strata in different places)*: Corresponding in position, and, within certain limits, in age.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Anything which is equal in value, power, force, or weight with something else.

"In the possession of some good that is more than an equivalent." *Cogan: On the Passions*, disc. III, § 2.

2. A word of equal meaning, force, or import.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [Chemical Equivalents].

2. *Geol.*: A stratum or a series of strata formed at the same period as a stratum or a series of strata of different lithologic character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and containing fossils of the same kind if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Bath Oolite is the equivalent of the Caen building stone.

ē-quiv-a-lēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equivalent*; -ly.] In an equivalent manner; in a manner equal in value, power, or degree with something else.

"Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude equivalently."

Skelton: Poems, p. 88.

* **ē-quiv-vāl-ŭe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *equiv-*, and Eng. *value* (q.v.).] To put on a par.

"To equivaŭe the noble and the rabble of authorities." *Roberts: Memoirs*, I, 470.

ē-quiv-vāŭe, *a. & s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vāŭe* = the leaf or fold of a folding-door.]

Zoology:

A. As adj.: Having two equal valves. Used of bivalve shells. (*Nicholson*.)

B. As subst.: A bivalve shell, having the two valves of the same size and of the same form.

ē-quiv-vāŭed, *a* [EQUIVALE.] The same as Equivalve, *a.* (q.v.).

† **ē-quiv-vāl-vŭ-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *vāŭe*(*a*), dimin. of *vāŭe* = a valve, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ar*.] Having the small valves of the same size and form.

* **ē-quiv-ō-ca-ċŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voc* (genit. *voci*) = a voice, a word.] Title quality or state of being equivocal; equivocallness, ambiguity.

"It is unreasonable to ascribe the equivocacy of this form into the hatching of a toad." *Browne*.

ē-quiv-ō-cal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *æquivocus*(*us*), and Eng. adj. suff. -*al*; Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voc* (genit. *voci*) = a voice, a word; Sp. and Port. *equivoco*; Ital. *equivocale*; Fr. *equivoque*.]

A. As adjective:

1. When two or more ideas are named by one word; doubtful, ambiguous; capable of a twofold interpretation.

"The greater number of those who held this were misled by equivocal terms." *Swift*.

* 2. Uncertain, unsatisfactory.

"How equivocal a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it." *Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

* 3. Uncertain; doubtful; out of the usual course.

4. Liable or open to doubt or suspicion; suspicious.

* 5. Equivocating.

"What an equivocal companion is this." *Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.

* 6. Apparently but not in reality the same. "The visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly but in equivocal shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric." *Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici*.

B. As subst.: A word or term of doubtful meaning; a word admitting or capable of a twofold interpretation.

"In languages of great ductility, equivocal words like those just referred to are rarely found." *Hall: Modern English*, p. 168.

equivocal chord, s.

Mus.: A name given to a combination of sounds which are common to two or more distinct keys, and which, when heard make the listeners doubtful as to the particular key-tonality into which they are about to be resolved. (*Staine & Barrett*.)

equivocal generation, s.

Physiol.: The hypothesis that the generation of certain animals, whose existence in situations which it is difficult to see how they could have ever reached, constitutes a perplexing phenomenon, came into being in some equivocal way. The expression was used chiefly in connection with the genesis of the Entozoa, but recent researches have thrown much light on the origin and transformation of these internal parasites.

"The advocates for the equivocal generation of the Entozoa adduce the fact." *Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. vi.

ē-quiv-ō-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *equivocal*; -ly.]

1. In an equivocal, ambiguous, or doubtful manner or sense; so as to admit of a twofold interpretation.

* 2. By equivocal or uncertain birth or generation.

"No insect or animal did ever proceed equivocally from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments." *Bentley*.

* 3. In appearance only, and not in reality.

"Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than equivocally a gentleman as an image or carcase is a man." *Barrow: Sermon on Industry in our several Callings*.

ē-quiv-ō-cal-ness, *s.* [Eng. *equivocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being equivocal; ambiguity, doubtfulness.

"The equivocallness of the title gave a handle to those that came after." *Waterland: Athanasian Creed*, ch. viii.

* **ē-quiv-ō-cant**, *a.* [Low Lat. *æquivocans*, pr. par. of *æquivoco*.] Equivocating, ambiguous, doubtful.

"Which verily was true, but no less ambiguous and equivocal." *P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 224.

ē-quiv-ō-cāte, *v.i. & t.* [Low Lat. *æquivoco*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voco* = to call; Fr. *equiviquer*; Sp. *equivocar*; Ital. *equivocare*.]

A. Intrans.: To name two things by one word; to use words or terms in an equivocating, ambiguous, or doubtful manner; to make use of expressio admitting of a twofold interpretation; to prevaricate, to quibble.

"Prebendaries and Rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had equivocated." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B. Trans.**: To render equivocal. "He equivocated his vow by a mental reservation." *Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

¶ For the difference between to equivocate, and to evade, see EVADE.

ē-quiv-ō-cā-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *æquivocatio*, from *equivoco*.] A word introduced by the schoolmen. (*Trench: Study of Words* (2nd ed.), p. 77.)

1. (*Orig.*): The act of calling two ideas by one word; ambiguity of speech.

"All words being arbitrary signs, are ambiguous; and few disputers have the jealousy and skill which is necessary to discuss equivocations, and to take verbal differences for material." *Baxter in Trench's Glossary*, pp. 71, 72.

2. Prevarication, quibbling, evasion.

"We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ē-quiv-ō-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *equivocal*(*e*); -or.] One who equivocates; one who expresses himself in ambiguous or doubtful language; a prevaricator, a quibbler.

"Here's an equivocator, that would swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. Oh, come in, equivocator." *Shakespeare: Macbeth*, II, 3.

* **ē-quiv-ō-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *equivocal*(*e*); -ory.] Of the nature of or containing equivocation; quibbling.

* **ē-quiv-vōque** (quo as *k*), **ē-quiv-vōke**, *s.* [Fr. *équivoque*, from Lat. *æquivocus*.]

1. An ambiguous term; an equivocal.

"Making allowance for the *équivoque* in the last stanza." *Graves: Recollections of Shonstone*, p. 42.

2. Equivocation, prevarication, evasion, quibbling.

"I know your *équivoques*." *B. Jonson: The Devil is an Ass*, III, 1.

* **ē-quiv-ōr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = a horse; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Feeding upon or eating horseflesh.

ē-quī-lō-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *equuleus*, *eculeus* = a young horse, a colt, dimin. of *equus* = a horse.]

Astron.: One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. It was founded by Ptolemy. It is surrounded by Pegasus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Capricornus.

equuleus pictoris (= the painter's horse or easel), *s.*

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven accepted Southern constellations. It is situated close to the principal star of Argo.

ē-quīs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of ungulates, the typical one of the family Equidae (q.v.). Animal not banded, no dorsal line, warts upon both the fore and hind legs, tail in every part hairy. Type *Equus caballus*, the Horse (q.v.). The other modern Equidae are placed by Dr. Gray in the genus *Asinus*. Many, however, retain them in the genus *Equus*, in which case *Equus asinus* is the ass; *E. hemionus*, the dīggelai; *E. onager*, the wild-ass; *E. zebra*, the zebra; *E. quagga*, the quagga. The horse probably came originally from Central Asia, the ass from Northern Africa, or from Western Asia, the zebra and quagga from South Africa.

2. *Paleont.*: The first appearance of the genus is in the *Equus sivalensis* of the Siwalik, or Sub-himalayan strata, in India, generally considered as Upper Miocene, but perhaps Pliocene. The *Equus fossilis* of Europe and other parts is perhaps identical with the modern horse. (*Nicholson*.)

-er, affix.

1. An English affix corresponding to the French -*eur* and Lat. -*or*, and used for forming nouns of agency [-OR.] It is used for persons or things of any gender, but was originally masculine, the corresponding feminine form being -*ster*, -*stre*, which has also lost its feminine force. As a rule words in -*or* are of Latin origin, those in -*er* of English origin, but there is a tendency to drop the former termination in favour of the latter.

2. An affix denoting an inhabitant, native of or dweller in a place; as, a Londoner = one who lives in or is a native of London.

3. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives in English. Cognate with Lat. -*or*, and Gr. -*pos*. The *r* represents an original *s*.

4. A affix used with verbs to give them a diminutive or frequentative force; as, *pat*, *patter*; *spit*, *sputter*.

ēr. [See def.]

Her.: A frequent abbreviation of the word *ermine*.

ēr. [An abbreviation of *Erbium* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The symbol for the earth-metal Erbium; the symbols *Eb* and *E* are also used.

* **ēr**, *adv.* [ERE.]

ēr-a, ēr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *era*, properly = counters, from *es* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère*.]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; as, the Christian era.

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar era." *Prideaux: Connection*, vol. I, pref. p. li.

2. A succession or period of years comprehended between two fixed points.

"New eras spread their wings, new nations rise." *Byron: English Birds & Scotch Reviewers*.

¶ For the difference between era and time, see TIME. [EPOCH.]

* **ē-rā-dī-āte**, *v.i.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *radiāte* (q.v.).] To radiate out; to proceed or shoot out, as rays of light.

"A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche." *More: Notes on Psychocata*.

* **ē-rā-dī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *radiation* (q.v.).] Emission or radiation, as of rays of light; emanation.

"God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty." *King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

* **ē-rād-īc-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root, and Eng. suff. -*able*.] [ERADICATE.] That may or can be eradicated.

ē-rād-ī-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *eradicatus*, pr. par. of *eradic*; *e* = *ex* = out, and *radix* (genit.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

radicis) = a root; Sp. *eradicar*; Ital. *eradicare*.]

* 1. *Lit.*: To tear or pull up by the roots; to root up or out.

"He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and acornite to be eradicated, yet this not to be moved."—*Brownie*.

2. *Fig.*: To root out, to extirpate, to destroy or do away with completely; to exterminate.

"No kind of institution will be sufficient to eradicate these natural notions out of the minds of men."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. I, ch. IV.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *eradicate*, to *extirpate*, and to *exterminate*: "To *eradicate*, from *radix* the root, is to get out by the root: *extirpate*, from *ex* and *stirps* the stem, is to get out the stock, to destroy it thoroughly. In the natural sense we may *eradicate* noxious weeds whenever we pull them from the ground; but we can never *extirpate* all noxious weeds, as they always disseminate their seeds and spring up afresh. These words are seldom used in the physical than in the moral sense; where the former is applied to such objects as are conceived to be plucked up by the roots, as habits, vices, abuses, evils; and the latter to whatever is united, or supposed to be united into a race or family, and is destroyed root and branch. *Exterminate* . . . signifies to cast out of the boundaries, that is, out of existence. It is used only in regard to such things as have life, and designates a violent and immediate action: *extirpate*, on the other hand, may designate a progressive action: the former may be said of individuals, but the latter is employed in the collective sense only. Plague, pestilence, famine *extirpate*; the sword *exterminates*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-răd-ĭ-că-tion, s. [Lat. *eradicatio*, from *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradicō*; Fr. *éradiation*; Sp. *eradicación*.]

* I. *Literally*:

1. The act of pulling or tearing up by the roots; the act of rooting up or out.

2. The state of being pulled or torn up by the roots.

"They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon eradication, which is false below cutation."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. vi.

II. *Fig.*: The act or process of eradicating, extirpating, or rooting out completely; extirpation, extermination, utter destruction.

"The very eradication of all lusts."—*Cowley: Essays: Of Solitude*.

* **ĕ-răd-ĭ-că-tive**, a. & s. [Eng. *eradicat(e)*; -*tive*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to eradicate, extirpate, or root out utterly; removing or destroying completely.

"Copious evacuations, *eradicatives* of the morbid matter."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 386.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which eradicates or removes completely any disease.

"Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, especially to the more noble parts; then, how about to rest in lenitives!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 88.

ĕr-a-grōs-tis, s. [Gr. *ēpos* (*eros*), *ēpos* (*erōs*) = love, and Mod. Lat. *agrostis* (q.v.), with reference to the dancing spikelets of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Festuceae, family Bromiade. Stendel enumerates 243 species, six of them European. None are wild in Britain, but some are cultivated as ornamental grasses.

ĕr-ān-thē-mē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eranthem(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceae.

ĕr-ān-thē-mūm, s. [Gr. *ēpos* (*eros*), *ēpos* (*erōs*), and *ἀνθεον* (*anthemon*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceae, the typical one of the tribe Eranthemaceae. Corolla salver-shaped, stamens four, only two of them fertile. About twenty species, including *Eranthemum pulchellum*, with blue, and *E. bicolor*, with white and red flowers, are cultivated in British greenhouses.

ĕr-ān-thīs, s. [Gr. *ēpos* (*eros*), *ēpos* (*erōs*) = love, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Winter-acornite. A genus of plants, order Ranunculaceae. Sepals five to eight, narrow, petaloid, deciduous; petals small, clawed, and two-lipped; stamens many; carpels five to six, stipitate; follicles many-

seeded. *Eranthis hyemalis* is a naturalised British plant, with large, pale yellow flowers and follicles like those of *Helleborus*. Flowers from January to March. Wild on the continent from Belgium southward.

ĕ-rās'-a-ble, **ĕ-rās'-ī-ble**, a. [Eng. *eras(e)*; -*able*.] That may or can be erased.

ĕ-rā-sē, v.t. [Lat. *erasus*, pa. par. of *erado* = to scrape out; *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *raulo* = to scrape; Fr. *raser*; Ital. *radere*; Sp. *raer*.]

1. To rub or scrape out; to efface, to expunge, to obliterate, as letters or characters written, printed, or engraved.

2. To remove, as by rubbing or scraping out.

"The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off."—*Peachment: On Blazoning*.

3. To remove completely in any way; to eradicate.

"To suppress a value, not to be *erased*, On movements squandered else, and running all to waste."—*Couper: Tirocinium*, 613, 614.

* 4. To destroy utterly; to erase, to exterminate; as, To *erase* a town.

¶ For the difference between to *erase* and to *blot out*, see *BLot*.

ĕ-rā-sēd, pa. par. & a. [ERASE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rubbed or scraped out or off; effaced, expunged, obliterated.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to anything forcibly torn off, so as to leave jagged or uneven ends. It is the opposite to *couped*, which means cut straight off or away.

ĕ-rā-sē-mēt, s. [Eng. *erase*; -*mēt*.] The act of erasing, expunging, or effacing; effacement, destruction, expunction, erasure.

ĕ-rās'-ēr, s. [Eng. *eras(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which erases; specifically, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc, &c., used to erase writing.

ĕ-rās'-ī-ble, a. [ERASABLE.]

ĕ-rās'-īng, pr. par. a., & s. [ERASE.]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of scratching or rubbing out; erasure.

erasing-knife, s. A knife with a cordate blade, sharpened on each edge, and adapted for erasing marks from paper by an abrading or cutting action, according to the angle at which it is held. The ends are provided with burnishers or other appendages useful about the desk; an eraser.

* **ĕ-rā'-sion**, s. [Lat. *erasus*, pa. par. of *erado*.] The act of erasing or rubbing out; erasure.

ĕ-rās-ti-an, a. & s. [Named after Erastus. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.*: Embracing the views of Thomas Lieber, Latinised into Erastus, a physician and professor of medicine in the University of Heidelberg, who was born at Baden in Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1524, and died at Basel, Dec. 31, 1583.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One holding the same views as Erastus with regard to excommunication. [ERASTIANISM.]

2. One holding that the Church, especially if established by law, is under the jurisdiction of the State in spiritual as well as secular matters, and that all ecclesiastical sentences are liable to review in the civil courts. [ERASTIANISM.]

"The lessons given in the science of obstruction by the Independent and Erastians at the Westminster Assembly."—*Athenæum*, July 7, 1855, p. 18.

ĕ-rās-ti-ān-ism, s. [Eng., &c. *Erastian*; -*ism*.]

Theol., Law, & Ch. Hist.: The views with regard to the limits of ecclesiastical authority which Erastus [ERASTIAN] held or is supposed to have held.

† (1) *The views which Erastus undoubtedly held*: An ardent Protestant, he believed it unwise that the Churches which had separated from Rome should excommunicate any of their members, or even pass upon them lesser kinds of censure. If a church member committed a crime, the punishment should be im-

flicted not by the ecclesiastical authorities but by the civil magistrate; if he fell into sin as distinguished from crime, the church with which he agreed in doctrine should not expel him or even alienate his affections by heavily censuring his conduct. Erastus, who attempted to base his views on Scripture, found himself in controversy on the subject with Datheus and Beza. His tenets were committed to writing in A.D. 1568, but were not published till after his death. At length, however, Castelvetro, who had married Erastus's widow, gave them to the world in 1568, under the title *Explicatio Questionis gravissimæ de Excommunicatione*. The opinions of Erastus regarding excommunication were unsuccessfully advocated in the Westminster Assembly of 1643 by a small party, of whom Selden was chief.

(2) *The views attributed to Erastus*: When the opinion is held that the Church has no warrant from its Divine Head for executing spiritual sentences on its offending members, some one is sure to suggest that the civil power then should prevent them from being carried out at all, and annihilate independent government in every ecclesiastical body. When the State has taken it upon itself to define who are to be permitted to partake of the sacred communion, it is pretty certain to contend next for the right of nominating those who are to minister at the Church's altars and occupy her pulpits. If it cannot appoint every one itself, it gives the weight of its authority to the maintenance of lay patronage. In modern ecclesiastical controversy the term Erastianism has been held to designate the opinions now stated regarding the borderland between Church and State. This was the signification attached to the term in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Scottish Establishment in 1843. [DISRUPTION.] In 1845, however, the Rev. Robert Lee, afterwards Professor of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University, re-edited an English translation of Erastus's theses made in 1669, and showed that the evidence on which he was assumed to have held the views called after him was scanty and insufficient. They perhaps existed in his work in germ, but in germ only.

"This, they said, was absolute Erastianism, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly Government."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

ĕ-rā'-sūre, s. [Eng. *eras(e)*; -*ure*.]

1. The act of erasing, rubbing, or scratching out; obliteration, effacement.

"Fear would prevent any corruptions of them by wilful mutilation, changes, or erasures."—*Horley: Disc. on Prophecies of the Messiah*.

2. That which is erased, scratched out, obliterated, or effaced.

3. The place from which a word, &c., has been erased or scratched out.

"The superinduced words were written on an *erasure*."—*Prof. Menzies*.

* 4. The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

ĕr'-a-tō, s. [Lat. *Erato*; Gr. *Ἔρατώ* (*Erātō*) = the Lovely; *ἐπαρός* (*eparōs*) = lovely; *ἐράω* (*erāō*) = to love.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: One of the nine Muses. She presided over elegy and love songs. When she was playing, she carried a lyre in the one hand and a plectrum in the other, and was crowned with roses and myrtle.

"Now Erato! thy poet's mind inspire, And fill his soul with thy celestial fire."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Eneid* vii. 52, 53.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-first found. It was discovered by Lesser, on September 14, 1860.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Cyprideæ (Cowries). Eleven recent species occur, and two fossil, the former from Britain, the West Indies, China, &c., the latter from the Miocene onward.

4. *Bot.*: A genus of Asteraceæ, subtribe *Ψalidae*.



ERATO.

(From a statuette in British Museum.)

băil, bôy; pout, jow; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sis, as; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = ç -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -çious, -çious, -çious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

ēr-bi-a, *s.* [ERBIUM.]

Chem.: Er₂O₃. Mol. weight 389.1. The oxide of the earth-metal Erbium. It is a rose-coloured powder, insoluble in water; it is infusible, and glows when heated with an intense green light. It forms crystalline rose-coloured salts which give characteristic lines in the spectrum. Erbium is said to exist in the sun. Erbia is probably a mixture of three earths: true Erbia, Holmia, and Thulia. It is very difficult to obtain it in a pure state.

ēr-bi-ūm, *s.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral containing this metal, is found.]

Chem.: Er, atomic weight 170.55. An earth-metal forming a rose-coloured oxide, Er₂O₃. It gives a peculiar spectrum, marked by characteristic absorption bands. It is said to be associated with two other earth-metals: Thulium, atomic weight 169.5; and Holmium, atomic weight 162. Its oxide is yellow. Salts of erbium are rose-coloured, and erbium oxalate is soluble in a solution of ammonium oxalate, forming a crystallizable double salt.]

ēr-ċm-ite, *s.* [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name for the Harz mountains, in which it was found at Andreasberg.] [HERCYNITE.]

Min.: The same as HARMOTOME (q.v.).

ērd-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Professor Erdmann.]

Min.: The name of two minerals:—(1) *Erdmannite* of Berlin: A variety of Orthite; (2) *Erdmannite* of Esmark: A variety of Zircon.

erōe-dek-ne**, *s.* [ARCHDEACON.]erd**, *s.* [EARTH.]***erd-folk**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *erđ* = earth, and Eng. *folk*.] The people of a country.**ēre**, *aar*, *are*, *ser*, *sere*, *ear*, **eare*, **er*, **or*, *adv.*, *conj.*, and *prep.* [A.S. *ēr* = soon, before; cogn. with Dut. *eer*; O. H. Ger. *ēr*; Ger. *her*; Ital. *dr*; Goth. *air*.] [EARLY.]**A. As adverb:*****1. Early, soon.**

"Come I ere, come I late

I find Annot at the whate."

Wyntoun, VIII, xxxiii. 145.

"So mekyle scowde had I never ara."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 127.

B. As conj.: Before, before that, sooner than.

"Another sun."

Said he, 'shall shine upon us ere we part'."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

C. As prep.: Before, previously to, earlier than.

"Ne heo son noht lath to ariseⁿ *er* dei."

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 39.

ere**, *v.t.* [EAR, v.]ere**, *s.* [EAR, s.]**ēr-ē-bi-a**, *s.* [Lat. *Erebus*; Gr. *Ἔρεβος* (*Ere-bos*) = the place of utter darkness.] [EREBUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Satyridæ. *Erebia Epiphron* is the Small Ringlet. It is of a sepia-brown colour, with black spots, and occurs in Cumberland and in Ireland. The caterpillar feeds on grass. The perfect insect appears in June and July. (Newman.)

ēr-ē-būa, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Ἔρεβος* (*Ere-bos*).]

Mythol.: A deity of hell—the son of Chaos and Darkness; he married his sister Night, and was the father of Light and Day. The word was used for the gloomy region in the Lower World, distinguished both from Tartarus, the place of torment, and Elysium, the region of bliss. Hence it was used later for the lower world generally; hell, hades.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough

To hide these *Ir-on* prevention."

Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, II. 1.

ē-rēc-t, *a.* [Lat. *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo* = to set up; *e* = *ex* = out, and *rego* = to rule, to arrange.]**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) Upright; not leaning; not prone.

"His attitude was rigidly erect."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(2) Directed upwards; raised upwards; uplifted.

"Her front erect, with majesty she bore,

The crozier wielded, and the mitre wore."

Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, l. 394, 395.

(3) Straight, even; without bend or unevenness.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Bold, confident, firm, unshaken, upright.

"Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame,
But stand erect and sound as loud as fame."

Glennell.

(2) Vigorous, intent, not depressed.

"That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled."

Hooker.

Botany:

1. (Gen.): Pointing towards the zenith.

2. (Of an ovule): Growing erect from the base of the ovary.

ē-rēc-t, *v.t. & t.* [ERECT, *a.* Ital. *erigere*; Sp. & Port. *erigir*; Fr. *ériger*.]

A. Transitive:**1. Literally:**

1. To raise or set up in an erect, upright, or perpendicular position; to set upright.

2. To raise, to build, to set up.

"That a monument should be ordered for the purpose of being erected in St. Paul's Cathedral."—*Lord Teignmouth*: *Life of Sir W. Jones*.

2. To raise up, to lift.

"At every shout erects his quivering ears,
And his broad chest upon the barrier bears."

Rosce: *Lucan*, l. 540, 541.

II. Figuratively:

1. To elevate, to exalt, to raise, to set up.

"Fortune, thou art guilty of his deed,
That didst his state above his hope erect."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, l. 93.

2. To establish, to set up, to found.

"He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governors."—*Boyle*: *Hist. of the World*.

3. To set up, to establish.

"Round her throne

Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii. 627, 628.

4. To animate, to encourage.

"Why should not hope

As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them?"

Denham: *Sophy*, l. 2.

* 5. To raise or set up as a consequence from premises.

"From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men erect conclusions no way inferable from the premises."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

* **B. Intrans.**: To rise upright; to become erect.

"The trifolite against raine sweleth in the stalk;
And so stoodeh more upright: for by wet stalks do erect,
and leaves bow downe."—*Bacon*: *Natural Hist.*, § 827.

* For the difference between *erect* and *to build*, see **BUILD**; for that between *erect* and *to institute*, see **INSTITUTE**; and for that between *erect* and *to lift*, see **LIFT**.

* **ē-rēc-t-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *erect*; *-able*.] That may or can be erected, raised, or set upright.

ē-rēc-t-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [ERECT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Set or raised upright; made erect.

II. Figuratively:

1. Eager, anxious.

"Tis called a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears."

Cowper: *Chari'ty*, 515, 516.

* 2. Elevated in mind; noble, aspiring.

"High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."

Sir P. Sidney.

ē-rēc-t-ēr, **ē-rēc-t-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *erect*; *-er*.] One who or that which erects, sets up, or builds.

ē-rēc-t-ile, *a.* [Fr. *érectile*.]

Anat.: Capable of being erected; susceptible of erection.

erectile-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A kind of tissue entering into some organs of the body which are capable of being rendered turgid or erected by their distension with blood. It is called also Cavernous tissue.

ē-rēc-tīl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *erectile*(s); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being erectile; capability of being erected.

ē-rēc-t-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ERECT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adv.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of raising or setting upright; erection.

erecting eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: A combination of four lenses used for terrestrial telescopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position.

erecting-glass, *s.* A tube with two lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, and serving to erect the inverted image. [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

erecting-prism, *s.* [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

ē-rēc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *erectio*, from *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo*; Fr. *erection*; Sp. *ereccion*; Ital. *erezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of erecting, raising, or setting upright or perpendicular; a raising or setting up.

2. The act of building, constructing, or raising edifices.

"The erection of several spacious parish churches."—*Porteus*: *Works*, vol. i, sect. viii. (Note.)

3. The state of being erected, built, or raised up.

4. That which is erected or raised up; a building, a construction.

5. The act of establishing, forming, setting up, or instituting.

"After the first erection of the Scottish kingdom."—*Bohneland*: *Hist. of Scotland*, no. 203.

6. The state of being established, formed, set up, or instituted.

* 7. Elevation, uobility, or exaltation of sentiments.

"Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

* 8. The act of rousing, stimulating, exciting, or encouraging.

"When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend."—*Bacon*.

II. Anat.: The state of a part when it becomes turgid or distended with blood. [ERECTILE-TISSUE.]

ē-rēc-tīvo, *a.* [Eng. *erect*; *-ive*.] Tending to erect or set upright; erecting, raising.

* **ē-rēc-t-īly**, *adv.* [Eng. *erect*; *-ly*.] In an erect or upright position.

"They generally carry their heads erectly like man."

—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. i.

erectly-spreading, *a.*

Bot.: Between erect and spreading. (*Paxton*.)

* **ē-rēc-t-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *erect*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

"We take *erectness* strictly and so as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried in right lines."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. i.

ē-rēc-tō-, *prefix*. [Lat. *erectus* = erect.] Erect.

erecto-patent, *a.*

1. *Bot.*: The same as **ERECTLY-SPREADING** (q.v.).

2. *Entom.*: Having the primary wings vertical and the secondary ones horizontal.

ē-rēc-t-ōr, *s.* [Fr. *érecteur*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who erects, raises, sets up, or establishes.

"Rehoboth's young counsellors were, in some relation, the erectors of Jeroboam's calves."—*Mountagis*: *Devoute Essayes*, pt. i, p. 49.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A muscle which causes the erection of any part.

2. *Optics*: An arrangement to antagonize the inversion of the image formed by the object-glass, by again inverting the image to make it correspond in position with the object. It is a tube about three inches long, having a meniscus at one end and a plano-convex lens at the other, the convex sides upward, and a diaphragm about half-way between them. The erector is screwed into the lower end of the draw-tube.

* **erege**, *s.* [O. Fr. *herege*; Sp. & Port. *harage*, from Lat. *arrecticus*.] A heretic.

"Huanne me draght noughliche that bodi of ours
horde na doth the ereges."—*A Genible*, p. 40.

ē-rēc-lōng, *adv.* [Eng. *ere*; *long*.] Before the lapse of any long time; before long; soon.

"I think *erelong* he will believe"

Mussinger: *Unnatural Combat*, III. 2

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camol, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēr-ē-mā-cāu-sis, *s.* [Gr. ἡρέμα (*hērema*) = slowly; and καυσίς (*kausis*) = burning.]

Chem.: A name given by Liebig to the slow oxidation of vegetable matter when exposed to air and moisture. Eremacausis is accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause large masses of cotton, flax, hay, and other substances of a porous nature, when damp or greasy, to take fire spontaneously. The hydrogen of the organic body is converted into water, and the carbon into carbonic acid; the oxygen in the body unites with the hydrogen to form water, so the substance formed, humus, &c., contains a larger percentage of carbon than the original substance. The nitrogen escapes into the air, either as free nitrogen or ammonia, unless an alkali or alkaline earth is present, then a nitrate is formed.

ēr-ē-mit-age (*age* as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *eremit(e)* - *age*.] A hermitage.

"A leaden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old hermitage, as it was a-repairing."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, p. 136.

ēr-ē-mit-al, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *eremit(e)* - *al*.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

"Still less an eremitical mode of life."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxviii.

ēr-ē-mite (1), *s.* [Lat. *eremita*; Gr. ἐρημίτης (*erēmítēs*) = one belonging to the desert, a hermit, from ἐρημία (*erēmía*) = a solitude; ἐρημός (*erēmós*) = desolate, lonely; Fr. *ermitte*, *hermite*; Prov. *ermita*, *hermitan*; Sp. *ermitaño*; Port. *eremita*, *eremitaño*; Ital. *eremita*.] [HERMIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hermit; a solitary; a recluse.

"Then loathed he in his native land to dwell, Which seemed to him more lone than Harold's sad cell."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, l. 4.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: A hermit, an ascetic, who preferred solitude to association in a community with others of the same sex who, like him, had withdrawn from the world. Jerome, on indifferent authority, states that Paul the hermit of Thebais, was the author of the institution of Eremites, but they probably existed in connection with Christianity, and certainly with other faiths, before his time. This Paul lived in the third century, when the Decian persecution led many to withdraw to the wilderness. They lived in caves and such places, and were distinguished not merely from the Cœnobites, who lived in communities, but from the Anchorites, who, as solitary as the Eremites, had no fixed abode, but wandered about, subsisting chiefly on roots and fruits; as also from the Sarabites, a vagrant race of religious mendicants and impostors.

¶ *Eremitæ Brethren of St. William*, Duke of Aquitaine:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted in the thirteenth century. [AUGUSTINIANS.]

ēr-ē-mite (2), *s.* [Gr. ἐρημός (*erēmós*) = lonely, in allusion to its rarity.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q.v.).

ēr-ē-mit-ic, **ēr-ē-mit-ic-al**, ***er-e-mit-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. *eremit(e)* - *ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Relating to or having the nature or character of a hermit; living in solitude or seclusion.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical."—*Stills-gk et.*

2. Spent in solitude or seclusion.

"Led an eremiticall life in the woods near Stafford."—*Fuller: Worthies: Staffordshire*.

ēr-ē-mit-ish, *a.* [Eng. *eremit(e)* - *ish*.] Of or pertaining to a hermit; eremitic, solitary.

"An eremitish and melancholike solitariness."—*Bishop Hall: Meditations & Vowes*, Contempl. I.

ēr-ē-mit-ism, *s.* [Eng. *eremit(e)* - *ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; seclusion from society.

ēr-ē-mūs, *s.* [Gr. ἐρημός (*erēmós*) = solitary.]

Bot.: A ripe carpel, partially detached from the rest.

***er-ende**, *s.* [ERRAND.]

ēre-now, *adv.* [Eng. *ere*, and *now*.] Before now, before this time.

"Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *ereno*."—*Cheyne*.

***ē-rēp-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ereptatium*, sup. of *erepto*, freq. of *erēpo* = to creep out. *e* = *ex* = out, and *repto* = to creep.] A creeping out or forth.

***ē-rēp-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ereptio*, from *ereptus*, pa. par. of *erēpo*: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *repto* = to snatch.] The act of snatching or taking away by force.

***er-er**, ***er-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, v.; -*er*.] A plougher.

"Whetheral day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxviii. 24.

ēr-ē-thism, *s.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμα (*erethisma*) = an exciting.]

Med.: Undue excitation of an organ or of a tissue.

ēr-ē-this-tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐρεθιστικός (*erethistikos*) = irritating.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to erethism (q.v.).

ēr-ē-thiz-ōn, *s.* [Gr. ἐρεθίζων (*erethizōn*), pr. par. of ἐρεθίζω (*erethizō*) = to rouse to fight.]

Zool.: A genus of Cercolabidae, a family akin to the Hystericidae. *Erethizon dorsata* is the Canadian Porcupine.

ēre-while, **ēre-whiles**, *a.* [Eng. *ere*, and *while*, *whiles*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

"I am as fair now, as I was *erewhile*. Since night you loved me, yet since night you lett me."—*Shakespeare: Midw. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

ērf (1) (pl. **ēr'-ven**), *s.* [Dut.] A garden plot, usually containing about half an acre.

***ērf** (2), ***errfe**, ***erve**, *s.* [A.S. *erfe*, *yrf*; O. H. Ger. *arbi*, *erbi*.] Cattle.

"Ik kinnes *erf* . . . was mad of *erthe*."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 183.

***erf-blood**, ***errfe-blod**, *s.* The blood of cattle.

"That allter thatt tatt *errefebod* Was eggwhier streunkledd onne."—*Ormulum* (1788).

***erf-eth**, ***earf-eth**, ***arrf-eth**, ***arv-eth**, ***erv-eth**, *a.* [A.S. *earfoth*.] Hard, difficult.

"It was *erfeth* to forthen."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, li. 71.

***erf-ly**, ***erfe-liche**, ***ervethliche**, ***erved-liche**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *earfoðlice*.]

A. As adj.: Hard, difficult.

B. As adv.: With difficulty, hardly.

"Hu *eruedliche* he *aristeth*."—*Ancren Riecle*, p. 323.

***erf-eth-ness**, ***erf-eth-nesse**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *erfeth* - *ness*.] Labour.

"He scal . . . beon on *erfethnesse* anred."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 45.

***ērf-kīn**, *s.* [A.S. *erfe*, and *cynn*.] Cattle.

"Al *erfkin* haugen he utled."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 3, 177.

ērg, **ēr-gōn**, *s.* [Gr. ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work.]

Nat. Phil.: The amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of a centimetre. It is the C. G. S. unit of work and of energy (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii, p. 13.)

"The C. G. S. unit of work is the work done by this force [a dyne] working through a centimetre; and we purpose to denote it by some derivative of the Greek ἔργον. The forms *ergon*, *ergal*, and *erg* have been suggested; but the second of these has been used in a different sense by Clausius. In this case also we propose for the present to leave the termination unsettled, and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy, energy being measured by the amount of work which it represents."—*First Report of the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units*, Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1873), pt. I, p. 224.

ēr-ga-sil-i-ans, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ergasilus* (*us*), and Eng. & sc. suff. -*ans*.]

Zool.: The family of Ergasilidae.

ēr-ga-sil-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ergasilus* (*us*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, placed under Milne Edwards's order Siphonostomata, now Epizoa or Parasita. Most of the species are parasitic on the gills of fishes, one on those of the lobster.

ēr-ga-sil-i-ūs, *s.* [Gr. ἔργασία (*ergasia*) = work, daily labour (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Ergasilidae (q.v.).

***ēr-gāt**, ***ēr-gōt**, *v.t.* [Ergo.] To draw as a conclusion, to infer, to deduce.

"Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools."—*Bevy*

***ēr-ga-ta**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐργάτης (*ergatēs*).] A capstan, a windlass.

ēr-gō, *adv.* [Lat.] Therefore, consequently. "black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such device; but black and white horses are devised; ergo, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses."—*Fortescue: Specimen of Scribner's Reports*.

ēr-gōn, *s.* [Ergo.] Occurs in composition, as *ergon-eight*.

"The heliogramme is rather less than the *ergon-eight*, being about 98 million ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Report for 1873*, p. 224.

ēr-gōt, *s.* [Fr. = a spur, stub of a branch, &c.]

1. *Anat.*: The hippocampus minor of the cerebellum. [HIPPOCAMPUS.] It is called also the Calcar avis. [Quain.]

2. *Farr.*: A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horu, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly added under the tuft of the fetlock. [Farrier's Dict.]

3. *Bot.*: A disease affecting rye, corn, maize, and other grasses, one prominent morbid symptom being that the seed, besides becoming black, grows elongated so as to resemble the spur of a cock, whence the name *ergot* comes. When the disease begins first sphecialea appear upon the nascent pistil. After a time a viscid fluid exudes from them; then comes the spur already mentioned. In the early stage a fungus, *Oidium abortificans*, appears; at a later one, if the plant be kept sufficiently damp, Cordiceps, Purpurea, and other species. The disease is very fatal to the plants attacked, and an admixture of ergotised with sound grain is dangerous, and sometimes fatal, to man and the lower animals.

4. *Mat. Medica*: Ergot is used in the form of *Extractum ergotæ liquidum* (liquid extract of ergot), *Infusum ergotæ* (infusion of ergot), and *Tinctura ergotæ* (tincture of ergot). Ergot causes contraction of the minute arteries by acting on their muscular walls, and thereby increasing the systemic blood pressure. It is employed to cause contraction of the uterus in cases of labour. When taken for a long time in small quantities in the form of bread made from ergotised rye, it causes gangrene. In large doses it induces nausea, vomiting, delirium, stupor, and death. [Garrod: *Mat. Medica*.]

5. *Chem.*: Ergot contains several principles, which have not been properly isolated, as ergotine, scleromucin, sclerotic acid, &c. Ergot is recognised by yielding, when distilled with caustic potash, a distillate of trimethylamine, N(CH₃)₃.

***ēr-gōt**, *v.t.* [ERGOAT.]

ēr-gōt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *ergot*, *s.* -*ed*.] Attacked or diseased with ergot; diseased by the attacks of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*.

ēr-gōt-ine, *s.* [Eng. & sc. *ergot* - *ine* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous, feebly bitter substance contained in Ergot (q.v.).

ēr-gōt-ised, *a.* [Eng. *ergot* - *ised*.] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, with ergot.

"We know the terrible effect of ergotised grasses, and there may be equally deleterious and more minute fungi which escape notice."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

ēr-gōt-ism (1), *s.* [Eng. *ergot* - *ism*; Fr. *ergotisme*.]

Botany, Agriculture, &c.:

1. The same as ERGOT (q.v.).

2. *Med.*: A disease produced by eating grain affected by ergot.

***ēr-gōt-ism** (2), *s.* [Eng. *ergot*, v.; -*ism*.] A logical inference, conclusion, or deduction. "States are not governed by *ergotisms*."—*Brownie: Christian Morals*, li. 4.

***ēr-i-ach**, ***ēr-ic**, *s.* [Ir. *etric*.] A fine or penalty paid in ancient times in Ireland by any one guilty of murder. [WEARE, WITE.]

"By the hrehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary punishment, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*."—*Hume: History of Great Britain*, l. 48.

ēr-i-an, *a.* [From Lake Erie on the St. Lawrence.]

Geog. & Geol.: Pertaining to Lake Erie.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Erican formation. s.

Geol.: The name given by Principal Dawson to a North American formation believed to be contemporaneous with the British Devonian rocks.

ĕ-ri'-ca, s. [Lat. *erice*; Gr. *ἐρεϊκή* (*ereikē*) = heath.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Ericaceae. Sepals four; corolla hypogynous, campanulate, or tubular, four-lobed, persistent; stamens eight; ovary, four-celled; style filiform; stigma capitate, dilated, four-lobed; capsule, four-celled, splitting loculicidally into four valves, many-seeded; leaves whorled, rarely scattered, narrow, rigid; much-branched shrubs. About 400 species are known. Five are British: (1) *Erica tetralix*, the Cross-leaved; (2) *E. cinerea*, the Fine-leaved; (3) *E. ciliaris*, the Ciliated; (4) *E. vagans*, the Cornish; and (5) *E. Mediterranea*, the Mediterranean Heath. Nos. 1 and 2 are widely diffused and abundant; the rest are more local. Many of the foreign *Ericas* occur in South Africa, from which numbers of them have been brought to English greenhouses. They are found also in North Africa, Europe, and North Asia. Not one is now regarded as medicinal.

ĕr-ĭ-cā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēz*.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves, rigid, entire, whorled or opposite, without stipules; calyx four to five-cleft, sometimes separating into four or five pieces, regular or irregular; stamens definite, equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or twice as many, hypogynous or nearly so; ovary surrounded by a disc, many-celled, many-seeded; style one, straight; stigma one, undivided, toothed or three-cleft; fruit capsular, many-celled, with central placenta; seeds indefinite, minute. Known genera about seventy; species about 1,000. Their great seat is the Cape of Good Hope, but they are found also in Europe, North and South America, in the Himalayas, and North Asia. In Australia they are absent, their place being supplied by Epacridaceae (q.v.). The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds are grateful to the taste. The order is divided into two tribes, *Ericaceae* and *Rhododendreae*.

ĕr-ĭ-cā'-cē-ōus, a. [Mod. Lat. *ericace(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the order *Ericaceae* (q.v.).

ĕr-ĭ-cā'-lēg, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous Exogens with dichlamydeous flowers, symmetrical in the ovary, axile placentae, definite stamens, and embryo enclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. Lindley includes under it five orders, Humuliaceae, Epacridaceae, Pyrolaceae, Franchiaceae, Monotropaceae, and *Ericaceae*.

ĕ-ri'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æz*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Ericaceae*. The fruit is loculicidal, rarely septicidal or berried. The buds are naked. It is divided into two families, *Ericidae* and *Androumedidae*.

ĕ-rich'-thī-ang, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erichthys*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. -*ans*.]

Zool.: The English name for the tribe of unculassiated stomapod crustaceans, the type of which is *Erichthys* (q.v.).

ĕ-rich'-thys, * ĕ-rich'-thūs, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = fish.]

Zool.: A genus of stomapoda. It contains the Glass Shrimps (q.v.).

ĕ-ri'-ĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæz*.]

Bot.: A family of *Ericaceae* (q.v.).

ĕ-ri'-qī-nōne, s. [Lat. *erica*, and Eng., &c. (*guineae*).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants. The liquid distillate is treated with plumbic acetate and filtered; the filtrate is treated with H₂S gas to remove the lead, and then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified by

sublimation in small quantities at a time between two watch-glasses. It has been found to be identical with hydroquinone, C₆H₄(OH)₂ (1.4) (q.v.).

Ē-rid'-ā-nūs, s. [Lat. *Eridanus* = the river Po.]

Astron.: One of the fifteen ancient Southern Constellations. It winds like a river [etym.] through the sky, from the star of the first magnitude, Achernis, in the constellation Phoenix, past the feet of Cetus, to the star Rigel in Orion.

ĕr-ĭ-gēr'-ō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriger(on)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æz*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe *Asteroidæ*. Type *Erigeron* (q.v.).

ĕ-ri'-gēr'-ōn, s. [Lat. *erigeron*; Gr. *ἡνέπερον* (*hēnepēron*) (= early, old), the name of a ground-sel (Senecio) from its hoary down.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe *Erigeræe* (q.v.). It resembles the *Aster*, but has the ray flowers multi-seriate, and the fruit compressed. About eighty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions. Two are British, (1) *Erigeron alpinum*, and (2) *E. acris*. *E. canadensis* has escaped from English gardens, but is not a true native of these islands.

*** ĕr-ĭ-g-ĭ-blo, a.** [As if from Lat. *erigibilis*, from *erigo* = to erect (q.v.).] Capable of being erected.

Ē-rĭn, Ē-rĭn, s. [Ir.] The native name of Ireland.

"The most ancient Irish called their country *Ē-rĭn*, or *Éire*, or *Iere*; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek geographers."—Campbell: *On the Eccl. and Lit. Hist. of Ircl.* p. 14.

ĕr-ĭ-nā'-cē-ī-dæ, ĕr-ĭ-nā'-cē-ā-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *erinaceus* = a hedgehog, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæz*.]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora. The body above is covered with prickly spines, and may be rolled into a ball, with these defensive weapons presented nearly in every direction; the feet are not suitable for digging. Range in space Europe, Asia, and Africa. Range in time from the Eocene till now. [EOCENE.]

ĕr-ĭ-nā'-cē-ōus, a. [Lat. *erinace(us)* = a hedgehog, and Eng., &c. suff. -*ous*.]

Zool.: Pertaining to a hedgehog.

ĕr-ĭ-nā'-cē-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the *Erinaceidae* (q.v.). *Erinaceus europæus* is the hedgehog. Range in time from the Miocene till now. [MIOCENE.]

ĕr-ĭ-nē'-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἐρίνεος* (*erineos*) = of wool, woollen.]

Bot.: An abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis of trees, specially of the *Amentaceae*, the *Aceraceae*, and the *Rosaceae*. The cells so developed used to be mistaken for Fungi. (*Griffith & Hensley*.)

ĕ-rĭn'-gō, s. [ERYNGO.]

ĕr-ĭn'-ĭte, s. [From *Erin* (q.v.), and suff. -*ite* (*Mn.*) (q.v.).] Named from the erroneous belief that *Eriuite* No. 1 came from Ireland.]

Mineralogy: Two metals.

1. *Eriuite of Hardinger*: A subtranslucent brittle mineral, occurring in maxillated crystalline groups, concentric or fibrous. Hardness 4.5 to 5, sp. gr. 4.04, lustre between dull and resinous, colour emerald-green, composed arsenic acid 33.73, oxide of copper 59.14, water 5.01, alumina 1.77 = 100. Found in Cornwall. (*Dana*.)

2. *Eriuite of Thomson*: A variety of Montmorillonite (q.v.). It is a yellowish-red, clayey mineral, from the Gaut's Causeway.

ĕ-rĭn'-nys, Ē-rĭn'-nys, s. [Lat. *Erinyes*; Gr. *Ἑρινύες* (*Erinūs*).] Sec def. The double n came from an erroneous notion that the Greek word had a *ny*, which it has not, at least in the best manuscripts.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A Greek avenging deity like the Roman Furies. Then the number was multiplied to three—*Tisiphone*, *Megera*, and *Alecto*.

2. *Zool.*: The name given by Salter to a genus of *Tribolites*, family *Proctidae*.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-bō'-trŷ-a, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *βότρυς* (*botrys*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of *Pomaceae*. *Eriobotrya japonica*, formerly called *Mespilus japonica* is the Loquat or Javanese Medlar.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-cāu-lā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ericauc(u)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēz*.]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance *Guinales*. It consists of perennial marsh plants with linear cellular spongy leaves sheathing at the base. Flowers in heads, bracteate, unisexual, very minute, glumes two, unilateral, or three; ovary superior, three or two-celled; seeds solitary, pendulous. About 200 species are known. Two-thirds occur in the tropics of America, and half the remainder in Australia. A few are in temperate America, and one in Britain. *Eriocaulon setaceum*, boiled in oil, is used in India as a remedy for itch.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-cāu-lōn, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *καυλός* (*kaulos*) = the stalk of a plant. Named from the woolly scapes of some species.]

Bot.: *Pipewort*. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Eriocaulaceae*. The male flowers are chiefly in the centre of the head, the outer perianth-segments subspathulate, the stamens four to six. *Eriocaulon septangulare* is found in lakes in Skye, the Hebrides, and the west of Ireland.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-cē-phāl'-ō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriocephalus* (*us*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æz*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of *Asteraceae*, tribe *Senecionideae*.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-cēph'-ā-lūs, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe *Eriocéphalæe* (q.v.). It contains some South African bushes generally branched.]

ĕ-ri-ō-dēn'-drōn, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = tree.]

Bot.: *Wool-tree*. A genus of *Sterculiaceae*, sub-order or tribe *Bombaceae*, or according to some they are of the order *Malvaceae*. The calyx is naked, irregularly five-lobed, with the lobes usually twin; petals five, joined together; filaments divided at the apex into five bundles; stigma five or six-cleft. The genus contains large trees with spongy wood, palmate leaves, and large red, white, or scarlet flowers. About six species are known, five from America, the other from Asia and Africa. The wood is too spongy to be used for building, but it can be made into canoes.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-gōn'-ō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erigonum* (*um*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æz*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Polygonaceae*, type *Eriogonum*.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-g'-ō-nūm, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = the knee, a joint of a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe *Polygonaceae* (q.v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-nā, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *χλαίνα* (*chlaina*) = a cloak; because the calyx is woolly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe *Erioleneae* (q.v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eriolen(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æz*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Byttneriaceae*.

ĕr-ĭ-ōm'-ō-tēr, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *μετрон* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the coloured rings which they produce.

"The *erimeter* is formed of a piece of card or plate of brass, having an aperture of about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter in the centre of a circle of one-half inch in diameter, and perforated with small holes. The fibre or particle to be measured is fixed in a slider, and the *erimeter* being placed before a strong light, and the eye assisted by a lens applied behind the small hole, the rings of colour will be seen. The slider must then be drawn out or pushed in till the limit of the first red and green ring (the one selected by Dr. Young) coincides with the circle of perforations, and the index will then show on the scale the size of the particle or fibre."—*Brewster: Optics*.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-mys, s. [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of *Chiuchillidae*. *Eriomys laniger* is the *Chiuchilla*.

ĕte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōh er, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēr-i-ōph-ōr-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἐριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: Cotton-grass. A genus of Cyperaceae (Sedges), tribe Scirpeae. It consists of perennial tufted herbs, with many-flowered spikelets; the glumes imbricated on every side, and several hypogynous bristles, becoming very long and silky. Four species occur in Britain: (1) *Eriophorum vaginatum*, (2) *E. alpinum*, (3) *E. polystachyon*, and (4) *E. gracile*. The common *E. angustifolium* is reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a variety of No. 3. No. 1 is the Hare-tail, No. 2 the Alpine, No. 3 includes both the Broad and the Narrow-leaved, and No. 4 is the slender Cotton-grass. The silk cotton from the English species of the genus has been made into paper and the wicks of candles or used for stuffing pillows. The immature leaves of a Himalayan species, *E. omosum* or *cannabinum*, are used for rope-making.

ēr-riph-i-a, s. [Lat. *eriphia*; Gr. *ἐριφεία* (*eripheia*) = an unknown plant.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Eriphia spinifrons* is widely diffused in the different seas.

ēr-ris-ma, s. [Gr. *ἐρίσμα* (*erisma*) = a cause of quarrel; *ἐρίζω* (*erizō*) = to strive; *ἐρίς* (*eris*) = strife. So called from the anomalous character of the structure described under No. 1, and the genus placed under No. 2.]

Botany:

1. The rachis or axis of grasses.

2. A genus of South American Vochysiaceae, *Erisma Japura*, is the Japura of Brazil, a fine tree, 80 to 120 feet high.

***ēr-ris-tic, *ēr-ris-tick, *ēr-ris-tic-al**, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐριστικός* (*eristikos*) = pertaining to strife; *ἐρίς* (*eris*) = strife.]

A. As adj. (Of both forms): Controversial; pertaining to or of the nature of disputation or controversy.

***So many eristic writings.**—*Life of Virman* (1698), p. 20.

B. As subst. (Of the form Eristic): A controversialist.

***An Eucheite as well as an Eristick.**—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

***ēr-i-tage** (tage as *tig*), s. [HERITAGE, s.]

***ēr-i-tage** (tage as *tig*), v. t. [HERITAGE, v.]

1. To inherit.

***The debouree fosome shuin ertagen the arthe.**—*Wycliffe: Ps. xxxvi. 11.*

2. To endow.

***The lawe of lif he ertagede them.**—*Wycliffe: Eccl. xvii. 9.*

***e-rite**, s. [Lat. *hæreticus*.] A heretic.

***The forwerone, the hethene, the erites.**—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 143.

ēr-ix, s. [ERYX]

***erke**, s. [A.S. *eary*, *earh*.] Lazy, idle, indolent, slothful.

***For men therein should hem delite;**
And of that dede be not erke,
But off sithes haunt that werke.—*Chaucer.*

ēr-lan-ite, s. [Named from Erla in the Saxon Eriaberge, where it is found.]

Min. & Petrol.: A light greenish-grey mineral or rock containing silica, alumina, lime, &c. At first it was considered a mineral, but Dana believes it to be a rock. If the latter view ultimately prevail, the spelling will probably be changed to Erlanite, the termination *-ite* being the modification of *-ite* adopted to distinguish rocks.

ēr-l-king, s. [Dan. *ellerkonge*; Ger. *erl-könig* = elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian mythology, an elf or personified natural power, very mischievous, especially to children.

***The hero of the present piece is the Erl or Oak King, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the belighted traveller to lure him to his destruction.**—*Scott: Erl King.*

***erme**, v. i. [A.S. *earmian*.] To grieve, to lament.

***erme-ful**, a. [ERME.] Sad, mournful, grievous, piteous.

***ēr-mē-lin, *er-mi-lin**, s. [A dimin. of Ermine (q.v.).] A little ermine.

***On his shield enveloped sevenfold**
He bore a crowned little ermin.

Spenser: P. Q. III. li. 25.

ēr-mine, *er-mýne, *er-min, *er-myn, s. & u. [From O. Fr. *ermine* (Mod. Fr. *hermine*, Prov. *ermine*). In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *hermelin*; Dut. *hermelijn*; Sp. *armino*; Port. *arminho*; Ital. *armellino*; *ermellino* = the ermine or its fur. Low Lat. *armellinus*, *armellina*, *hermelina* & *pellis armentia* = the Armenian rat (*Mus Armenius*, or *Mus Ponticus*). The etym. which connects the ermine through the Sp., the Port., and the Low Lat. with the Armenian mouse, to which the ermine has no zoological affinity, was first made by Ducange; it was adopted by Littre, and is not directly controverted by Skeat.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) An Armenian.

***Ne non Ermine ne Egiptienna.**

Chaucer: C. T. 15, 824

(2) The fur of the animal described under II. 1, prepared for use by having the black tips of the tail inserted at regular intervals in the white fur of the body, so as to contrast with it. It is obtained from Russia in Europe, Norway, Siberia, Lapland, and also, though to a less extent than formerly, from North America.

(3) The animal described under II. 1.

***Wrapped her in her robes of ermine;**

Covered her with snow, like ermine;

Thus they buried Minnehaha.

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

2. Fig.: The office, position, or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.

II. Technically:

1. Zool.: The Ermine-weasel, a small mammal, *Mustela erminea*. The body in summer is reddish-brown above and white beneath, and in winter is wholly white, except the extremity of the tail, which all the year round is black. The more northerly the latitude and the severer the individual winter is, the purer is the white of the animal's fur. It is found in the arctic and temperate parts of Europe, becoming more abundant as one travels northwards. It occurs also in the corresponding parts of North America, ranging as far south as to the middle of the United States. It frequents stony places and thickets, and is active, fierce, and bloodthirsty. It is called also the Stoat (q.v.).

2. Her.: One of the furs, represented by black spots of a particular shape on a white ground.



ERMINE.

ERMINE-MOTH.

ermine-moth, s.

Entom.: *Yponomeuta padella*, a moth the wings of which are white.

ermine-weasel, s. [ERMINE, II. 1.]

ēr-mined, a. [Eng. *ermin(e)*; -ed.] Clothed with or wearing ermine.

***Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renewed,**

Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, weekly kissed

the ground.—*Scott: Don Roderick, xxix.*

ēr-mineš, s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: The reverse of ermine, being represented by white spots on a black ground.

ēr-min-iteš, s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: The same as Ermine, but with a single red hair on each side of the ermine spots.

ēr-min-ois (ois as *wā*), s. [ERMINE.]

Her.: A gold ground with black spots.

***er-ming, *ear-ming**, a. [A.S. *earmian* = to grieve.] Grieving, sad, miserable.

***This erming shall habbeth ireste inne helle.**

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 47.

***ēr-mit, *er-myte**, s. [HERMIT.]

***ēr-mit-age** (age as *ig*), s. [HERMITAGE.]

†ērñ, †ērñe (1), †*erine*, †*earn*, s. [A.S. *earn* = an eagle; Sw. *örn*; Dan. *ørn*; Dut. *arend*; Ger. *aar*; M. H. Ger. *arn*; Goth. *araz*.] (Chiefly Scotch.)

1. The Sea Eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla*.

2. The Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*.

3. The Aquilina (Eagles) generally.

***Als erne thl yonhute be newed sal.**

E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cii. a.

ērñe (2), **ērñe**, s. [A.S. *earn*, *ern*.] A cottage; a place of retirement.

***ēr-nēst**, a. & s. [EARNEST.]

ērñ-fērñ, s. [Scotch *ern* = eagle, and Eng. *fern*.]

Bot.: (1) "*Polypodium fragile*" (*Cystopteris fragilis*). (Jamieson.) (2) *Pteris aquilina*. (Britten & Holland.)

ēr-nūt, *er-nute, s. [Eng. *earth*, and *nūt*.] An earthen, *Bunium flexuosum*.

ēr-rōde, v. t. [O. Fr. *éroder*, from Lat. *erodo* = to gnaw off; *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

***It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air**
hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the
body, and erodeth them.—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 983.

ēr-rōd-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ERODE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Eaten into or away; gnawed, corroded.

***Back from the greatly eroded and boldly rising**
wall of the conglomerate.—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 272.

2. *Bot.*: The same as EROSE (q.v.).

ēr-rōd-ēnt, s. [Eat. *erodens*, pr. par. of *erodo*.] *Med.*: A preparation or application which, as it were, eats away any excrescence; a caustic.

ēr-rō-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἐρωδιός* (*erōdios*) = a heron, to the bill of which the beak of the fruit presents some resemblance.]

Bot.: Stork's-bill. A genus of Geraniaceae. Petals regular; stamens ten, slightly monadelphous at the base, the five opposite the petals sterile, the other five alternating with



ERODIUM.

1. Stamens and Styles.

a gland at their base; capsules each with a long spiral awn, bearded on the inside. About fifty species are known, all from the Eastern hemisphere. Three are British: (1) *Erodium cicutarium*, (2) *E. maritimum*, and (3) *E. moschatum*. No. 1 is the Hemlock, No. 2 the Sea, and No. 3 the Musky Stork's-bill.

***ēr-rō-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo* = to prevail upon by entreaties; *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *rogo* = to ask.] To lay out, to distribute, to bestow.

***To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding**
and memory, which as a treasury hath power to
retain, and also to erogate and distribute when opportunity happeneth.—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 154.

***ēr-rō-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *erogatio*, from *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ēr-ōph-i-lā, s. [Gr. *ἔρ* (*ēr*), *ἐὰν* (*ean*) = the spring, and *φιλέω* (*philēō*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Drabaceae. It resembles Draba, but has deeply cloven white petals, &c.; seeds numerous in each cell of the pod. *Erophila verna*, formerly called *Draba verna*, is the Common Whitlow-grass. It is British; flowering on walls, rocks, and dry banks from March to June.

ēr-rōs, ēr-ōs, s. [Gr.]

Gr. Myth.: The Greek equivalent to the Latin Cupid, the God of Love. [CUPID.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwīl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ē-rō-se, *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erode*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gnawed or eaten away.

2. *Bot.*: Gnawed; having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

ē-rose-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *erose*; -ly.] So as to appear gnawed or bitten.

erose-toothed, *a.*

Bot.: Having the teeth as if gnawed or eroded; eroso-dentate.

ē-rō-gion, *s.* [Lat. *erosio*, from *erosus*, pa. par. of *erode*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of eating or gnawing away; corrosion.

2. The state of being eaten or gnawed away; corroded.

"As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth erosions of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the secularity."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. *Med.*: A gradual eating away or destruction of a part of the body by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or not.

erosion theory or hypothesis.

Geol.: A theory or hypothesis which attributes the excavation of lakes chiefly to the erosive power of water in the form of glaciers, instead of regarding them as due to the existence in the spots where they occur of cracks or fissures in the strata. Much support is lent to the erosion hypothesis by glancing at a map of a country near the Arctic circle, like Sweden, or one full of high mountains like Switzerland, in which glaciers have scope for action, and noting how lakes abound. Mr. Darwin, in his *Geological Observations on South America*, led the way in pointing out this connection in individual cases, and Prof. Ramsay, in examining Wales and other parts of England, generalized the phenomenon, and brought together fresh evidence in its favour. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, viii., pt. 1., 374, and xviii., 188, &c.)

ē-rō-gion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *erosion*; -ist.]

Geol.: One who holds the Erosion theory or hypothesis as to the origin of mountain tarns or lakes. [EROSION THEORY.]

"The Erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 230.

* **ē-rō-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erode*.] Tending to eat away or corrode; corrosive.

ē-rō-gō, *pref.* [Lat. *erosus*.] [EROS-]

Bot., &c.: Erode, eroded, as if gnawed or bitten.

erose-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: As irregularly toothed as if it had been bitten.

ē-rōs-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out of, here = not, and Eng. &c. *rostrate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having a rostrum or beak.

ēr-ō-tēme, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρωτήματα* (*erōtēma*) = a question, from *ἐρωτάω* (*erōtaō*) = to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A mark of interrogation.

ēr-ō-tō-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐρωτάω* (*erōtaō*) = to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, or more commonly a strong negation, is implied under the form of an interrogative.

* **ēr-ō-tēt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρωτητικός* (*erōtētikos*), from *ἐρωτάω* (*erōtaō*).] Interrogatory.

* **ē-rōt-ic**, * **ē-rōt-ick**, **ē-rōt-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐρωτικός* (*erōtikos*), from *ἐρως* (*erōs*), genit. *ἐρωτός* (*erōtōs*) = love.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or caused by love.

"If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and erotic melancholy."—*Ferrand*: *On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 150.

B. As subst.: A love poem or composition.

* **ē-rōt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *erotic*; -al.] The same as *EROTIC* (q.v.).

"Jason Pratenius who writes copiously of this erotic love."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 442.

ē-rō-tō-mā-ni-a, **ēr-ō-tōm-a-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρως* (*erōs*), genit. *ἐρωτός* (*erōtōs*) = love, and

μανία (*mania*) = madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

ēr-ō-tŷl-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erotylius*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: A family of tetrimerous beetles, with very gibbous bodies, found in fungi. Three genera are British.

ē-rōt-ŷ-lŷs, *s.* [Lat. *erotylius* = an unknown precious stone; Gr. *ἐρωτύλος* (*erōtŷlos*) = a darling, a sweetheart, from the beauty of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Erotiidae (q.v.).

ēr-pēt-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [HERPETOLOGICAL.]

ēr-pē-tōl-gist, *s.* [HERPETOLOGIST.]

ēr-pē-tōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [HERPETOLOGY.]

ēr-pēt-on, [HERPETON.]

ērr, * **erre**, * **er-ren**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *errer*, from Lat. *erro*, which stands for an older *erō*; cogn. with Goth. *aiz-yan* = to make to err; O. H. Ger. *irran*; Ger. *irren* = to wander. (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To wander, to ramble.

"The which, whanne he was gon away, *erride* in the wilderness of Bersabe."—*Wycliffe*: *Genesis* xxiv. 14.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To go astray or wander from the right or true course, purpose, or end.

"We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep."—*Common Prayer*: *General Confession*.

2. To miss the thing or object aimed at.

"Alured at helm, his lance *erred*."—*Tennyson*: *Enid*, 1,000.

3. To go wrong in judgment or opinion; to make mistakes; to blunder.

"Blame me not if I have *erred* in count."

"Of gods, of nymphs, of sinners yet unread."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.* IV. xii. 2.

* *B. Transitive*:

1. To lead astray; to cause to err; to mislead.

"Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *erres*, defects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 62.

2. To miss, to mistake.

"I shall not lag behind, nor *err*."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 266.

* **ēr-r-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *err*; -able.] Liable to err or mistake; fallible.

* **ēr-r-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *errable*; -ness.] The quality of being errable; liability to err or mistake; fallibility.

"We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to be seduced."—*Mora*: *Decay of Piety*.

* **ēr-r-a-bünd**, *a.* [Lat. *errabundus*, from *erro*.] Wandering, erratic.

"You with your *errabund guesses*."—*Southey*: *The Doctor*, interchapter xiii.

Er-rai, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also γ Cephei.

ēr-rand, * **erende**, * **arende**, * **arunde**, * **erand**, * **erande**, * **erende**, * **erinde**, * **ernde**, * **erond**, *s.* [A.S. *erende* = a message; cogn. with Icel. *eyrendi*, *erendi*; Sw. *erende*; Dan. *erende*; O. H. Ger. *drunti*, *aranti*.]

A verbal message; a communication to be made to some person at a distance; a special business or matter entrusted to a messenger; something to be done or told.

"I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king."—*Judges* III. 19.

errand-boy, *s.* A boy kept to run on errands.

* **ēr-rand-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *errand*; -er.] One sent on an errand, a messenger.

"The Saviour passed his own kerchief over his countenance, and gave it to the *errander*, stamped with the Heaven-King's image."—*Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 268.

* **ēr-rant** (1), * **er-raunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *erant*, from Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to err (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Wandering, roving, rambling; applied more especially to those knights in the middle ages who wandered about in search of adventures, and to show their prowess and chivalry. [KNIGHT-ERRANT.]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Deviating from a certain course.

"Knota, by the confus of weeting nap, infect the sound pipe, and divert his grain, Tortive and *errant*, from his course of growth."—*Shakep.*: *Troilus & Cressida*, I. 2.

2. Abandoned, vile, arrant (q.v.).

"Thy company, if I slept not very well A-night, would make me an *errant* fool for que- tion."—*Ben Jonson*: *Caroline*, II. 1.

* *B. As subst.*: A wanderer.

* **errant-knight**, *s.* A knight-errant (q.v.).

"To your home,

A destined *errant-knight* come."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, I. 24.

* **ēr-rant** (2), *a.* [EVRE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Itinerant.

2. *Zool.*: Free, not fixed; having good locomotive powers. [ERRANT-ANNELIDS.]

errant annelids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as *ERRANTIA* (q.v.).

ēr-rān-ti-a (ti as shi), **ēr-rān-tēs**, *s. pl.*

[The first form is the neut. the second the mas. and fem. pl. of Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to err, to wander. So named in allusion to their good locomotive powers.]

Zool.: Errant Annelids; the highest order of Annelida. They are called also Chætopoda,

from the setigerous foot-tubercles which are their chief distinctive characteristics; Nereides from their typical genus Nereis; and, from the place which many of them inhabit, Sandworms.

The head is well marked; the mouth has jaws which are sometimes at the extremity of a proboscis. The respiratory organs are in the form of external branchiæ arranged in tufts along the back and sides of the body, whence they are sometimes called Dorsibranchiate Annelids. They possess distinct sexes, and undergo a metamorphosis. They are marine, and occur in all seas. The order contains the families Arenicolidae, Aphroditidae, Nereidæ, Eunicidæ, Peripatidæ, and Polyphthimidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

3. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

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6. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

7. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

8. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

9. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

10. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

11. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

12. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

13. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

14. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

15. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

16. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

17. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

18. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

19. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

20. *Palæont.*: The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

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fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, ēr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw

II. Technically:

*1. *Astron.*: A planet, as distinguished from a fixed star.

"After the manner as our sun doth the erratics."—*Derham: Astro-Theory*, bk. II, ch. II.

2. *Geol.* (Chiefly Pl.): The same as **ERRATIC BLOCKS** (q.v.).

"We found it [a boulder] to be only a huge erratic."—*Prof. Geikie, in Nature*, Oct., 1881, p. 426.

erratic blocks.

Geol.: Blocks torn from the rocks of which they constitute a part, and transported to long distance by the action either of ice or water. If floated by ice or so carried along by descending glaciers as not to rub against the ground during their course, erratic blocks retain their salient angles uninjured; but if they have been rolled over and over again along a shallow sea-bed or shore by the action of furious waves, they become quite rounded. The occurrence of such blocks in the arctic and temperate zones of both hemispheres, their frequency increasing towards the poles, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Glacial Period (q.v.). Such mountains as the Alps are great centres whence erratic blocks descend. As a rule erratic blocks differ in composition from the rocks on which they are found lying. This fact enables the geologist to decide that any particular block or boulder is an erratic one, and trace out the spot from which it came and the direction of the current which brought it to its present resting-place. The transport of erratic blocks has not in general depended on the present distribution of hills, valleys, sea, and land; they have crossed valleys, gulfs, and even seas, and have at times balanced themselves on the peaks of hills. Eleven hundred feet above the sea-level on the Pentland Hills, Mr. Maclaren found a mass of mica schist, eight to ten tons in weight, the nearest known mountain of this formation being fifty miles distant. When a transported mass or fragment of rock is large, it is called an erratic block, when of medium size a boulder, and when small a pebble or gravel.

"It was towards the close of this [Pliocene] period that the seas of the Northern hemisphere became more and more filled with floating icebergs often charged with erratic blocks."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. VI.

ēr-rāt-īo-al, *a.* [*Eng. erratic; -al.*] The same as **ERRATIC** (q.v.).

"The world needed nothing so much as knights errant, and that the erratical knight hood ought to be again renewed therein."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, p. 11.

ēr-rāt-īo-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. erratically; -ly.*] In an erratic manner; irregularly; without rule, order, or established method.

"They come not forth in generations erratically, or different from each other; but in special and regular shapes."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. VI.

***ēr-rāt-īo-al-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. erratical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being erratic.

***ēr-rā-tile**, *a.* [*Lat. erratus*, pa. par. of *erro* = to err; to wander; *Eng. adj. suff. -ile.*] Wandering, erratic.

"Without any error or erratical apprehension in himself."—*Gaule: Mug-Astro-Mantic*, p. 66.

***ēr-rā-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. erratio*, from *erro* = to wander.] A wandering about.

ēr-rā-tūm (pl. **ēr-rā-ta**), *s.* [*Lat.*, neut. sing. of *erratus*, pa. par. of *erro* = to err; to wander.] An error or mistake in printing or writing.

ēr-rhine, *a. & s.* [*Fr.*, from Gr. *ῥῆμα* (*er-rhina*) = sternutatory medicines: *ῥῆν* (*en*) = in, and *ῥῆν* (*rhin*) = the nose.]

A. As adj.: Affecting the nose; causing discharges from the nose.

B. As substantive:

Med. (Pl.): Errhines are medicinal substances which possess the property of exciting a secretion of mucus from the nasal mucous membrane, and this is very frequently accompanied by sneezing. They are tobacco in the form of snuff, subphosphate of mercury, powdered veratrum album, and euphorbium. They are used in cases of great dryness of the mucous membrane. Some forms of headache are relieved by the increased secretion of mucus and the consequent unloading of the blood-vessels of the membrane. Also called Sternutatories. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ēr-rā-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*ERR.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of going astray.

ēr-rā-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. erring; -ly.*] In an erring manner; not properly.

"He serves the Muses erringly and ill, Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone* (Introd.).

ēr-rō-nō-ōus, **ēr-rō-ni-ōus**, *a.* [*Lat. erroneus* = wandering about, from *erro* = to wander; *Fr. erroné*; *Ital. erroneo.*]

*1. Wandering, roving, straying.

"Dismounted, on the Aelian field I fall, Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii 19, 20.

*2. Wandering or deviating from the right or true course.

"A faint, erroneous ray."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 687.

*3. Mistaken, false, wrong, full of error, untrue.

"I never, to my knowledge, taught any erroneous doctrine."—*Life of Doctor Barnes* (1872), fo. Aaa, liij.

*4. Mistaking; misled; deviating by mistake from the truth.

"When a man is misinformed as to the goodness or badness of an action, that we call an erroneous conscience."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 16.

ēr-rō-nē-ōus-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. erroneously; -ly.*] In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely, incorrectly.

"O blest proficiency! surpassing all That men erroneously their glory call."—*Cooper: Retirement*, 99, 100.

ēr-rō-nē-ōus-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. erroneously; -ness.*] The quality of being erroneous; falsity, incorrectness.

"The most ordinary capacity may understand it, and be satisfied of the erroneousness of it."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 8.

ēr-rōr, **ēr-rowr**, **ēr-rowte**, *s.* [*O. Fr. error, errur; Fr. erreur*, from *Lat. error*, from *erro* = to err; to wander; *Ital. errore*; *Sp. & Port. error.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A wandering or roving course.

"Where he through fatal error long was led Full many years, and westward wandered From shore to shore."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 41.

*2. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake, a misapprehension; a mistaken judgment or opinion.

*3. A sin, a transgression of law or duty; a crime, a fault.

"Blood, which he offered for himself and for the errors of the people."—*Heb.* ix. 7.

*4. A mistake in writing, printing, speaking, &c.; an inaccuracy.

*5. False doctrine or teaching.

"In Religion, What damned error, how some sober brow Will bless it?"—*Shaksp.: Mer. of Venice*, III. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The difference between the positions of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.

2. *Law*: A mistake in the proceedings of the court of record upon matters of law, entitling the party grieved to have the case reviewed. [*Writ of Error.*]

3. *Math.*: The difference between the result arrived at by any operation and the true result.

4. *Hor. (Of a clock)*: The difference between the time to which a clock really points and that which it was intended to indicate.

¶ Writ of Error:

Law: A writ issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction, directed to the judges of a court of record in which final judgment has been given. Its object is to review and correct an error of the law committed in the proceedings, which is not amendable or cured at common law or by some of the statutes of amendment or jeofail. The practice now is to appeal or move for a new trial.

"In a few weeks he brought his sentence before the House of Lords by a writ of error."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *error*, *mistake*, and *blunder*: "Error is the lot of humanity; into whatever we attempt to do or think *error* will be sure to creep: the term therefore is of unlimited use: we have *errors* of judgment; *errors* of calculation; *errors* of the head, and *errors* of the heart. The other terms designate modes of *error*, which mostly refer to the common concerns of life: *Mistake* is an *error* of choice; *blunder* an *error* of action: children and careless people are most apt to make *mistakes*; ignorant, conceited, and stupid people commonly

commit *blunders*: a *mistake* must be rectified; in commercial transactions it may be of serious consequence: a *blunder* must be set right; but *blunderers* are not always to be set right; and *blunders* are frequently so ridiculous as only to call for laughter."

(2) He thus discriminates between *error* and *fault*: "Error respects the act; *fault* respects the agent: the *error* may lie in the judgment or in the conduct; but the *fault* lies in the will or intention; the *errors* of youth must be treated with indulgence; but their *faults* must on all accounts be corrected; *error* is said of that which is individual and partial; *fault* is said likewise of that which is habitual: it is an *error* to use intemperate language at any time; it is a *fault* in the temper of some persons who cannot restrain their anger." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēr-rōr**, *v.t.* [*ERROR, s.*] To determine or to decide to be erroneous; as the decision of a court.

***ēr-rōr-fūl**, ***ēr-rōr-fūll**, *a.* [*Eng. error; -full.*] Full of error; mistaken, wrong.

"Brought in by *errorfull* customs."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 990.

***ēr-rōr-ist**, *s.* [*Eng. error; -ist.*] One who is in error; one who encourages or promotes error.

***ēr-roūr**, *s.* [*ERROR, s.*]

ērs, *s.* [*Fr. & Prov. ers; Sp. irro; Ital. erro; Lat. erum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Erum Ervilia*, the Bitter Vetch.

ers bitter-vetch, s.

Bot.: A designation used by Skinner. Probably *Erum Ervilia*.

ērš-bŷ-ite, *s.* [*Sw. erabyt.*]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, called also Anhydrous Scolecite. It is monoclinic, of a white colour and vitreous lustre, and a hardness of six. Dana thinks that it may be altered orthoclase.

ōrs-mērt, *s.* [*ARSE-SMART.*] *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

ērs-wōrt, *s.* [*Eng. arse, and wort.*]

Bot.: The herb Mouse-ear. (*Wright.*) Mouse-ear is *Hieracium Pilosella*. (*Britten & Hoiland.*)

Ērse, *s.* [*A corrupt. of Irish* (q.v.).] The name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish descent. It is called by the Highlanders themselves *Gaelic*.

ērsh, **ēarsh**, *s.* [*A corrupt. of eddish* (q.v.).] Stubble.

ērst, *adv.* [*A.S. ærest*, superlative of *ær* = soon.] [*ERE.*]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly.

3. Before; previously; till then; till now, hitherto.

"Forth skipped the cat, not now replete As erst with airy self-conceit."—*Cooper: Retired Out.*

¶ At erst:

1. At length.

"It's now at *erst* become a stonle one."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. I. 1.

2. At present.

"Left both bare and barren now at *erst*."—*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar* (Dec.).

***ērst-while**, *adv.* [*Eng. erst, and while.*] Before, till then, till now, hitherto.

"Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measure."—*Glavinell: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 142.

***erthe-calle**, *s.* [*EARTH-CALL.*]

***erthe-smok**, *s.* [*EARTH-SMOKE.*]

***ēr-ū-bēs-geŋce**, ***ēr-ū-bēs-geŋ-cŷ**, *s.* [*Fr. erubescens*, from *Lat. erubescens*, from *erubescere*, pa. par. of *erubescere* = to grow red; incept. form of *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] The act of becoming red; redness.

†**ēr-ū-bēs-geŋt**, *a.* [*Lat. erubescens*, pa. par. of *erubescere*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Reddish; somewhat red; inclined to redness; blushing.

2. *Bot.*: Reddish, blush-coloured. (*Paxton.*)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-iŋg**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ēr-ū-bēs'-cīte, s. [Lat. *erubescō* = to become red, to blush, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BORNITE. (Dana.) The Brit. Mus. Cat. adopts the name *erubescite*, and makes bornite and bornite two of its synonyms.

ēr-rū'-cā, s. [Lat. = (1) the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly, (2) the plant genus here defined.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Brassicaceae. The seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin cause blisters. *Eruca sativa*, formerly called *Brassica eruca*, is used in the South of Europe, its native region, as a salad, the young and tender roots alone being chosen, for when old it has an unpleasant taste and smell. The whole plant has been used as a sialogogue.

ēr-ū-cār'-ī-a, s. [From Lat. *eruca* = a kind of colewort, *Eruca sativa*, to which it is remotely akin.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferae, the typical one of the family Erucaeidae.

ēr-ū-cār'-ī-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erucar(i)a*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Spirolobae.

ēr-rū'-cīc, a. [Mod. Lat. *eruc(a)*; Eng. suff. -ic; Gr. *ἐρευνα* (*erevuna*) = to vomit.] Pertaining to, contained in, or derived from the *Eruca* (q.v.).

erucic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{41}CO_2OH$. A monatomic fatty acid belonging to the acrylic series, also called Brassic acid. It occurs in colza oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, and in the fat oil of mustard seed, *Sinapis alba*. The colza oil is saponified with litharge, and the oleate of lead removed by digesting with ether; the residue is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, and crystallized from alcohol. Erucic acid forms long white needles, which melt at 34°. It is insoluble in water. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline dibromide, $C_{22}H_{42}Br_2O_2$, which melts at 42°.

***ēr-rūet'**, v.t. [Lat. *eructo*: *e* = *ex* = out, and *ructo* = to belch.] To belch out; to eructate.

***ēr-rūc'-tāte**, v.t. [Lat. *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. **Lit.**: To eject as wind from the stomach; to belch out.

"They would make us believe in Syracuse, now Messina, that *Atina* in times past hath eructated such huge goblets of fire."—Howell: *Letters*, l. 1. 27.

2. **Fig.**: To belch out; to give vent to.

"Though he should . . . daily eructate his investives against the most respectable men."—Aron: *Essays*, No. 12.

ēr-rūc'-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *eructatio*, from *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching; a belch.

"Cabbage . . . is greatly accused for provoking eructations."—Evelyn: *Discourse of Sallets*.

2. That which is ejected from the stomach by belching.

"The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid."—Arbuthnot.

3. Any sudden bursting out or ejection of wind or matter.

"Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery eructations; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes."—Woodward.

***ēr-rū'-dī-āte**, v.t. [ERUDITE] To teach, to instruct.

"The skilful goddess there eruditates thee
In all she did."—Panshaw.

ēr-ū-dīte, a. [Lat. *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio* = to free from rudeness, to cultivate, to teach: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rudis* = rude.] Instructed, taught, learned, well-read, well-informed.

"With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises."—Critical Hist. of Pamphlets (1715), p. 6.

ēr-ū-dīte-ly, adv. [Eng. *erudite*; -ly.] In an erudite, learned manner; with erudition.

ēr-ū-dīte-ness, s. [Eng. *erudite*; -ness.] The quality of being erudite; erudition.

ēr-ū-dī-tion, s. [Lat. *eruditio*, from *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio*; Fr. *erudition*; Sp. *erudición*; Ital. *erudizione*.]

1. The act or process of instructing or improving.

"The erudition of her mind is much more to be regarded."—Spectator, No. 63.

2. Learning; knowledge gained by study; scholarship.

"He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
As men of depth in erudition use."—Cooper: *Charity*, 391, 392.

¶ For the difference between *erudition* and *knowledge*, see KNOWLEDGE.

***ēr-ū-gāte**, a. [Lat. *erugatus*, pa. par. of *erugo*: *e* = *ex* = away, out, and *rugatus* = wrinkled; *ruga* = a wrinkle.] Free from wrinkles; smooth; unwrinkled.

***ēr-rū-gī-noūs**, a. [Lat. *æruginosus*, from *erugo* = the rust of copper, verdigris; *æ*, gen. *æris* = copper.] [ÆRUGINOUS.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper.

"Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferrous and æruginous earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. xii.

ēr-rūm'-pent, a. [Lat. *erumpens*, pr. par. of *erumpo* = to burst or break out; *e* = *ex* = out, and *rumpo* = to break, to burst.]

Bot.: Breaking out.

ēr-rūn'-dā, **ēr-rūn'-dī**, s. [Maharatta & Hind. *erunda* = the castor-oil plant; Maharatta *erundel* = castor oil.] For def. see etym. (Anglo-Indian.)

***ēr-rūpt'**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo* = to burst or break out.]

A. Trans.: To throw out or eject with violence; to emit violently.

"Erupted, sedimentary, metamorphosed, conglomerated aggregates of mineral matter."—S. Hingley, in Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. II, p. 358.

B. Intrans.: To burst or break out suddenly; to give vent to eruptions.

ēr-rūp'-tion, s. [Lat. *eruptio*, from *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*; Fr. *eruption*; Sp. *erupción*; Ital. *eruzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bursting or breaking out from any confinement or restraint; a sudden burst or emission.

"Aston with black eruption from its jaws
A night of smoke, thick driving, wave on wave
In stormy bow."—Mallet: *The Excursion*, l.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. That which bursts or breaks out. [II. 2.]

"From the volcanoes gross eruptions rise."
Garth: *Dispensary*, l. 109.

* 4. A sudden excursion of a hostile nature.

"The confusion of things, the eruptions of barbarians
did all turn to account for him."—Barrow: *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

* 5. A violent exclamation or ejaculation.

"To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate eruptions."—Wotton: *Life of Buckingham*.

II. Technically:

1. **Medical:**

(1) The breaking out upon the skin of vesicles, pustules, &c., ultimately becoming crusts or scales. In some cases fungi have been found in the centre of the vesicle or other morbid growth.

(2) The exanthemata thus produced, as the vesicles in small-pox or the rash in scarlet fever.

"Utripe fruits are apt to occasion foul eruptions on the skin."—Arbuthnot.

2. **Geol.**: An outburst of fluid lava mixed with stones, scoriae, dust, &c., from a volcanic crater or other vent. Sir Charles Lyell computes that about 2,000 such eruptions may occur in the course of a century, or an average of twenty every year. [VOLCANO.]

ēr-rūp'-tīve, a. [Fr. *érupitif*; Sp. *eruptivo*, from Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*.]

1. Bursting forth; breaking out.

"To the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud."
Thomson: *Summer*, l. 122, l. 130.

2. Attended with eruption or rash; producing eruptions.

"It is in the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

3. Produced by eruption: as, eruptive rocks (q.v.).

eruptive rocks:

Geol.: The same as volcanic rocks, using the latter term to include those of all geolo-

gical formations, and not simply those sent forth by recent volcanoes. Basalt and greenstone, equally with lava, are considered eruptive rocks. [VOLCANIC.]

ēr-va-lēn'-ta, s. [Lat. *Ervum lens*, the botanical name of the lentil.] The farina or meal of the common lentil, prepared in a special manner. Its use as a food is said to promote the peristaltic action of the bowels. The same as REVALENTA (q.v.).

ēr-vīl'-ī-a, a. [Lat. *ervilia* = the bitter vetch.]

1. **Bot.**: An obsolete genus of papilionaceous plants containing *Ervilia sativa*, the species generally called *Ervum Ervilia*. [ERVUM.]

2. **Zool.**: Lentil-shell. A genus of bivalve molluscs, family Tellinidae. Two recent species are known. Distribution: West Indies, Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. (Woodward.)

ēr-vūm, s. [Lat. = the bitter vetch, *Ervum Ervilia* (def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Viciae. It is akin to *Vicia*, but differs in the sharp, equal segments of the calyx, &c. The leaves are generally pinnate and terminate in tendrils. *Ervum lens* is the lentil (q.v.). *Ervum Ervilia* is the Bitter Vetch. Its seeds mixed with flour and made into bread produce weakness of the limbs, and render horses paralytic.

ēr-rŷc'-ī-bē, s. [From *erima-tali*, its native name in the Malayali language.]

Bot.: An anomalous genus of perigynous Exogens, placed by Lindley doubtfully at the end of the Convolvulaceae, and by Endlicher made the type of an order which he calls Erycibaceae. Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S., states that it nearly approaches Convolvulaceae, but differs in having a sessile radiating stigma like that of a poppy. This character exists also in Ebenaceae, to which in other respects Erycibe seems not very closely akin. The species are from tropical Asia.

ēr-ŷcīb'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erycib(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: An order of plants established by Endlicher for the reception of the genus *Erycibe* (q.v.).

ēr-ŷcīb'-nā, **ēr-ŷcīb'-nā**, s. [Erycina, a name of Venus, from Mount Eryx, now San Giuliano, a mountain in Sicily, where she had a temple.]

1. **Class. Myth.**: [See etym.]

2. **Entom.**: A genus of Butterflies, the typical one of the family Erycinidae (q.v.).

* 3. **Zool.**: An old genus of Tellinidae.

ēr-ŷcīb'-ī-dae, s. pl. [Lat. *Erycin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: Dryadae. A family of Butterflies. The males have only four perfect legs, the females have six. In other respects they resemble the Lycaenidae (Argus Butterflies) (q.v.). The only known British species of Dryad is the Duke of Burgundy (*Nemeobius Lucina*).

ēr-rŷn'-gī-ūm, s. [Lat. *Eryngion*; Gr. *ἐρύγγιον* (*erungion*), dimin. of Lat. *eryngo* = Gr. *ἐρύγγη* (*erunggē*) = the eryngo (q.v.).]

Bot.: Eryngo. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Saniculidae. There is an involucrum with many leaves; the fruit is ovate, clothed with chaffy scales or bristles. About 100 species are known, most of them from South America. *Eryngium maritimum*, the Sea Eryngo or Sea Holly, is undoubtedly British. It is very glaucous; has three-lobed suborbicular radical and palmate cauline leaves. It is found on sandy sea-shores as far north as Aberdeen. *E. campestris* is partially naturalized. [ERYNGO.]

ēr-rŷn'-gō, **ēr-rŷn'-gō**, s. [ERYNGIUM.]

1. **Bot.**: The genus *Eryngium*. The Sea Eryngo is *Eryngium maritimum*, the Field Eryngo *E. campestris*. (Bentham.)

2. **Phar.**: [ERYNGO-ROOT.]

eryngo-root, s.

Phar.: The root of *Eryngium maritimum*, or Sea-holly, prepared as a sweetmeat. It was first candied at Colchester, about A.D. 1600, by an apothecary named Buxton. (Fosbrooke.)

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, rūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā. qu = kw.

Its aphrodisiac qualities, either real or supposed, are mentioned by dramatists and poets from Jonson to Prior.

ēr-y'-ōn, s. [Gr. *ἐρύων* (*erūōn*)=dragging along the ground, pr. par. of *ἐρύω* (*erūō*).]

Palaeont.: A genus of macrurous Crustaceans found in the Lias and Oolite, being most abundant in the Solenhofen Slates, which are Middle Oolite.

ēr-rŷs'-ī-mŭm, s. [Lat. *erysimum*; Gr. *ἐρύσιμον* (*erūsīmon*)=the hedge mustard.]

Bot.: Treacle-mustard. A genus of Cruciferae, family Sisymbriidae. The pod is four-sided, its valves one-nerved. There are generally two hypogynous glands opposite the placentas and between the longer stamens. About seventy species are known. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, the Worm-seed Treacle-mustard, is found in Britain in waste places, chiefly in the South of England. It occurs also in the colder parts of continental North Europe, Asia, and North America. *E. virgatum* and *E. orientale* are occasionally seen in England, but they have escaped from gardens.

ēr-y'-sīp'-e-las, ***ēr-ī-sīp'-e-ly**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐρύσιπelas* (*erūsīpelas*)=a redness on the skin; Fr. *erysipèle*.]

Med.: A peculiar inflammation of the skin, spreading with great rapidity: the parts affected are of a deep red colour, with a diffused swelling of the underlying cutaneous tissue and cellular membrane, and an indisposition to take on the healthy action, called by John Hunter the adhesive inflammation. Erysipelas is divided into—(1) Simple, where the skin only is affected; (2) Phlegmonous, where the cutaneous and areolar tissue are both attacked at the same time, going on to vesication, then yellowness, and death of the skin, death of the areolar tissue may follow, constituting malignant or gangrenous erysipelas; (3) Oedematous, or sub-cutaneous, of a yellowish, dark brown, or red colour, occurring about the eyelids, scrotum, or legs, usually in broken-down dropsical constitutions. The first is superficial and sthenic, the other forms more deep-seated and asthenic, and require vigorously active treatment by free incisions before the formation of pus, as it is too late to wait till pus has actually formed. The constitutional treatment is mainly restorative: the more asthenic the case the sooner should perchloride of iron be given, from 20 to 30 minims of the tincture every two or three hours, and continued during convalescence to ensure a cure. The popular names of this affection are The Rose and St. Anthony's Fire.

ēr-y'-sī-pēl'-a-tōid, a. [Gr. *ἐρύσιπέλας* (*erūsīpelas*), genit. *ἐρύσιπέλατος* (*erūsīpelas*)=erysipelas, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*)=form, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

ēr-y'-sī-pēl'-a-toŭs, a. [Gr. *ἐρύσιπέλας* (*erūsīpelas*), genit. *ἐρύσιπέλατος* (*erūsīpelas*)=erysipelas, and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Med.: Having the nature of erysipelas, or in some way resembling it.

"A person, who for some years was subject to erysipelatos fevers."—Berkley: *Siriz*, § 6.

ēr-y'-sīp'-ēl-ōus, a. [ERYSIPELAS.] Eruptive; pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature of erysipelas (q.v.).

ēr-y's'-ī-phē, s. [Gr. *ἐρύσιφη* (*erūsīphē*)=mildew.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi now much reduced in extent by the removal from it of various species now ranked under distinct genera. When undeveloped they are called Oidia (q.v.).

ēr-rŷth'-a-ca, s. [ERYTHACUS.]

ēr-rŷth'-a-çī-nās, s. pl. [Lat. *erythac(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylviidae or Warblers. It contains the Robins. They are scattered over the eastern hemisphere. Nine occur in Britain: (1) *Erythacus rubecula*, the Robin Redbreast; (2) *Acoron modularis*, the Hedge Warbler or Hedge Sparrow; (3) *A. alpinus*, the Alpine Accentor; (4) *Saxicola rubicola*, the Stonechat; (5) *S. rubetra*, the Whinchat; (6) *S. oenanthe*, the Wheatear; (7) *Phoenicurus rubicula*, the Redstart; (8) *P. svecica*, the Blue-throated Warbler; and (9) *Phoenicurus tchys*, the Black-throated Warbler. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are permanent residents; 5, 6, and 7

summer visitors; and 3, 8, and 9 stragglers from other countries. [ERYTHACUS.]

ēr-rŷth'-a-cūs, **ēr-rŷth'-a-ca**, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθαινω* (*eruthainō*)=to dye red, to cause to blush, in allusion to the red plumage of the Robin Redbreast, a species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Erythacinae (q.v.).

ēr-y'-thē-ma, s. [Gr. *ἐρύθημα* (*eruthema*)=redness; *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red.]

Med.: Uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin, seldom accompanied by general febrile disturbance, and not extending to the areolar tissue. The chief variety is *Erythema nodosum*. The redness and bumps gradually subside. It is commonest in young females, but is also seen in feeble boys. It is often a symptom of some other disease, in which case active treatment of it may kill the patient; but if otherwise, painting with nitrate of silver generally induces a favourable resolution.

ēr-yth'-ē-māt'-ī, a. [Eng., &c. *erythema* (q.v.); t connective, and suff. -ic.]

Med.: A term applied to skin affections marked by or associated with redness, specially relating to erythema, erysipelas, and the more common Rose-rash and Nettle-rash.

ēr-y'-thēm'-a-toŭs, a. [Eng., &c. *erythema* (q.v.); t connective, and suff. -ous.]

Med.: The same as ERYTHEMATIC (q.v.).

ēr-yth'-rās'-a, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθραίος* (*eruthraios*)=red.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceae, tribe Gentianeae. The calyx is five-cleft; the corolla funnel-shaped and withering, its limb short; stamens two; capsule linear two-celled. Known species about fifteen, only *Erythraea Centaureum*, the Common Centaury, being British. *E. latifolium* and *pulchella*, formerly made distinct, being ranked under it as sub-species only. The Centaury is about eight to ten inches high, with rose-coloured corymbose flowers. It is frequent on dry pastures in England. It has the same pharmaceutical qualities as the bitter root of Gentian (q.v.).

***ēr-yth'-rās'-an**, a. [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red; Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Of a red colour.

Erythraean main, s.

Geog.: The Red Sea.

"The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the Erythraean main."

Milton: Parad. cxx. 46.

¶ The Erythraean Sea mentioned by Herodotus included not only the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, but also the Indian Ocean. Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*, applies the name to the Persian Gulf.

ēr-yth'-ric, a. [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red; -ic.] See the Compound.

erythric acid, s. [ERYTHRIN.]

ēr-yth'-rin, **ēr-yth'-rine**, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red; Eng., &c. suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. **Chem.** (Chiefly of the form erythrin): Erythric acid, erythritic orsellinate, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$. It is contained in *Rocella fusiformis*, and extracted by boiling with milk of lime. It forms crystals slightly soluble in hot water, coloured red by ammonia in contact with the air, and is resolved by boiling with baryta water into orsellinic acid and picroerythrin, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, which by further boiling with baryta water is converted into orcin, $C_7H_5O_2$, erythrite, $C_4H_{10}O_4$, and CO_2 . The orcin is readily soluble in strong alcohol, while the erythrite is only slightly soluble.

2. **Min.** (Of the form erythrine): The same as ERYTHRITE (q.v.).

ēr-yth'-rin-a, s. [Modelled on Gr. *ἐρυθρίνος* (*eruthrinós*), which, however, is a red kind of mullet, and not a plant.]

Bot.: Coral Tree. A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Erythrinae (q.v.). The species consist of shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves or long stalks and blood-red flowers. Found in the tropics. *Erythrina monosperma* furnishes gum lac (q.v.).

ēr-yth'-rine, s. [ERYTHRIN.]

ēr-y'-thrī'-nō-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *erythrin(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleae (q.v.).

ēr-rŷth'-rī'-nūs, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθρίνος* (*eruthrinós*)=a red kind of mullet.]

Ichthy.: A name given by Jonston and Willoughby to what is now called *Pagellus Erythrinus*. [PAGELIUS.]

ēr-rŷth'-rito, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red, and Eng. suff. -ite (Chem.) (q.v.).]

1. **Chem.**: Erythrol, erythromannite, erythroglicin, phycite, $C_4H_8(OH)_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, existing ready formed in the alga, *Protooccus vulgaris*; also by boiling erythrin with baryta water. Erythrite crystallizes in large colourless prisms, melting at 120°, which are readily soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and sparingly in cold alcohol. Heated with concentrated hydriodic acid, it is converted into secondary butyl iodide, $CH_3CHI \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2$. Fused with caustic potash it yields oxalic and acetic acids. Erythrite has a sweet taste; it does not ferment with yeast. It is optically inactive. It unites directly with acids forming ethers. It does not reduce an alkaline solution of a cupric salt.

2. **Min.**: A monoclinic mineral; its hardness 1½ to 2½; sp. gr. 2.9; lustre on the different faces of the crystal from dull to adamantine; colour red or greenish-grey. Compos.: Arsenic acid 33.43; oxide of cobalt 37.55; water 24.02. Earthy cobalt bloom is a variety of it, consisting of cobalt bloom with free arsenious acid. Found abroad in Saxony, Thuringia, Baden, Norway, &c.; at home, in Cornwall, Cumberland, and near Killarney. (*Dana*.) Called also Erythrine (q.v.).

ēr-yth'-rit'-ic, a. [Eng. *erythrit(e)*, and suff. -ic (Chem.) (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to Erythrite (q.v.).

erythritic acid, s.

Chem.: A monobasic tetratomic acid, $C_4H_5O_6$, or $CH_2(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot OH$. Erythritic acid, also called erythroglicinic acid, is obtained by the oxidation of erythrite with platinum black in an aqueous solution. It forms a deliquescent mass, which is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts.

ēr-yth'-rō, **pref.** [Lat. *erythros*; Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red, of the colour of nectar and wine; cogn. with Lat. *ruber*, *rutilis*, and with Sansc. *rudhiram*=blood, and *rōhitas*=red.]

Bot., &c.: Red, pale red.

ēr-yth'-rō-ğen, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*)=red, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*)=to produce.]

Chem.: A substance originally colourless, but reddened by acids, supposed by Hope to be contained in flowers.

ēr-yth'-rō-glŭ-çin, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *glucin*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ēr-yth'-rō-glŭ-çin'-ic, a. [Pref. *erythro-*; and Eng. *glucinic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

enthyroglucinic acid, s.

Chem.: Another name for Erythroleic acid (q.v.).

ēr-yth'-rōid, a. & s. [Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής* (*eruthroëidēs*)=of a ruddy look; *ἐρυθρός*=red, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*)=form; Fr. *erythroïde*.]

A. As adj. Of a red colour.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The reddish muscular envelope of the testicle.

ēr-yth'-rō-lē'-ic, a. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *oleic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroleic acid, s.

Chem.: A purple semi-fluid substance, said to exist in archil.

ēr-yth'-rō-lein, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *olein* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$. An oily liquid extracted by Kane from archil and litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ēr-yth'-rō-līt'-mīn, s. [Pref. *erythro-*; Eng. *litm(us)*, and suff. -in, (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$. A red colouring matter extracted by Kane from litmus. (*Larousse*.)

ēr-yth'-rō-mān'-nīte, s. [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *mannite*.] [ERYTHRITE.]

ēr-yth'-rō-nī'-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἐρυθρόνιον* (*eruthrōnion*)=a plant of the satyrium kind (Dioscorides in Liddell & Scott). A Satyrium is a kind of Orchid.]

ēol, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**l; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. The Tartars are said to reckon one species, *Erythronium dens canis*, the Dog's-tooth Violet, as an article of diet. It is found in the south of Europe. Its bulbs have been regarded as aphrodisiac and antihelmintic. The leaves and roots of *E. americanum* are emetic.

† 2. *Min.*: Vanadite (q.v.).

ê-ryth-rô-phlê-ûm, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, and φλοιός (phloios) = bark.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, suborder Mimoseæ, tribe Parkiæ. *Erythrophloeum guineense* is an ornamental tree about 120 feet high growing in Western Africa. The natives call it grege tree—i.e., ordeal tree, from the use to which its abundant red juice is put. It is also called *Azelia grandis*. (Paxton.)

ê-ryth-rô-phlê-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. erythrophleum, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A poisonous base, extracted by alcohol from the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, a tall leguminous tree, growing on the west coast of Africa. It is only slightly soluble in ether, benzene, or chloroform, but is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts with acids. In contact with manganese peroxide and sulphuric acid erythrophleine develops a violet colour less intense than that produced by strychnine; the colour soon changes to a dirty brown. It acts as a poison by paralysing the action of the heart.

ê-ryth-rô-phyl-lin, ê-ryth-rô-phyl-linê, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, φύλλον (phyl-lon) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dissolves with brown colour in alkali.

ê-ryth-rô-prô-tide, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, πρῶτος (prôtos) = first, and Eng. suff. -ide (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances.

ê-ryth-ror-ê-chis, s. [Pref. erythr(o), and Eng., &c. orchis.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ, family Vanillidæ. *Erythrorhis scandens* has slender stems one hundred feet long, and runs like a creeper over trees in wet jungles in the Eastern peninsula and the adjacent islands.

ê-ryth-rô-se, s. [ERYTHROBIS.]

Chem.: The name given by Garot to the yellow or orange-coloured substance obtained by treating rhubarb with nitric acid, which, however, he allows to be a mixture. It dissolves in alkalis, forming red solutions which produce very deep stains. [RHUBARB.]

ê-ryth-rô-si-dôr-ite, s. [Pref. erythro-, and Eng. siderite.]

Min.: Seacchi's name for a hydrated chloride of potassium and iron, $2KCl + Fe_2Cl_3 + 2H_2O$. Prismatic in crystalline form. Soluble in water. Found embedded in volcanic bombs enclosed in Vesuvian lava of April, 1872, and was probably formed by sublimation during that eruption. (Thomas Davies, F.G.S.)

ê-ry-thrô-gis, s. [From Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red.]

Med.: Plethora. (Dunlison.)

ê-ryth-rô-spêr-mê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. erythrosperm(um), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ. The styles are several, the fruit ultimately splits.

ê-ryth-rô-spêr-mûm, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, and σπέρμα (sperma) = seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Erythrospermeæ (q.v.).

ê-ryth-rô-stô-mûm, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, and στόμα (stoma) = mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the aggregate fruit more generally called Etario (q.v.). Example, the strawberry.

êr-ÿth-rôx-ÿl-â-çê-æ, † ê-ryth-rôx-ÿl-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. erythroxyll(on) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce, etc.]

Bot.: Erythroxyls. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. It consists of shrubs or trees with the young shoots scaly, alternate stipulate leaves, and small white or greenish flowers. Sepals five, combined at the base; persistent petals five,

each with a platted scale at the base; stamens ten, monadelphous; ovary three-celled, but having two of the cells spurious; styles three; stigmas three, capitate; ovule solitary pendulous; fruit a one-seeded drupe. Only known genus Erythroxyllon, species seventy-five. Most are from Brazil and other parts of South America, or the West Indies, a few from Madagascar, Mauritius, the East Indies, and Australia. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

êr-ÿth-rôx-ÿl-ôn, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, and ὕλον (xulon) = wood.]

Bot.: The typical and only known genus of the order Erythroxyllaceæ (q.v.). As the etymology suggests, the wood of most species is bright red. *Erythroxyllon hypericifolium* is called in the Island of France bois d'huile = oil-wood. In Brazil a permanent reddish-brown dye is made from the bark of *E. suberosum*. The young branches of *E. areolatum*, which grows near Carthage, are refrigerant; its bark is tonic; the subacid juice of its fleshy fruit is purgative and diuretic, and from the juice of its leaves an ointment is formed which is employed against scald heads. Two Brazilian species, *E. angustifolium* and *E. campestre* are used, the former as an alexipharmic and the latter as a purgative. *E. coca* furnishes the stimulant called coca (q.v.).

êr-ÿth-rôx-ÿl, s. [ERYTHROXYLON.]

Botany:

1. (Sing.): A plant belonging to the order Erythroxyllaceæ.

2. (Pl.): The English name given by Lindley to that order itself.

ê-ryth-rô-ÿme, s. [Gr. ἐρυθρός (eruthros) = red, and ζύμη (zume) = leaven.]

Chem.: An azotized substance, which exists in madder, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian. It is extracted by macerating madder in water at 38°, and precipitating the aqueous extract with alcohol. [MADDER, RUBIAN.]

êr-ÿx, êr-ix, s. [Lat. Eryx, an opponent of Hercules, who slew him and buried him on a mountain, which retained his name. [ERYCINA.] Various other classic men or myths.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Boidæ. They are small in size, and have not the prehensile tail of the huge Boas and Pythons. They occur in India and the Eastern Islands, and in Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

ên-ca-lâ-de, s. [Fr.; Sp. escalada; Ital. scalata, from Lat. scala = a ladder.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Mil.*: An attack on a fortified place, in which scaling-ladders are used to pass a ditch and mount a rampart.

"Pack . . . was to make a false attack by escalade on the outwork of St. Jago."—Alison: *Hist. Europe*, ch. lxviii. 10.

2. *Fig.*: Any violent onslaught.

ên-ca-lâ-de, v.t. [ESCALADE, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To scale; to mount by means of ladders.

"Pack's Portuguese at the same moment had escalated the walls on the opposite side."—Alison: *Hist. Europe*, ch. lxviii. 12.

2. *Mil.*: To storm by help of ladders.

ês-cal-lô-ni-â, s. [Named after Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found these plants in Guiana.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Escalloniaceæ. The species, several of which are cultivated in British conservatories, are South American trees or shrubs, with dotted leaves and white, pink, or red whorled flowers.

ês-cal-lô-ni-â-çê-æ, îês-cal-lô-ni-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. escalloni(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce, -æe.]

Bot.: Escalloniads = an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. It consists of shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular exstipulate leaves and axillary conspicuous flowers. Calyx superior, five-toothed; petals five, sometimes temporarily cohering into a tube; ovation imbricated; stamens alternate with the petals; ovary inferior, two to three-celled, with a large polyspermous placenta in the axis; stigma two to five-lobed; seeds numerous, minute. Known genera seven, species sixty, all from the temperate parts of South America and elsewhere. If within the tropics, then they occur high up on mountain sides. (Lindley.)

ês-cal-lô-ni-â-çê, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. escalloni(a), and Eng., &c. pl. suff. -ads.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Escalloniaceæ (q.v.).

ês-câl-lôp, ês-câl-ôp, s. [O. Fr. escalope.] [ESCALOP, s.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Nympha, Tritonus, sea-gods, escalop shells, &c."—Evelyn: *An Account of Architecture*.

2. *Fig.*: A regular curving indenture in the border or margin of anything.

"Divided into so many jaggs or escalops and curiously indentured."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. I.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: The figure of a scallop-shell, which was originally worn as a sign that the wearer had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain, and now borne on a shield to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the Crusades or had made long pilgrimages.

2. *Zool.*: The molluscous genus *Pecten*. The same as Scallop and Scallop-shell (q.v.).



ês-cal-lô-pêe, a. [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to an escutcheon, &c. which is covered with curved lines, resembling the outline of a scallop-shell, and overlapping each other.

ês-câl-ôp, s. [ESCALLOP.]

ês-câl-ôped, a. [Eng. escalop; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut or fashioned in the form of a scallop-shell, cut at the edge or border into segments of a circle.

2. *Her.*: The same as ESCALLOPÉE (q.v.).

* **ês-câm-bi-ô**, s. [Low. Lat. escambium = exchange.]

Lavo.: A writ or authority given to merchants to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the seas.

ês-câp-a-ble, a. [Eng. escap(e); -able.] That may or can be escaped or avoided; avoidable.

ês-ca-pâ-de, s. [Fr., from Ital. scappata = an escape, fem. of pa. par. of scappare = to escape.] [ESCAPE, v.]

* 1. A wild fling of a horse; a kicking with the hind legs.

"He entered first, and with a graceful pride, His fiery Arab dexterously did guide: Who while his rider every stand surveyed, Sprung loose, and flew into an escapade."

Dryden: *A Conquest of Granada*, l. 1.

2. A wild freak or prank; a mad frolic.

ês-câ-pe, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. escappa, *eschaper*; Fr. *échapper*, from Lat. *ex capere* = out of a cape or cloak; so that to *escape* is to free oneself, or slip out of one's cape and get away; Ital. *scappare* = to escape; Low Lat. *escapium* = flight, escape.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To get away from; to avoid by flight; to elude, to evade; to get out of the way or power of.

"Where his own person, eagerly pursued, Hardly (by boat) escaped the multitude."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vii. 16.

2. To pass or remain unnoticed or unobserved by.

"Men are blinded by ignorance and error: many things may escape them, in many they may be deceived."—Hooker.

3. To pass away from; to be forgotten by; as, To escape one's memory.

4. To be uttered by inadvertence; as, Not a word has escaped me on the matter.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To flee away; to avoid danger or harm by flight; to make one's escape; to seek or obtain safety or liberty by flight.

"Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: escape to the mountains lest thou be consumed."—Genesis xix. 17.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôê, er, wôre, wêlf, wôrê, whô, sôz; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

2. To avoid or elude notice; to pass or remain unnoticed or untouched; to be overlooked.

"Deth maneseth every age, and smit
In each estat, for their escapeth non."
Chaucer: C. T., 7, 999.

3. To find a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; to leak; as, Gas escapes from a pipe.

4. To be carried, conveyed, or transported in any way; as, A plant escapes from cultivation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to escape, to elude, and to evade: "The idea of being disengaged from that which is not agreeable is comprehended in the sense of all these terms; but escape designates no means by which this is effected; elude and evade define the means, namely, the efforts which are used by oneself; we are simply disengaged when we escape; but we disengage ourselves when we elude and evade: we escape from danger; we elude the search; our escapes are often providential, and often narrow; our success in eluding depends on our skill; there are many bad men escape hanging by the mistake of a word. There are many who escape detection by the art with which they elude observation and enquiry. Elude and evade both imply the practice of art: but the former consists mostly of actions, the latter of words as well as actions: a thief eludes those who are in pursuit of him by dexterous modes of concealment; he evades the interrogatories of the judge by equivocating replies. He is said to elude a punishment, and to evade a law." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

es-cā-pe, s. [ESCAPE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of escaping from danger or hurt by flight; a fleeing from.

"No sooner was the king's escape taken notice of by the guards."—Ludlow: Memoirs, l. 191.

2. The state of having escaped or avoided danger or hurt.

"Men of virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable."—Addison.

* 3. An excuse; a means or ground for escaping.

"St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all escape by way of ignorance."—Raleigh: Hist. of the World.

* 4. An excursion, a sally.

"We made an escape, not so much to seek our own, as to be instruments of your safety."
Denham: Sophy, III. 1.

* 5. A flight, a sally.

"Thousand escapes of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dreams."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, IV. 1.

* 6. An oversight, a mistake.

"In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the escapes less subject to observation."—Brewster: On Language.

7. An escaping or finding a means of discharge or exit from anything which encloses or contains; a leakage; as, an escape of gas from a pipe.

* 8. An irregularity, a transgression.

"Dost thou behold
With watchful eyes the subtle 'scapes of man?'
R. Wilmot: Tancred & Glendama, IV. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.

2. Bot.: A plant which has escaped from a garden, and now grows apparently but not really wild.

"Whether the hill could be considered as a habitat for the Columbine in its wild state, or whether the plant had not originally been an escape."—Edin. & Glasg. Geol. Soc. Excursion, in Weekly Scotsman, June 30, 1888.

3. Law: Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavors to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an escape. (Cowd.)

"An escape of a person arrested upon criminal process, by eluding the vigilance of his keepers before he is put in hold, is also an offence against public justice, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The officer permitting such escape, either by negligence or connivance, is evidently much more culpable than the prisoner; but private individuals, who have persons lawfully in their custody, are not less guilty of this offence if they suffer them illegally to depart, for they may at any time protect themselves from liability by delivering over their prisoner to a peace-officer."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. IV, ch. 10.

4. Teleg.: Leakage of current from the line—

wire to ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors.

5. Engin.: The same as fire-escape (q.v.).

escape-valve, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A loaded valve fitted to the end of the cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming valve.

2. A valve fitted to the feed-pipe as a means of exit for the surplus water.

3. A valve which affords escape to steam in a given contingency: upon excessive pressure by a safety-valve, to announce low-water, &c.

escape-warrant, s.

Law: A warrant or process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to retake an escaped prisoner, and deliver him up to proper custody.

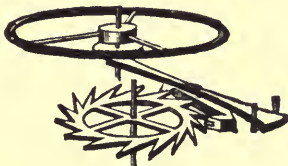
escape-wheel, s.

Hor.: These are various in form; the wheel is acted upon by the spring or weight of the clock or watch, and is allowed an intermittent rotation, one tooth at a time, and the pendulum or balance-wheel which thus regulates the movement becomes the time-measurer. The pallets on the oscillating pendulum arbor allow the teeth to escape, one at a time. [ESCAPEMENT.] (Knight.)

es-cā-pe-mēnt, scāpe'-mēnt, s. [Eng. escape; -ment.]

* 1. Ord. Lang.: The act of escaping; an escape.

2. Hor.: A device intervening between the power and the time-measurer in a clock or watch, to convert a continuous rotary into an oscillating isochronous movement. It is acted on by each. The power, through the escapement, imparts to the pendulum or balance-wheel an impulse sufficient to overcome the



ESCAPEMENT.

friction of the latter and the resistance of the atmosphere, and thus keeps up the vibrations. The time-measurer (pendulum or balance-wheel) acts through the escapement to cause the motion of the train to be intermittent. Clocks and watches are generally named according to the form of their escapement; as—Chromometer, Crown-wheel, Cylinder, Dead-beat, Detached, Duplex, Horizontal, and Lever escapement, &c. (See these words.)

* es-cāp'-ēr, s. [Eng. escape(e); -er.] One who or that which escapes.

"Let none go forth nor escape out of the city [in the margin, let no escaper go]."—2 Kings ix. 15.

es-cāp'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [ESCAPE, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of avoiding danger or hurt by flight; an escape.

"None escaped [in the margin, there was not an escaping]."—2 Chron. xx. 24.

* es-car' (1), * es-char', s. [Fr. eschare.] A scar or hard scab upon a hurt, sore, wound, &c. [SCAR.]

"Cause the thick roufes and escharres that grow about the hirins of ulcers to fall off."—P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xxx. ch. xlii.

es-car' (2), es-kar', s. [Ir.]

Geol.: A local Irish term for drift (q.v.). [SCOUR.]

"A region so broken, and which is to so great an extent obscured by drifted materials (the escar of Ireland)."—Murchison: Siluria, ch. vii.

* es-car-būn-cle, s. [CARBUNCLE.]

* es-car-ga-toire (toire as twār), s. [Fr., from escargot = a snail.] A nursery or breeding-place for snails.

"At the Capuchins I saw escargatoires, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed."—A. Addison.

es-carp', v.t. [Fr. escarper = to cut away, rocks, &c., in slopes, so as to render them inaccessible.] [SCARP.]

Fort.: To cut or form in a slope.

"The glacis was all escarped upon the live rock."—Carleton: Memoirs, p. 132.

es-carp', es-carpe, scarp, s. [ESCARP, v.; SCARP, s.]

Fort.: That side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. On the other side of the ditch is the counterscarp (q.v.). [SCARP; COUNTERSCARP.]

es-carp-mēnt, s. [Fr., from escarper = to cut away in slopes.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A precipitous or abrupt face of a hill or ridge of land; a cliff.

II. Technically:

1. Fort.: Ground cut away so as to present a nearly perpendicular face, and thus render the position inaccessible to an enemy.

2. Geog. & Geol.: The abrupt face of a ridge of high land.

es-car'-tél, v.t. [O. Fr. escarleter; Fr. écar, teler = to quarter.]

Her.: To cut or notch in a square form, or across.

es-car'-tel-êe, a. [Fr.]

Her.: Cut or notched in a square form, or across.

esch, esche, s. [ASH.] (Scotch and North of England dialect. Escheis in Prompt. Parv.)

esch-a-lôt, s. [Fr.]

Bot.: A small species of onion or garlic, Allium ascalonicum. [SHALLOT.]

es-char', s. [Fr. escharre, from Gr. ἐσχάρα (eschara) = a grate, a pan of coals.] [SCAR.]

Surg.: A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

es'-cha-ra, s. [Lat. eschara = Gr. ἐσχάρα (eschara) = a fireplace; a scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Escharidae (q.v.).

2. Palæont.: Range in time from the Oolitic times till now. In 1854 Professor Morris enumerated twelve species as fossil in Britain.

es-char'-i-dæ, s.pl. [Lat. eschar(a), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. Zool.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, suborder Cyclostomata (q.v.). The conecium is erect and rigid, with the cells arranged quincuncially in a single plane on one or both sides of the frond.

2. Palæont.: Range in time from the Oolitic period till now.

es'-cha-rōt'-īc, a. & s. [Gr. ἐσχάρωτικός (escharōtikos) = fit to form an eschar; ἐσχάρω (escharō) = to form a scab.]

A. As adj.: Having the property of destroying the flesh; caustic.

B. As substantive:

Surg.: A strong caustic, which produces an eschar. [CAUSTICS.]

"An eschar was made by the cathartic, which we thrust off, and continued the use of escharotics."—Wiseman: Surgery.

es'-cha-tō-lōg'-īo-ā-l, a. [Eng. eschatology(y); -ical.] Relating to or in any way connected with eschatology.

"Every form of religion, of any degree of development, has its own eschatological expectations."—Van Oosterzee: Christian Dogmatics, II. 775.

es'-cha-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. eschatology(y); -ist.] A writer on eschatology; one who treats of the last events mentioned in Scripture.

"The eschatologist of the book of Daniel."—Matthew Arnold: Last Essays (Pref., p. xxix).

es'-cha-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. ἐσχάτος (eschatos) = the last in position or in time, and λόγος (logos) = a discourse; Fr. eschatologie.]

Theol.: The department of inquiry which treats of the last events mentioned in the roll of scripture prophecy—viz., the advent of the Saviour and the second destruction of the world, the last judgment, and the final award.

"No account is taken of universalism in eschatology."—Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882.

escl, boy; pout, jōwī; cat, cell, -horus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

es-chaunge, *s. & v.* [EXCHANGE *s. & v.*]

ēs-čheat, ***es-čhete**, ***es-čheyte**, ***es-čhyte**, ***ex-cheat**, *s.* [O. Fr. *eschet* = that which falls to one, rent; *eschetoir*; Fr. *échoir* = to fall to one's share; Low Lat. *excaudo* = to fall upon; *ex* = out, and *caudo* = to fall.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A return, a gain, a profit.

"To make one great by others' loss is bad *eschet*."

—Spenser: *F. Q. i. v. 24.*

II. Law:

1. English Law:

(1) The reverting of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee, or to the crown, which might happen either through failure of heirs or through corruption of blood. Lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or lord of the manor; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor. Escheat by corruption of blood was abolished by the Felony Act, 33 & 34 Vict., ch. xxiii. The two kinds of escheat were formerly called *eschet propter defectum sanguinis* and *eschet propter delictum tenentis*.

"The last consequence of tenure in chivalry was *eschet*; which took place if the tenant died without heirs of his blood, or if his blood was corrupted by commission of treason or felony. In such cases the land escheated or fell back to the lord—that is, the tenure was determined b. breach of the original condition of the feudal donation. In the one case, there were no heirs of the blood of the first feodatory, to which heirs alone was granted the feud extended; in the other, the tenant, by perpetrating an atrocious crime, forfeited his feud, which he held under the implied condition that he should not be a traitor or felon."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. ii. ch. 3.

(2) The place or district within which the king or the lord of a manor can claim escheats.

(3) A writ which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superior lord, dies seized without heir-general or especial, to recover the escheats from the person in possession.

(4) Lands or tenements which fall to the lord by escheat.

"If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or escheats, I cannot say that such a country is conquered."—Davies: *On Ireland*.

2. *Scots Law*: The forfeiture incurred by a man who is denounced as a rebel.

3. *American Law*: The reverting of real property to the state in default of any persons legally entitled to hold the same.

ēs-čheat, *v.t. & t.* [ESCHEAT, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: To be forfeited or given over.

II. Law:

1. *English Law*: To revert to the crown or to the lord of the manor in consequence of a failure of heirs.

"I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise escheated to his majesty."—Spenser: *Present State of Ireland*.

2. *American Law*: To fall or revert to the state through failure of heirs or by forfeiture for treason.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To forfeit through failure of heirs.

"To alienate any of the forfeited escheated lands."—Carendon.

*2. *Fig.*: To forfeit, to abandon.

"As doubtful whether 't should escheated be To ruin, or to ruin to majesty."—Cartwright: *On Christ Church Buildings*.

***ēs-čheat-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *eschet*; *-able*.] That may or can be escheated; liable to escheat.

***ēs-čheat-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *eschet*; *-age*.] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

"In those times were established the ridiculous rights of escheatage and shipwreckage."—Montesquieu: *Spirit of the Laws*, bk. xxi., ch. xiii.

***ēs-čheat-ōr**, ***es-čheat-our**, ***es-čhet-our**, *s.* [Eng. *eschet*; *-or*.]

Law: An officer appointed in every county to observe the escheats of the crown in that county, and certify them into the exchequer.

"The name *eschetor* cometh from the French word *eschetir*, which signifies to ban or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Somersetshire*.

***ēs-čhecked**, *a.* [CHECKED.] Checked, checked.

"An English knight that bare armes, escheched silver and gules."—Holme: *Edward III.* (an. 1340).

ēsč-ēr-īto, *s.* [Ger. *escherit*.] Named after Stockar-Escher, one of those who analyzed it.

Min.: A brownish-yellow, somewhat greenish epidote found at Mount St. Gothard. Dana places it under his first or ordinary variety of epidote.

***ēs-čhō-vin**, *s.* [Fr. *échevin* = a sheriff.] The elder or warden, who was principal of an ancient guild.

ēs-čhew (ew as *û*), ***es-čhewe**, ***es-čhiwo**, ***es-čhuc**, ***es-čhywe**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *eschever*, from O. H. Ger. *sciuhan*; M. H. Ger. *sciuhen* = (1) to frighten, (2) to fear, shy at, from O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *schiech*, *schich*; Ger. *scheu* = shy (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To flee from; to shun, to avoid.

"For thy my sonne, if thou wilt live In virtue, thou must vice escheue."

Gower: *C. d. i.*

*2. To escape, to avoid.

"What cannot be escheued must be embraced."

Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, v. 5.

*B. *Intrans.*: To avoid, to shun.

"Her escheuing to be in my company."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*; *Lett. Papers*, iii. 250.

***ēs-čhew-ance** (ew as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *eschew*; *-ance*.] The act of eschewing, avoiding, or shunning; escape, avoidance.

ēs-čhew-ēr (ew as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *eschew*; *-er*.] One who eschews, shuns, or avoids.

***ēs-čhew-mēnt** (ew as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *eschew*; *-ment*.] The act of eschewing; eschewance; avoidance.

ēsč-schöltz-i-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Eschscholtz, a botanist.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Papaveraceæ (Poppies). The species are yellow-flowered, and are akin to Glaucium. They have been introduced into British gardens from their native region, California and the adjacent parts. It has been proposed to exchange the name *Eschscholtzia* for *Chryseis*.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Ctenophora, family or sub-tribe Saccata.

***ēs-čhūčh-čōn**, *s.* [ESCUTCHEON.]

ēs-čhŷ-nīte, *s.* [ESCHYNITE.]

ēs-člāt-tē, *a.* [O. Fr., pa. par. of *escalat* = to shiver.]

Her.: A term applied to anything shivered by a battle-axe.

ēs-čō-bard-ism, *s.* [Fr. *escobard(er)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The French verb, whence the English substantive is derived, is a coinage from the name of a Spanish Jesuit casuist, Antonio Escobar y Mendoza (1589-1669), and the author of the proposition that purity of intention may justify actions which morality and human law hold blameworthy. He was attacked by Pascal and ridiculed by Molière, La Fontaine, and Boileau. His laxity has been censured by the Church. Equivocation, casuistry in a bad sense.

ēs-čō-bē-dī-a, *s.* [Named after Escobedo, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Escobediæ (q.v.). Two species are known from the warmer parts of America.

ēs-čō-bē-dī-č-ō, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *escobedia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ēa*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhinoideæ.

***ēs-čōch-čōn**, *s.* [ESCUTCHEON.]

ēs-cort, *s.* [Fr. *escorte* = a guide, a convoy, from Ital. *scorta* = an escort or guide, fem. pa. par. of *scorgere* = to see, guide, from Lat. *scorrigo*, from *ex* = out, and *corrigo* = to correct.]

1. A guard or convoy of armed men, which attends upon any person, baggage, munitions, &c., while being conveyed from one place to another, as a protection against the attacks of an enemy, or for general security.

"The troops of my court marched at the ordinary rate."—Burke: *Works*, vol. ii., *Lett. from W. Hastings*.

2. A guard of honour in attendance upon any person of rank, dignity, or official position.

3. Guidance, protection, care, as, To act as escort to a lady.

ēs-court, *v.t.* [ESCORT, *s.*]

1. To act as escort to; to attend upon while moving from place to place, as a protection against danger.

"She was surrounded by a body-guard of gentlemen who volunteered to escort her."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. To attend upon: as, To escort a lady.

***ēs-cōt**, *s.* [Fr.] [SCOT, *s.*; SHOT, *s.*] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot and lot*.

***ēs-cōt**, *v.t.* [ESCORT, *s.*] To pay the reckoning for; to support, to maintain.

"What are they children? Who maintains them? How are they escorted?"—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

***ēs-cōū-ade**, *s.* [Fr.] A squad (q.v.).

***ēs-cōūt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *escoute*.] A scout, a spy. [SCOUT, *s.*]

"They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within."—Hayward.

***ēs-cript**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A writing. (Cockeram.)

"Ye daily burn their *escripts*."—British *Bellman*, 1648.

ēs-cri-toire (toire as *twā*), *s.* [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, from Lat. *scriptorium* = a place for writing; *scribo* = to write; Fr. *écrire*.] A writing-desk; generally fixed, and having a falling leaf. It is commonly corrupted into Secretary.

"Seals . . . had been affixed to the cabinets and *escriptoires*."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, II. 223.

ēs-cri-tōr-i-āl, *a.* [Eng. *escriptor(e)*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an escriptoire.

ēs-crōd, *s.* [SCROD.] A small cod broiled; a scrod.

ēs-crōl, *s.* [SCROLL.]

Her.: A scroll; a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto is written.

***ēs-crōw**, *s.* [O. Fr. *escroe*, *escroue*; Norm. Fr. *escroue*.]

Law: A deed delivered to a third person, to be held by him, till the grantee has performed or fulfilled some certain condition, and not to take effect till such condition has been fulfilled, when it has to be delivered up to the grantee.

***ēs-crŷ**, ***es-crie**, *v.t.* [ASCRY.] To desecry, to detect, to discover.

"At the same time the Spanish fleets were *escried* by an English pinasse."—MacLug: *Voyages*, I. 596.

***ēs-cū-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Norm. Fr.; Fr. *ecuage*, *escuage*, from Low Lat. *scutagium*, from Lat. *scutum*; Fr. *écu*, *escu* = a shield.]

Feud. Syst.: A sum of money paid by a tenant in lieu of personal attendance on the lord in knight service. It came at last to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee. The first time this appears to have been done was in 5th Henry II., for his expedition to Toulouse; but it soon came to be so universal that personal attendance fell quite into disuse. [SCUTAGE.]

"*Ecutage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Ecutage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as in these days was accounted sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres, as some think, or eight hundred & others, or £15 per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *tenus equitatis* is £40 revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *ecutage* uncertain is called *Castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Ecutage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services."—Cowell.

ēs-cū-čō, *s.* [SP.]

Noms.: A Spanish coin containing ten reales. Ten escudos are = £1 sterling. (Statesman's Year Book (1875), p. 495.)

***ēs-cū-čō-rō**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *scutarius*, from *scutum* = a shield.] A shield-bearer, an esquire, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page.

ēto, **fāt**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **héro**, camel, **hēr**, **thére**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **müte**, **cūb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

Ēs-cū-lā-pī-an, *a.* [Lat. *Esculapius*, the god of medicine. He is described as the son of Apollo and Coronis, and is usually represented as an old man bearing a staff, round which a serpent is twined.] Of or pertaining to medicine or healing; medical.

"For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? Not For Esculapian but for mortal aid."
Young: Night Thoughts, II, 48, 49.

Ēs-cū-lent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esculentus*, from **esco* = to eat; *esca* = food.

A. *As adj.*: Fit or good for food; eatable; edible.

"A number of herbs are not esculent at all."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 60.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which is fit or good for food, or eatable.

"This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the esculent, as radish and parsnip, it will make the root the greater."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

Ēs-cū-line, *s.* [ĒSCULINE.]

Ēs-cūth-ēon **es-cutch-eon*, **es-coch-eon*, **es-coch-on*, *scutch-eon*, *s.* [O. Fr. *escusson*, from Low Lat. *scutcheon*, accus. of *scutlo*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield; Fr. *écusson*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. An ornamental plate, such as is used on a coffin to be inscribed with the name, age, &c. of the deceased person.

3. A perforated plate to finish an opening, as the keyhole plate of a door, drawer, or desk.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The shield on which coat-armour is represented; the shield of a family. It originally took the simple form of the knight's war-shield, but was afterwards varied in a fanciful manner.

"All laughed; the Landlord's face grew red As his escutcheon on the wall."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

2. *Naut.*: The compartment on a ship's stern on which her name is written.

3. *Zool.*: An impression existing behind the beaks of a bivalve shell, as distinguished from one placed before them, which is called a Lunule (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

escutcheon of pretence.

Her.: The small shield bearing the arms of an heir placed in the centre of her husband's shield, instead of being impaled with his arms.

***Ēs-cūth-ēoned**, *a.* [Eng. *escutcheon*; -*ed*.] Having an escutcheon or coat of arms.

"For what, gay friend! is this escutcheoned world, Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?"
Young: Night Thoughts, II, 556, 557.

Ēs-drās, *s.* [Gr. *Ἑσδρας* (*Esdras*) = Ezra (q.v.).]

Apocrypha: Two books constituting the first and second of the collection called the Apocrypha.

(1) *First Book of Esdras*: The first of the books just mentioned. The Vulgate makes the Canonical Book of Ezra, 1 Ezra, 1 Nehemiah, 2 Ezra, and 1st and 2nd Esdras, 3 and 4 Ezra respectively. So does the 6th of the Thirty-nine Articles. The ulens of the book is III. 1-v. 6; from this part comes the oft quoted *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit*. The rest of the work consists of compilations more or less altered from the canonical Ezra and Nehemiah. The book seems to have been composed in Palestine. The author and date are unknown. Dr. Ginsburg thinks it must have existed at least a century before Christ. Singularly enough the Council of Trent, generally so liberal in its reception of apocryphal books into the Canon, rejected this.

(2) *Second Book of Esdras*: The second book of the Apocrypha in the English version, which in this respect follows the Zurich Bible. Great difference of opinion has existed as to the authority and date. Dr. Ginsburg assigns it to about 50 B.C., and believes the author to have been a Jew, interpolations having, however, been subsequently made by a Christian. The Council of Trent rejected this work like the First Book of Esdras.

***Ēse**, *s.* [EASE, *e.*]

***Ēse**, *v.t. & i.* [EASE, *v.*]

***Ēse-mént**, *s.* [EASEMENT.]

Ēs-ēm-plās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ēō* (*es*) = into; *ēv* (*hen*) = one, and *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*) = moulding, shaping.] Moulding, shaping or fashioning into one.

"I do not suppose that Coleridge's *esemplastic* will find any considerable favour."—*French: On the Study of Words*, p. 115.

Ēs-ēm-bēc-kia, *s.* [Named after Nees Von Esenbeck, a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpæ. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, a native of Brazil, has the properties of quinine, and is almost as effective as a remedy in fever.

Ēs-ēm-bēc-kine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Esenbeckia* (q.v.); -*ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

Ēs-ēr-ine, *s.* [*Ēsērē*, the native name for the Calabar bean, and suff. -*ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Physostigmin, C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₅. A base contained in the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*. An extract of the bean is made with alcohol and water, then dissolved in water and filtered, and the alkaloid shaken out with ether; it is carefully neutralised with sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Eserine is a yellow amorphous mass, very poisonous, causing contraction of the pupil of the eye. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 45°. Eserine exactly neutralised with dilute sulphuric acid, then treated with excess of ammonia and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath, yields a residue of a blue colour, soluble in water and in alcohol. It stains the skin, and dyes silk blue. A trace of sulphate of eserine in solution gives a red colour when bromine water is added.

***Ēs-guard** (*u* silent), *s.* A guard as escort. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

***es-ic**, *a.* [EASY.]

***es-i-lich**, *adv.* [EASILY.]

Ēs-kar, **Ēs-kēr**, *s.* [ESCAR, OSAR.]

Ēs-kī-mō, *s. & a.* [ESQUIMAUX.]

***Ēs-lōin**, ***es-loyn**, ***es-loyne**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esloigner*; Fr. *éloigner*, from *loin* = far.] [ELOIN.] To remove, to take or put away.

"How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus."
Donne: Poems, p. 23.

Ēs-mar-kite, *s.* [Ger. & Sw. *esmarkit*.] Named after Esmark, the discoverer of No. 2.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Esmarkite* of Erdmann. The same as FAHLUNITE (q.v.).

2. *Esmarkite* of Hausmann. The same as DATOLITE (q.v.).

Ēs-nē-çy, *s.* [O. Fr. *aisnesse*; Fr. *aisnesse* = priority of birth (*Bailey*).] [AISNE.]

Law: The right of the eldest coparcener in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance.

Ēs-ōç-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *esox*, genit. *esoc(is)* = a pike, and fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Pikes. A family of Abdo. *nol* Fishes. The teeth are numerous and formidable; there is no adipose fin like that in the Salmonidæ. The pikes inhabit the fresh waters of temperate climates. [ESOX.]

2. *Palæont.*: Range in time apparently from the Cretaceous period till now.

Ēs-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *εἶσω* (*ēsō*), *εἰσω* (*eisō*) = to, within, into.] Within.

Ēs-ōç-ic, *a.* [Gr. *εἰς* (*eis*) = into, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.]

Phys.: Conducting influence to the spinal marrow. (Used of the nerves which have this function.)

Ēs-ō-ēn-tēr-ī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., *cat. enteritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Ēs-ō-gās-trī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., *cat. gastritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Ēs-ō-phāg-ē-al, **Ēs-ō-phāg-ē-an**, *a.* [ŒSOPHAGEAL.]

Ēs-ōph-a-gōt-ō-mŷ, *s.* [ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.]

Ēs-ōph-a-gūs, *s.* [ŒSOPHAGUS.]

***Ēs-ōç-pī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Œsopius*; Gr. *Ἀἰσώπιος* (*Œsōpios*) = pertaining to *Ἀἰσώπος* (*Œsōpos*) or *Œsop*.] Pertaining to or written by *Œsop*, composed in the manner or after the style of *Œsop*.

"He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Œsopian fables*, and a system of grammar and rhetoric."—*Warton: History of English Poetry* I, diss. 2.

Ēs-ō-tēr-īc, **Ēs-ō-tēr-īc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑσωτερικός* (*ēsōterikos*) = inner; *ἔσω* (*ēsō*) = within. The word was first used to describe the writings of Aristotle, though he does not use it. It was probably invented to correspond with *ἑσωτερικός* (*ēsōterikos*) = external, which he does use. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

I. Ord. Lang.: Hidden, secret.

"His *esoteric* project was the original project of Christopher Columbus, extended and modified."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Greek Phil.: The precise sense in which *ἑσωτερικός* (*ēsōterikos*) was used is not quite clear, or rather it would seem to have been used in different senses by different Teachers, and sometimes even in different senses by the same Teacher. Among the Pythagoreans this epithet was applied only to those disciples who had passed through a long and severe ordeal, and had been admitted to intimate communion with the Master. In Platonic philosophy the word has a different meaning. It cannot be admitted that Plato had two sets of doctrines, and it is probable that the allusion of Aristotle (*Physica*, iv. 2) to the unwritten opinions of the founder of the Academy is to teaching which found no place in the Dialogues from its very simplicity and clearness. Aristotle divides his works into *exoteric* and *acromatic*, which word he uses in the sense given later to *esoteric*. They both treat of the same subjects, and the distinction has regard to forms and processes of the expositions. In the former he gives the elements that are more superficial, and therefore easily comprehended by the less intelligent, for the latter he reserves the arguments that are difficult and weighty, and most deserving the meditation of the philosopher. [EXOTERIC.]

Ēs-ō-tēr-īc-al-īy, *adv.* [Eng. *esoterical*; -*ly*.] In an esoteric manner.

Ēs-ō-tēr-ī-çism, *s.* [En. *esoteric*; -*ism*.] Esoteric doctrine or principles.

Ēs-ō-tēr-īcs, *s.* [ESOTERIC, *a.*] Mysterious or occult doctrines or science.

Ēs-ō-tēr-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *ἑσώτερος* (*ēsōteros*) = inner, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.] The same as ESOTERICISM (q.v.).

***Ēs-ō-tēr-īy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἑσώτερος* (*ēsōteros*) = inner.] Mystery; hidden or occult doctrines.

"The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar."—*Note in Search's Free-Will*, p. 172.

Ēs-ōç, *s.* [Lat. *esox*; Gr. *ἰσοç* (*isox*) = a fish from the Rhine, a pike.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Esocidæ. Snout protruded, broad and somewhat flattened; gape wide, the palate, throat, and sides of the lower jaw thickly armed with prominent teeth; body lengthened, dorsal and anal fins single, far behind and opposite each other. (*Couch.*) *Esox lucius* is the pike (q.v.). *Esox belone* of Linnaeus, Block, and Donovan is the *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier, Fleming, Jenyns, and Yarrell. [BELONE, GARFISH.]

***Ēs-pa-dōn**, *s.* [Ital. *spadane*, from *spada* = a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, worn by foot-soldiers, or used for decapitation.

Ēs-pāl-ier (*ier* as *yēr*), *s.* [Fr. *espalier*; Sp. *espalera*, *espaldera*; Ital. *spalliera*; O. Fr. *espalie*; Fr. *épaule*; Sp. *espalda*; Ital. *spala* = shoulder.]

1. Lattice work on which to train and support ornamental shrubs or plants.

2. A row of trees trained up to a lattice-work, so as to constitute a shelter for plants.

"Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His labours darken, his espaliers meet."
Pope: Moral Essays, IV, 80.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-clan, **-clan = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ēs-pāl-ier (ier as yēr), *v.t.* [ESPALIER, *s.*]. To form an espalier; to protect by means of an espalier.

ēs-par'-cēt, *s.* [Fr. *esparcette*; Sp. *esparceta*.] A kind of Sanfoin.

ēs-par'-to, *s.* [Sp. *esparto*, from Lat. *espartum* = a grass, *Stipa tenacissima*; Gr. *σπάρτον* (*sparton*)].

Bot. & Comm.: Two grasses, *Macrochloa* (formerly called *Stipa*) *tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum*. The former is the genuine esparto grass. Probably it was the species used in Spain in Roman times for making ropes, mats, nets, whiplongs, &c. It has continued to be employed in Spain for such purposes to the present day; but it was not till the middle of the nineteenth century that it attracted notice in Britain as a material for paper-making. Many thousand tons are now annually imported for this purpose. It is used also for making mats, nets, baskets, &c.

ē-spā'-thāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out; *spatha* = the spathe of a palm-tree, and Eng., &c. suff. -ate.] *Bot.*: Not having a spathe.

ēs-pē'-cial (cial as shal), ***es-pe'-cial**, *a.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *spécial*, from Lat. *specialis* = belonging to a particular kind; *species* = a kind.] Distinguished or eminent in a certain class or kind; special; chief; particular.

ēs-pē'-cial-lŷ, ***es-pe'-cial-lŷe** (cial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *especially*; -ly.] In an especial manner or degree; chiefly, particularly, principally, mainly.

"Then said some at the table, Nuts spoil tender teeth, especially the teeth of the children."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *especially*, particularly, principally, and chiefly: "Especially and particularly are exclusive or superlative in their import; they refer to one object out of many that is superior to all: principally and chiefly are comparative in their import; they designate in general the superiority of some objects over others. Especially is a term of stronger import than particularly, and principally expresses something less general than chiefly: we ought to have God before our eyes at all times, but especially in those moments when we present ourselves before him in prayer; the heat is very oppressive in all countries under the torrid zone, but particularly in the deserts of Arabia, where there is a want of shade and moisture; it is principally among the higher and lower orders of society that we find vices of every description to be prevalent; patriots who declaim so loudly against the measures of government do chiefly (may I not say solely?) with a view to their own interests." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēs-pē'-cial-nēss** (cial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *especial*; -ness.] The state or quality of being especial or chief.

"Your precious diamond in especialness."—*Leo: Sermoes* (1614), p. 26.

***ēs-pēr'-aŋce**, *s.* [Fr.] Hope.

"To be worst.
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, iv. 1.

***ēs-pī'-al**, ***es-pī'-alle**, ***es-py'-all**, *s.* [O. Fr. *espier* = to spy out.]

1. A spy, a scout.

"This by *espial* sure I know."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 28.

2. A spying, observation, discovery.

"These four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

ēs-pī'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *espier*; -er.] One who espies or watches like a spy.

"Ye covetous misers, ye crafty *espies* of the necessities of your poor brethren."—*Harman: Beta; Serm.* (1587), p. 175.

ēs-pī'-nēl, *s.* [Sp. *espíncl*.] [SPINEL.]

ēs-pī'-ōn-age (age as īg), *s.* [Fr. *espionnage*.] The act or practice of spying; the employment of spies; the practice or act of watching the actions or conduct of others as a spy.

ēs-pī'-ōtte, *s.* [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of rye.

***ēs-pīr'-it-ŭ-ōll**, *a.* [Fr. *esprit* = spirit.] Spiritual.

"It seemed a place *espirituell*."
Romance of the Rose.

ēs-plā-nā'de, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *esplaner* = to level.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An open, level space; as a terrace, walk, or drive along the seaside.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: An extended glacis. The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the



open country. A clear space between the citadel and the adjacent houses of a fortified town.

2. *Hortic.*: A grass-plot.

***ēs-pleēs**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *esples*, *espleits*, from Low Lat. *expletus*, from *expletus*, *pa. par.* of *expleo* = to fill up.]

Law:

1. The profit or products which ground or land yields; as the hay of the meadows; the feed of the pasture; the corn and grain of the arable land.

2. Rents, services, and the like.

***ēs-pōus'-age** (age as īg), *s.* [Eng. *espouse*(s); -age.] The act of espousing; espousal; marriage.

"Lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*."—*Lattimer: Works*, i. 94.

ēs-pōus'-al, ***es-pous-alle**, ***es-pous-ayle**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, from Lat. *sponsalia* = a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis* = of or pertaining to one who is betrothed; *sponsa* = one betrothed.]

***A. As adj.**: Used in or relating to the act of espousing.

"The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 80.

B. As substantive:

1. The act of espousing or betrothing; the act or ceremony of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other. (Frequently used in the plural.)

2. The act of adopting or supporting; adoption.

"If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him."—*Lord Orford*.

ēs-pōus'-als, *s. pl.* [ESPOUSAL, B. 1.]

ēs-pōus'e, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *espouser*; Fr. *épouser*; O. Fr. *espouse*; Fr. *épouse* = a spouse, a wife, from Lat. *sponsa* = to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo* = to promise, to engage; O. Sp. *esposar*; Ital. *eposare*.] [SPOUSE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To promise, engage, or bestow as a spouse, or in marriage; to contract or betroth. (1) Followed by *to*:

"Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me."—*2 Sam.* iii. 14.

(2) Followed by *with*.

"He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman."—*Bacon*.

2. To marry, to wed; to take in marriage as a spouse.

"His widowed mother, for a second mate, *Espoused* the teacher of the village school."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

3. To adopt; to take to oneself.

"In gratitude unto the Duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To support, to maintain, to defend.

"The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

5. To accept.

"*Esposue* thy doom at once, and cleave

To fortune without reprieve."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

***B. Intrans.**: To be espoused, betrothed, or affianced.

"They soon *espoused*: for they with ease were joined,
Who were before contracted in the mind."—*Dryden*.

***ēs-pōus'e-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *espouse*; -ment.] The act of espousing; espousal.

ēs-pōus'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *espouse*(s); -er.]

1. One who espouses or marries.

"As woomen and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage."—*By. Gauden: Hierapates* (1658), p. 158.

2. One who adopts, supports, or maintains; a supporter, an advocate.

"The *espousers* of that unauthorised and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels."—*Allen: Serm. before Univ. of Oxford* (1761), p. 11.

ēs-prēs-si'-vō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With expression.

***ēs-prīn'-gal**, ***ēs-prīn'-gald**, *s.* [O. Fr. *espringalle*, from *espringaller* = to leap, to start.]

Old War: A military engine for casting stones, &c.

ēs-prīt (t silent), *s.* [Fr.] Spirit.

¶ *Esprit de corps*: A phrase used to express the attachment which one feels for the class, body, or profession to which he belongs, combined with a feeling of jealousy for its honour.

esprit d'iva, *s.* An aromatic liquor made from a composite plant, *Pharmacia (Achillea) moschata*. (*Lindley*.)

***ēs-prŷged**, *a.* [O. Fr. *esprise*.] Taken.

"She that was so much or more *esprŷged* with the raging and intolerable fire of love."—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii., § 8.

ēs-pŷ, ***es-pi-en**, ***es-py-en**, ***as-pi-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *espier*; Fr. *épier*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *spēhon*; M. H. Ger. *spēhen*; Ger. *spähen* = to watch; Lat. *specio* = to look; Gr. *σκέπτομαι* (*skeptomai*) = to look, to spy; Sansc. *paś*, *paś* = to spy; Ital. *spiare*; Sw. *speja*; Dan. *spejde*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To see things at a distance; to discover.

"They *espied* Little-Faith where he was, came galloping up with speed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To discover; to see unexpectedly or suddenly.

"One of them opened his sack he *espied* his money."—*Genesis* xliii. 27.

* 3. To spy out; to examine as a spy.

"Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again."—*Joshua* xiv. 7.

4. To discover or spy out something intended to be hidden; to detect.

"He who before was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney*.

5. To detect, to discern, to understand.

"The mother of the Soudan, well of voice *Espied* hath her sonnes plaine entente."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,744.

* 6. To watch, to observe.

"Now question me no more; we are *espied*."—*Shaksp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To spy; to watch or look out narrowly.

"Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that *fleeth* what is done?"—*Jeremiah* xlvii. 12.

2. To discover, to detect, to discern.

"Likewise the huntsman, in hunting the fox, will *espie*, when he seeth a hole, whether it be the fox's burrow or not."—*Wilson: Arts of Logick*, fo. 37.

***ēs-pŷ**, ***es-pie**, *s.* [Espy, *v.*] A spy.

"Thou hast want thou *espie*, us watche, thy body for to save."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

ēs-quimaux (quimaux as ki-mō), **ēs-ki-mō**, *s. & a.* [Native name; *Esquimaux*, the popular spelling, is a French form; *Ekimo*, the modern scientific one is more accurate.]

A. As substantive:

Ethnol.: A race or people of Turanian descent, using that word in a comprehensive sense. They inhabit Greenland and the adjacent parts of the North American continent, but may in early times have had a much more extensive area. Some anthropologists believe

ēate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

that if the Palaeolithic age is divided into two periods, that of the Mammoth and that of the Reindeer, the men of the second or Reindeer period were Esquimaux, whilst those of the first, or Mammoth period, resembled the Australians.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the race or people described under A.

"Some of the Esquimaux knives brought to England."—*Tyler: Early Hist. of Manikind* (1865), p. 166.

Esquimaux-dog, Eskimo-dog, s.

Zool.: *Canis familiaris*, variety *Borealis*. These dogs are generally, though not always, dark in colour, and utter a wolfish growl rather than a genuine doggish bark. They are used by the Esquimaux for drawing their sledges over the ice, at the rate, it is said, of sixty miles a day for several successive days.

ès-qui-re, s. [O. Fr. *esquier*, *escuyer*; Fr. *écuyer*, from Low Lat. *scutarius* = a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutum*; O. Fr. *escut*, *escu*; Fr. *écu* = a shield; Sp. *escudero*; Ital. *scudiere*; Port. *escudeiro*.]

* 1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

"His esquire or armour-bearer that stuck close to his side was wounded."—*P. Holland: Ammiratus Marcellinus*, p. 253.

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight. It is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, the eldest sons of baronets and knights-bachelor, officers of the king's courts or household, barristers at law, sheriffs, justices of the peace, gentlemen holding commissions in the army, navy, &c. But the title is commonly given to all professional and literary men, and is, indeed, in ordinary usage treated as a mere complimentary adjunct to a person's name in the addresses of letters, in which cases it is abbreviated to Esq.

"His wife and his children are dear to him, and have an equal right to be fed and clothed with those of the esquire or farmer."—*Knox: Essays*, No. x.

* 3. A gentleman acting as an escort or attendant upon a lady.

* **ès-qui-re, v.t.** [ESQUIRE, s.] To attend or wait upon; to act as an esquire to; as, To esquire a lady—i.e., to escort her in public.

* **ès-qui-r-ess, *es-qui-r-esse, s.** [Eng. *esquire(e)*; -ess.] A female esquire.

"The principal mourners apparelled as an esquire-ess."—*Footnote: Smyth's Lives of the Berkleys*, p. 24.

ès-qui-sse (qu as k), s. [Fr.]

Art.: The first sketch of a picture, or model of a statue.

* **èss, s.** [From the letter S.] A turning, winding, or meandering of a river.

"To a mead a wanton river dresses
With richest colours her turning *èsses*."
Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i, s. iv.

ès-sây, *ès-sây, s. [Originally the same word as *assay* (q.v.); Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium* = a trial of weight, from Gr. *ἐξάγειν* (*exagion*) = a weighing; Ital. *saggio*.]

1. An attempt, an effort, an endeavour. "So he and her companion made a fresh *essay* to go past them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. An attempt, a trial, an experiment. "Yet modestly he does his work survey
And calls a finished poem an *essay*."
Dryden: To the Earl of Roocommon, 30, 31.

* 3. An assay, or trial of the qualities of a metal, &c.

"For a man to take an *essay* of the nature of any species of things."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i, ch. iv.

4. A trial, a test. "I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, i. 2.

5. In literature, a composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic: less formal and methodical than a regular treatise.

"To write just treatises requirith leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader . . . which is the cause which hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient."—*Bacon: Essays; To Prince Henry*.

¶ To take the *essay*: To try or taste food before the lord or master partook of it.

"Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread, which was prepared for that use and purpose."—*G. Rose: Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth* (1682), p. 20.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *essay*, *dissertation*, *tract*, and *treatise*: "A *treatise* is more systematic than an *essay*; it treats on the subject in a methodical form, and conveys

the idea of something laboured, scientific, and instructive. A *tract* is only a species of small *treatise*, drawn up upon particular occasions, and published in a separate form. *Dissertation* is with propriety applied to performances of an argumentative nature. *Essays* are either moral, political, philosophical, or literary; they are the crude attempts of the youth to digest his own thoughts, or they are the more mature attempts of the man to communicate his thoughts to others. The *essay* is the most popular mode of writing; it suits the writer who has not either talent or inclination to pursue his inquiries farther, and it suits the generality of readers who are amused with variety and superficiality: the *treatise* is adapted for the student; he will not be contented with the superficial *essay*, when more ample materials are within his reach: the *tract* is formed for the political partisan; it receives its interest from the occurrence of the motive: the *dissertation* interests the disputant." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ès-sây, v.t. & i. [ESSAY, s.] [Fr. *essayer*; Ital. *assaggiare*.] [ASSAY.]

A. Transitive:

1. To try, to attempt, to endeavour or exert oneself to perform or accomplish.

"While I this unexampled task *essay*."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

* 2. To make trial or experiment of.

* 3. To assay; to test the value and purity of metals.

"The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *assaying* suited to it should remain unvariable."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To endeavour, to attempt, to try.

"Yet such a tongue alike in vain *assays*
To hieot with censure or exalt with praise."
Boole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

ès-sây-ër, s. [Eng. *essay*; -er.]

† 1. One who tries, attempts or essays anything.

* 2. One who writes essays; an essayist.

"A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 68.

ès-sây-ist, s. [Eng. *essay*; -ist.] A writer of an essay or essays.

"I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymum."—*Ben Jonson: Masques*.

ès-sençe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *essentia* = a being; *esse* = to be.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which constitutes the very nature of anything.

"If, as thou say'st, *thing essence* be as ours,
We have replied in telling thee, the thing
Mortals call death, hath naught to do with us."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

* 2. Existence; the quality or state of being.

"In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*."—*Sidney*.

* 3. A being; an existent person.

"As far as gods, and heavenly *essences*
Can perish."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 138.

* 4. A species of existent being.

"Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Empolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*."—*Bacon*.

* 5. A constituent substance.

"For spirits when they please
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure."
Milton: P. L., i. 423-4.

* 6. The cause of existence.

"She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Fostered, illumined, cherished, kept alive."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

7. The essential principle or element of a plant, drug, &c., extracted, refined, or distilled.

8. A perfume, a scent, an odour; the volatile principle which constitutes the perfume.

"Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the perfume from too rude a gale,
Nor let the impurified *essences* exhale."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 91-3.

9. The most important, essential, or characteristic part or element of anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Metaph.* The Schoolmen defined *essence* to be *id quo res est id quod est* (that which makes a thing what it is), or that which answered the question *Quid est?* (What is it?), whence it was also termed *Quidditas*. [QUID-

ITY.] *Essence* is that which constitutes the particular nature of any ens, whether actually existent or only conceived as possible (q.v.). The dispute between the Nominalists and the Realists was a dispute as to the meaning of the term *essence*. Mill (*Logic*, i. 128) says that the objective tendency of Locke's unmetaphysical mind "led him to a clear recognition of the scholastic error respecting *essence*—i.e., the existence of entities corresponding to general terms." Locke distinguished two sorts of *essences*—Nominal and Real. His nominal *essences* were the *essences* of classes. But he also admitted real *essences*, which he supposed to be causes of the sensible properties of those objects. "We know not," he said, "what these *essences* are" (and this acknowledgment rendered the fiction comparatively innocuous), "but, if we did, we could from them alone demonstrate the sensible properties of the object as the properties of the triangle are demonstrated from the definition of a triangle."

2. *Phar.*: *Essentia*. An alcoholic solution of volatile oil. *Essence* of peppermint, *Essentia menthae piperator*, and *essence* of anise, *Essentia anisi*, are formed by dissolving one part of the volatile oil of the respective plants in four parts by volume of rectified spirit of wine.

essence d'orient, s. *Essence* of pearls; a liquor prepared from a nacreous substance found in the scales of a fish called the *bleak*. It is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

* **ès-sençe, v.t.** [ESSENCE, s.] To perfume, to scent.

"And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours."
Cooper: Task, ii. 127.

Ès-sène, s. & a. [Probably from Syriac *asa* = cure, recovery. So named because they claimed to be physicians of souls.]

A. As subst. (Chiefly in Pl.): A Jewish sect having affinities to, but not identical with, the Egyptian Therapeutae. They practised voluntary poverty, had community of goods, and cultivated holiness of life. They represent Judaism in the form which it assumed when the Jew of Palestine began, like his brethren abroad, to find in the Græco-Alexandrian doctrine a deeply religious conception of life. Essenism prepared a congenial soil on which Christianity might work, but the two, as far as is known never joined their forces into one. (Baur: *Church History*.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the sect described under A.

"Touched more or less by the *Essene* spirit."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 22.

Ès-sè-ni-an, a. [ESSENE.] The same as ESSENIC (q.v.).

"What shadow of proof is there that nothing of the kind existed among the vain babblings of *Essenian* mysticism?"—*Farrar: Life & Work of St. Paul*, Excur. ix.

Ès-sè-nic, a. [Eng., &c. *Essen(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the Essenes.

Essenic-Ebionitic, a. Pertaining to or derived from the Essenes and the Ebionites. "This view is of *Essenic-Ebionitic* origin."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 108.

Ès-sè-nism, s. [Eng., &c. *Essen(e)*; -ism.] The system of doctrine and practice among the Essenes. [ESSENE.]

"Of course it cannot be thought for a moment that Christianity itself sprung from *Essenism*."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 21.

ès-sèn-tial (tial as shal), *es-sen-tial, a. & s. [Low Lat. *essentialis*, from *essentia* = *essence*; Fr. *essential*; Port. *essencial*; Sp. *esencial*; Ital. *essenziale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Necessary to the *essence*, constitution, or existence of anything; constituting or containing the properties or qualities which make an individual, a genus, a class, &c., what they really are.

"This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter."—*Bentley*.

* 2. Existing.

"Thrones, dominations, principados, virtues, powers, *Essential* powers."
Milton: P. L., v. 811.

3. Important in the highest degree. "A great minister puts you a case, and asks you your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns."—*Swift*.

4. Pure; highly rectified; distilled; volatile; diffusive, containing the essence or principle of a plant, a drug, &c.

"The Juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. *Med.*: Idiopathic; not symptomatic; said of a disease.

B. *As substantive*:

* 1. Existence, being.

"His utmost ire to the height enraged.
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*." *Milton*: *P. L.*, II, 98.

* 2. Nature; first or constituent principles; that which constitutes the essence of anything.

"They do not deny that we have all the *essentials* of true churches."—*Sittingfleet*: *Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 6.

3. A point or matter of the chief or highest importance.

"To which of my own store,
I superadd a few *essentials* more."

Cowper: *Hopes*, 433, 434.

essential-harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony independent of grace; auxiliary, passing, syncopeated, anticipating, or pedal notes.

essential-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Notes belonging to a key-chord. Thus the essential notes of the chord of F major are F, A, C.

essential-oils, *s. pl.* [VOLATILE OILS.]

ēs-sen-ti-āl'-i-tŷ (ti as shi), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -iŷ.] The quality of being essential or necessary, essential nature, essence.

"The *essentiality* of what we call poetry."—*Poe*: *Works*: *Poetic Principle*, p. 1.

ēs-sen-ti-āl-y (ti-al as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *essentially*; -iŷ.]

1. By the constitution or nature of things; in essence.

"Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant."—*Glanvill*: *Scenica Scientifica*.

2. In an important degree; in the highest degree.

"Whom he accounted to be by divine right, or rather *essentially* necessary to the support of arbitrary power."—*Ludlow*: *Memoirs*, I, 228.

ēs-sen-ti-āl-nēss (ti-al as shal), *s.* [Eng. *essential*; -ness.] The quality or state of being essential; essentiality.

* **ēs-sen-ti-āte** (ti as shi), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *essentia*, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

A. *Intrans.*: To become or be changed into the same essence or nature.

"'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*."—*B. Jonson*: *Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 5.

B. *Trans.*: To form or invest with essential characteristics.

ēs-sēr-g, *s.* [Fr. *essert*; of Arabic derivation.]

Med.: A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a kind of lichen or urticaria. (*Dunglison*.)

ēs-sōx, *s. & a.* [Eng. *East*, and *Saxons*.]

A. *As subst.*: A county of England, east of Middlesex, from which it is separated by the river Lea. London overflows eastward into it at Stratford, Canning Town, &c., and that portion of it is sometimes called London across the border.

B. *As adj.*: In any way pertaining to the county described under A.

Essex emerald, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Geometra smaragularia*.

* **ēs-sōign'**, * **ēs-sōigne'** (g silent), * **ēs-sōin'**, * **ēs-soyne'**, * **ēs-sonic'**, * **ēs-soyne'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *essoigne*, *exoine*; Lat. *exonero* = to relieve from a burden: *ex* = out of, from, and *onus* = a burden.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An excuse, an exemption.
"Withouten any *essoigne*, vengeance alle fairs the not lite." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 104.

II. *Law*:

1. The alleging of an excuse for one who is summoned or cited to appear in court, and who neglects or fails to appear on the day named; an excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"An *essoign* of courte: *essonium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. A person excused for non-appearance in a court of law on the day named.

* **ēs-sōin'**, *v. t.* [ESSOIN, *s.*] To excuse for absence or non-appearance.

"Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoign* thee;
Denounce these heavy judgements I enjoin thee."
Quarles: *Hist. Jonah* (1620), sig. G. 2.

* **ēs-sōin'**, * **ēs-sōign'** (g silent) *a.* [ESSOIN, *s.*] *Law*: An epithet applied to the first three days of a term on which the court sat to receive *essoigns*.

"There were in each of these terms stated days called days in banc, *dies in banco*, on some one of all original writs must have been made returnable, and on some of which the court sat to take *essoigns*, or excuses, for such as did not appear according to the exigency of the writ: wherefore this was usually called the *essoign* day of the term. But *essoigns* have long been abolished."—*Blackstone*: *Comment. bk. III*, ch. 10.

* **ēs-sōin'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *essoign*; -er.]

Law: One who makes or offers an excuse for the non-appearance of another in a court of law.

ēs-sōn-ite, * **hēs-sōn-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *ἥσσων* (*hēssōn*) = lower, less, because less hard than zircon, idocrase, &c., which it resembles; suff. -ite (*Mtn.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Cinnamon-stone: A cinnamon-coloured or yellow variety of grossularite or wiluite, which is a variety of garnet. *Essonite* is from Ceylon. (*Dana*.)

ēs-sō-rant, *a.* [Fr. *essor* = the soaring of birds.]

Her.: A term applied to a bird represented with its wings half open as though preparing to take flight.

* **ēs-soyne'**, *s.* [ESSOIGN.]

* **ēst**, *a. & s.* [EAST.]

ēs-tāb'-lish, * **ēs-tab-lis-sen**, * **es-tab-lyshe**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *établissant*, pr. par. of *établir*; Fr. *établir* = to establish, from Lat. *stabilis* = to make firm; *stabilis* = firm; *sto* = to stand; Port. *estabelecer*; Sp. *establecer*; Ital. *stabilire*.] [STABLE.]

* 1. To settle or fix firmly; to make steady, firm, or stable.

* 2. To place upon a firm foundation; to found.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods."—*Psalms* xiv. 12.

3. To confirm; to make sure; to ordain permanently and with authority.

"I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant."—*Gen.* xvii. 19.

4. To ratify, to confirm.

"Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void."—*Numbers* xxx. 15.

5. To fix or settle firmly in an opinion or belief; to free from doubt, wavering, or hesitation.

"So were the churches *established* in the faith."—*Acts* xvi. 5.

6. To prove legally; to cause to be recognised as legal and valid; as, To *establish* a marriage.

* 7. To prove, to confirm.

"I shall *establish* his words by S. Austen."—*John Fryth*: *A Bole*, fo. 35.

8. To found or settle permanently; to set up firmly; as, To *establish* a colony.

* 9. To make a settlement of any inheritance; to settle.

"We will *establish* our estate upon Our eldest Malcolin, whom we name here The Prince of Cumberland." *Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, I, 4.

* 10. To make, ordain, or appoint by decree.

"By the consent of all, we were *established* The people's magistrates." *Shakespeare*: *Coriolanus*, III, 1.

11. To set up officially or by authority and endow; as, To *establish* a church.

* 12. To fulfil, to carry out, to make good.

"O king, *establish* the decree, and sign the writing that it be not changed."—*Daniel* vi. 8.

13. To settle firmly or securely in any position.

14. To set up in business. (Frequently used reflexively.)

* 15. To form, to model, to manage.

"He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*."—*Clarendon*.

16. To institute, to set up, to appoint.

"The standing public methods which God hath *established* in the Church."—*Sittingfleet*: *Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *establish* and to *confirm*, see *CONFIRM*; for that between to *establish* and to *fix*, see *FIX*; and for that between to *establish* and to *institute*, see *INSTITUTE*.

ēs-tāb'-lished, *pa. par. or a.* [ESTABLISH.]

Established Church, *s.* The State religion of a country; a Church selected by the State to receive great and special privileges over other churches. During the first three centuries of the Christian era the Church had little countenance from the State; nay, even anon was the object of cruel persecution. But in 312 it obtained in Constantine an imperial proselyte, who made Christianity the State religion of the Roman Empire, exempted the clergy from personal taxes, and ordered that work should no longer be done on the Lord's Day. Though Julian the Apostate tried hard to re-establish heathenism, his success was only temporary, and Constantine's arrangements remained with little modification to the fall first of the Western, and a millennium later of the Eastern Empire. During medieval times, Roman Catholicism was the State religion of the western part of Christendom, but in religious matters every kingdom was in vassalage to the Papacy. At the Reformation every nation which cast off the Roman yoke had a Protestant Established Church. That of England was based on the principle of the Royal Supremacy (q.v.). Except during the short reactionary period under Mary, and the revolutionary one of the Commonwealth, the arrangements then made have continued till now. On the union with Ireland in 1801, the Established Church became the United Church of England and Ireland, but the Irish portion of the Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1870. (*Church of Ireland*.) In Scotland the Established Church has, with some intervals, been Presbyterian since the first General Assembly met in A.D. 1560.

A very large proportion of persons in Britain hold the view that kingdoms do not acknowledge God unless they possess an Established Church, whilst at the opposite pole stand those who consider that there is political injustice in elevating one denomination above others, and giving it exclusive privileges. Those who favour Establishments are divided in opinion as to the principle on which they should be constituted, three leading views on the subject being entertained. First, that the civil magistrate is bound to ascertain which is the true faith, and having done so is bound to establish it, even though its professors be but a minority of the religious community. Second, that the largest denomination should be established; and third, that the Establishment should be constituted on a basis broad enough to include all the varieties at least of Christian, and perhaps even of other beliefs, in the land. Of this Broad Church party the late Dean Stanley was the untiring advocate.

In the United States there is no Established Church, the founders of the country having vigorously opposed all union of Church and State. This feeling continues, every step in that direction being strongly opposed.

ēs-tāb'-lish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *establish*; -er.] One who or that which establishes.

"I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith."—*Lord Digny*.

ēs-tāb'-lish-mēnt, * **ēs-tab-lysh-mento**, *s.* [O. Fr. *établissement*; Fr. *établissement*; Port. *establecimiento*; Ital. *stabilimento*.]

* 1. The act or process of establishing or making firm or steady.

* 2. The act of setting up firmly or upon a firm foundation.

"For the full *establishment* of Antychristes reynue."—*Bale*: *English Votaries*, pt. II.

* 3. A confirmation or ratification of something already done.

"He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

4. The fixing or settling firmly in an opinion or belief.

5. A proving legally; a causing to be recognised as legal and valid.

6. A proving or confirming logically.

"Beut all their forces the *establishment* of received truths."—*Bishop Hall*: *Meditations & Vows*, Cont. 2.

7. A founding or setting permanently; as, the *establishment* of a colony.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*8. A state of being established or of settlement.

"'Till he had her settled in her raine,
With safe assurance and establishment."
Spenser: *F. Q. V. xi. 35.*

*9. A settled regulation; a form, model, or system.

"Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty."—Spenser: *Present State of Ireland*.

*10. A foundation or basis; a fundamental principle.

"The sacred order to which you belong, and even the establishment on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain."—*Atterbury*.

*11. A settled or final rest.

"Whilst we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us."—*Waka*.

*12. An allowance for subsistence; income, salary, resources.

"His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment."—*Swift*.

*13. The place where a person is permanently settled either for residence or business; a person's residence or place of business, together with the assistants, servants, and other things necessary to or connected with it.

*14. An institution, generally of a public nature.

*15. The number of men in an army, regiment, navy, &c.

*16. The form of religion and church government established by law in any country; the established church of a country.

"Both his theology and his advocacy of the Establishment are manly and outspoken."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. ixli (1873), p. 587.

***ēs-tāb'-lish-mēn-tār'-ī-an**, a. & s. [Eng. establishment; -arian.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an established church or its system and doctrines.

B. As subst.: A supporter of the system of established churches.

***ēs-tāb'-lish-mēn-tār'-ī-an-ism**, s. [Eng. establishmentarian; -ism.] The system or doctrine of an established church; advocacy of church establishment.

"Establishmentarianism . . . was wout, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial logic as the most savoury of pollyables."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 44.

***ēs-ta-cāde**, s. [Fr. *sp. estacada* = a paling, a palisade; Sp. & Port. *estaca* = a pale, a stake; Ital. *stacca*.] [STAKE.]

Fort.: A line of stakes in water or swampy ground to check the approach of an enemy.

***ēs-ta-fēt**, ***ēs-ta-fēt'te**, s. [Fr. *estafette*, from Sp. *estafeta*; Ital. *staffetta* = a courier, from *staffa* = a stirrup.] A courier, an express, a messenger.

"An estafette was dispatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march."—*Boothby: On Burke*, p. 84.

***ēs-tām'-ī-nēt** (final t silent), s. [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed.

***ēs-tān'-ci-a** (ci as thi), s. [Sp.] A mansion, a dwelling; landed property.

***ēs-tān'-ci-ē-rō** (ci as thi), s. [Sp.] [ESTANCIA.] A farm-bailiff, the overseer or bailiff of a domain.

***ēs-tat**, s. [ESTATE.]

***ēs-tā'te**, ***ēs-tat**, s. [O. Fr. *estat*; Fr. *état*, from Lat. *status*, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado*; Ital. *stato*.] The same word as *state*, which is the later spelling.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A fixed state.

2. State, condition, circumstances of life of any person.

"Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel. The estate of union would be indeed fortuitous."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

3. State or condition generally.

"Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating estate with us without them."—*Locke*.

4. Rank, quality, position.

"Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate? Who seeth not that your estate is much exalted with that sweet smiling of all beauties?"—*Sidney*.

***5.** A person of high rank, dignity, or position.

"Here, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lord, high-captains, and chief estates of Gallia."—*Mark* vi. 11.

*6. A class or order of men in a nation invested with political rights; as, in Great Britain the *estates* of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

"That question the *Estates* of Scotland could not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

*7. The public press is frequently called the Fourth Estate, in reference to the great power wielded by it in public matters.

*8. The general public interests or affairs; the state; the general body politic.

"Many times the things adduced to judgment may be means of ruin, when the reason and consequences thereof may reach to point of estate; I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduce any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concernment manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon: Essays*.

*9. A piece of landed property; a domain.

*10. Property, possessions, fortune.

"They have lived for harsher servitude, Whether in soul, in body, or estate; I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduce any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concernment manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon: Essays*.

*11. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Law:

1. The interest or amount of interest which a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Real estate consists of freehold lands, tenements, or hereditaments; personal estate comprises interests in lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, and all other property. The former descends to the heirs; the latter to the executors or administrators.

"Every man who had fifty pounds a year derived from land, or six hundred pounds of personal estate, was charged in like manner with one pike-man or musketeer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

2. In bankruptcy, the assets belonging to the bankrupt.

***ēs-tā'te**, v.t. [ESTATE, s.]

1. To establish.

"I will estate your daughters in what I have promised."—*Bosworth & Fletcher*.

2. To endow with an estate; to settle an estate upon.

"How royally we are allied, how gloriously estate."—*Sp. Hall: Holy Raptures*.

3. To settle as an estate or fortune.

"All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I estate upon you."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 2.

***ēs-tā'te-lich**, ***ēs-tat-ly**, a. [Eng. estate; -lich, -ly.] Stately.

"It peined him . . . to be estate of manners."—*Romans of the Rose* (Frol.), 140.

***ēs-teōm'**, ***ēs-te-me**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *estimer*, from Lat. *estimo* = to value, to estimate; Sp. & Port. *estimar*; Ital. *estimare*, *stimare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To estimate, to value by comparison.

"It shall be worth according as it is esteemed."—*Bible* (1551), *Levit. xxvii*.

2. To set a value upon, whether high or low; to estimate, to value; to hold in estimation.

"I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her."—*Wisdom vii. 8*.

3. To value or rate highly; to prize; to hold in high estimation.

"Me and my possessions she esteems not."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, III. 1.

4. To think, consider, repute.

"Tis better to be vile than vile esteemed."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet 121*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To consider as to value; to reckon.

"That no man esteem of himself more than it becometh him to esteem."—*Bible* (1551), *Romans xx*.

2. To think, to consider, to hold an opinion.

"Beseech you so to esteem of us."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, II. 3.

*Crabb thus discriminates between *esteem*, *regard*, and *respect*: "*Esteem* and *respect* flow from the understanding; *regard* springs from the heart, as well as the head: *esteem* is produced by intrinsic worth; *respect* by extrinsic qualities; *regard* is affection blended with *esteem*: it is in the power of every man, independently of all collateral circumstances, to acquire the *esteem* of others; but *respect* and *regard* are within the reach of a limited number only: the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the equal and the unequal, are each, in their turn, the objects of *esteem*; those only are objects of *respect* who have some mark of distinction or superiority, either of birth, talent, acquirements, or the like; *regard* subsists only between friends, or those who stand in close connexion with each other: industry

and sobriety excite our *esteem* for one man, charity and benevolence our *esteem* for another; superior learning or abilities excite our *respect* for another; a long acquaintance, or a reciprocity of kind offices, excites a mutual *regard*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synonym*.)

***ēs-teēm'**, s. [Fr. *estime*.] [ESTEEM, v.]

*1. Valuation, price, value, worth.

"The full esteem in gold."—*J. Webster*. (*Webster*.)

*2. Estimation, opinion, or judgment as to merit or merit.

"A coward in thine own esteem."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, I. 7.

*3. A high value, estimation, or opinion concerning anything; great regard.

"Esteem is the commencement of affection."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. II, class. 2.

*4. The state or condition of being estimated; estimation, value.

"It is not always necessary to grant things not asked for, lest by so doing they become of little esteem."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pk. li.

***ēs-teēm'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *esteem*, v.; -able.] Worthy of being esteemed or valued highly; estimable.

"Homer allows their characters esteemable qualities."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 330 (note).

***ēs-teēm'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *esteem*, v.; -er.] One who esteems or values highly; one who sets a high value or estimation upon anything.

"This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others."—*Locke*.

***Es-ther** (*ther as tēr*), s. [Gr. *Ἑσθήρ* (*Esthēr*); Heb. *שְׁתֵּר* (*Shēter*) = (1) the planet Venus, (2) Esther.]

1. Scrip. Hist.: The Persian name of Hadassah, daughter of Abihail, a son of Shimei, he again being a son of Kish a Benjamite. Her story is too well known to require repetition. Gesenius thinks the name Hadassah the same as Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, but the general opinion is that the Ahasuerus to whom she was married was Xerxes, the same who so utterly failed in his invasion of Greece.

2. Scrip. Canon.: An Old Testament book, placed in the English Bible between Nehemiah and Job, but in the Hebrew between Ecclesiastes and Daniel. Its Hebrew is like that of Ezra and parts of the Chronicles, with some Persian and some Aramean words. Its author is unknown, and regarding its age various opinions have been entertained. The Jews valued it highly. Some of the Christian fathers rejected it, moved by the sanguinary spirit which it seems to breathe and the absence from it of the Divine name. Luther had not a high opinion of it. It was formally attacked by Oeder, Corrodi, Augusti, Bertholdt, De Wette, Bleek, and the Rationalists generally, but has been defended by Eichhorn, Jahn, Haverluck, and others. Though some have deemed its story mythic, a powerful argument to prove that the dreadful events recorded actually occurred has been founded on the fact that the Jews still observe the feast of Purim (ix. 24-32).

***ēs-thēr'-ī-a**, s. [An anagram for Theresia.] A St. Theresa is recognised in the hagiology of the Roman Church.]

1. Zool.: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda, family Linnadiada. The body is protected by a bivalve carapace, with concentric lines of growth, the two bivalves of which are united at their beaks, though they have not a ligament. Twenty-four recent species have been discovered, all inhabitants of fresh or of brackish water, not one marine. [2.]

2. Paleont.: Till 1856, the carapace of *Estheria*, found in the Old Red Sandstone rocks of Scotland, was believed to be the bivalve shell of a small marine mollusc, *Posidonion minuta*. The discovery in that year by Mr. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., that it was probably crustaceous and from fresh or brackish water was one reason why the old view that the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland was marine had to be abandoned. [DEVONIAN, OLD RED SANDSTONE.] In a monograph of *Estheria* for the Paleontographical Society, published in 1862, and in a paper subsequently before the Geological Society, Prof. Jones showed that *Estheria* occurred in the Devonian, Lower and Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Rhaetic, Oolitic, Wealden, and Tertiary formations. They reached their maximum about the Upper Trias. They have been found in England,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-elan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Scotland, and Ireland, in France, Germany, Russia, North America, Central India, &c., and wherever they occur tend to prove the stratum in which they are found not to be marine. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xix. (1863), pt. i. pp. 141-157.)

ēs-thēr-i-an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *estheria*, and Eng., &c. suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: akin, pertaining, or relating to the Estheria (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A fossil crustacean of the genus Estheria.

ēs-thē-gi-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. αἰσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensibility, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument to ascertain the tactile sensibility of the human body. It has two points, adjustable as to distance, and the object is to ascertain the greatest proximity at which the points give distinct sensations. The result is indicative of a normal or abnormal condition of the surface. [NERVE-NEEDLE.]

ēs-thēt-ic, ēs-thēt-ic-al, a. [ÆSTHETIC.]

ēs-thēt-ics, s. [ÆSTHETICS.]

***ēs-tif-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *cæstus* = heat; *fērō* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing heat.

ēs-tim-a-ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *estimabilis*, from *estimo* = to value, to estimate; Sp. *estimable*; Ital. *estimabile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable damage*.

2. Valuable; of a high value.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so *estimable* or profitable as flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or regard; deserving of high estimation.

"The more *estimable*, nay the most accomplished characters."—Hurd: *Dialogue* 8.

B. As subst.: A person or thing worthy of esteem; a valuable.

"The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimates* of her country."—Sir T. Browne: *Miscellanies*, p. 50.

***ēs-tim-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *estimable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being estimable or worthy of esteem.

ēs-tim-a-ble-ly, adv. [Eng. *estimab(ile)*; -ly.] In an estimable manner.

ēs-ti-māte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *estimatus*, pa. par. of *estimo* = to value, to estimate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To value; to adjust or determine the value of; to judge of anything by comparison with something else; to fix the worth of.

"When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad."—Leviticus xxvii. 14.

2. To compute, to reckon: as, He *estimated* the number present at 300.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *estimate*, to *compute*, and to *rate*: "All these terms mark the mental operation by which the sum, amount, or value of things is obtained: to *estimate* is to obtain the aggregate sum in one's mind, either by an immediate or a progressive act; to *compute* is to obtain the sum by the gradual process of putting together items; to *rate* is to fix the relative value in one's mind by deduction and comparison: a builder *estimates* the expense of building a house on a given plan; a proprietor of houses *computes* the probable diminution in the value of his property in consequence of wear and tear; the surveyor *rates* the present value of lands or houses. In the moral acceptation they bear the same analogy to each other: some men are apt to *estimate* the adventitious privileges of birth or rank too high; it would be a useful occupation for men to *compute* the loss they sustain by the idle waste of time on the one hand, and its necessarily unprofitable consumption on the other; he who *rates* his abilities too high is in danger of despising the means which are essential to secure success." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēs-ti-māte, s. [Lat. *estimatus* = valuation, estimation, from *estimatus*, pa. par. of *estimo* = to value, to estimate.]

1. A mental valuation, computation, or calculation of the value, extent, degree, size, expense, &c., of anything; a valuing or estimating in the mind the comparative value, merits, &c., of two things.

"For who could sink and settle to that point in framing *estimates* of loss and gain."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A statement of the probable account or cost of carrying out any work, conducting a business, &c.

ēs-ti-mā-tion, *es-ti-ma-cion, s. [Fr. *estimation*, from Lat. *estimatio*, from *estimatus*, pa. par. of *estimo* = to value, estimate; Sp. *estimacion*; Ital. *estimazione*.]

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing; valuation; assessment.

"If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the need."—Leviticus xxvii. 16.

2. The act of calculating, or computing the value, extent, size, number, &c., of anything; calculation, computation.

* 3. Conjecture, supposition.

"I speak not this in *estimation*, as what I think might be, but what I know."—Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

4. Opinion, judgment.

"Abroad in the *estimations* of men."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

5. Esteem, regard, honour, favourable opinion.

"Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men."—Hooker.

***ēs-ti-mā-tive, *es-ti-ma-tive, a.** [Eng. *estimative*; -ive.]

1. Having the power of estimating the value, worth, &c., of various things.

"The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object."—Boyle: *On Colours*.

2. Imaginative.

"Phantasia, or imagination, which some call *estimative*."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 43.

ēs-ti-mā-tōr, s. [Lat. *estimator*, from *estimatus*, pa. par. of *estimo*; Fr. *estimeur*.] One who estimates or values.

"Learned men, that are competent *estimators*."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 175.

ēs-tiv-al, *es-tiv-al, a. [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas* = summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

"Vernal, *æstival*, and autumnal garlands."—Browne: *Miscell.* Tracts, p. 92.

2. Continuing for the summer.

***ēs-tiv-ate, æs-tiv-ate, v.i.** [Lat. *æstivatum*, sup. of *æstivo*, from *æstas* = summer.] To pass the summer; to summer in a place. (Cockeram.)

ēs-tiv-ā-tion, s. [ÆSTIVATION.]

***ēs-tōc, s.** [Fr.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

ēs-toil'e, ē-toil'e (toile as twāl), s. [Fr.]

Her.: A star with six wavy points; it is thus distinguished from a mullet, which has but five straight points.

ēs-toll'-ēe (toll as twāl), s. [Fr.]

Her.: A star with four long rays in form of a cross, tapering from the centre to the points. Also called Cross-estolée.



ESTOLÉE.

ēs-tōp, v.t. [O. Fr. *estoper*; Fr. *étouper* = to stop up with tow; Lat. *stypa*, *stupa* = tow.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To hinder, to stop, to bar.

"Perceiving that all ancours were closely *estopped*."—Bail: *Henry VII.* (au 8).

2. Law: To impede, hinder, or bar by one's own act.

"If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead inamorem, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name."—Bale: *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii., ch. xxv.

ēs-tō per-pēt-u-ūm, per-pēt-u-a, phr. [Lat.] May or let it be perpetual or for ever.

ēs-tōp-pel, *ēs-top-le, s. [Eng. *estop*; -el.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A stoppage or impediment.

"Estoppel of water courses doe in some places grow by such means."—Norden: *Surveyor's Dialogue* (1610).

2. Law: (For def. see extract).

An *estoppel* is likewise a special plea in bar; which happens where a man has done some act, or executed some deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary. As where a statement of a particular fact is made in the recital of a bond or other instrument, and a contract is made with reference to that recital, it is not, as between the parties to the instrument, competent to the party bound to deny the recital.—Blackstone: *Comments*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ēs-toū-fad'e, s. [Fr. *étouffade*, from O. Fr. *estouffer*; Fr. *étouffer* = to stuff.]

Cook.: A mode of cooking meat slowly in a closed vessel.

ēs-tō-vērg, s. pl. [O. Fr.]

Law.: Necessaries or supplies allowed by law; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other for support, &c., as of wood to a tenant for life; sustenance to a man confined for felony out of his estate; alimony to a woman divorced out of her husband's estate, &c. [BOTE, I. s.]

¶ Common of Estovers:

Law: The liberty of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from off another's estate.

ēs-trad'e, s. [Fr., from Lat. *stratum*.] A slightly raised platform, occupying a part of a room. It may form a dais.

***ēs-trad'-i-ōt, s.** [Ital. *stradiotti*; Gr. στρατιώτης (*stratiōtēs*) = a soldier.] An Albanian soldier, a dragoon or light-horseman employed in the French armies in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

"Accompanied with cross-bow men on horseback, *estradiots* and footmen."—Comines, by Danae, ff. 2.

***ēs-trait, *es-trayt, v.t.** [STRAIT.] To narrow or confine; to shut in.

"The Turk hath *estracted* us very nere."—Sir T. More: *Dialogues*, p. 145.

***ēs-tra-ma-çol, s.** [Fr.]

1. A kind of dagger, used in the middle ages.

2. A pass with a sword.

ēs-trānge, *es-traunge, v.t. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from *estrance* = strange; Lat. *estraneus*; Fr. *étranger*.] [STRANGE.]

1. To send to or keep at a distance; to withdraw or keep away from.

"Thy command *estranged* me from thy bed."—Rome: *Lucan*, ii. 533.

* 2. To withdraw, keep back, or withhold.

"We must *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced."—Glavin: *Scopis Scientificæ*.

* 3. To alienate; to divert from its original purpose, use, or possessor.

"They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods."—Jeremiah xix. 4.

4. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness, goodwill, or affection to indifference or ill-will.

"Every acquaintance which they made on the Continent *estranged* them more and more from the population of our island."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ēs-trānge, *es-traunge, a.** [O. Fr. *estranger*; Fr. *étranger*; Ital. *estraneo*; Port. *estranho*.] [ESTRANGE, v.]

1. Foreign, belonging to another nation or country.

"Haulage with them souldyars *estrangerers*."—Nicola: *Thucydides*, fo. 78.

2. Strange, unfamiliar, reserved.

"His bleghe porte and his manere *estranger*."—Chaucer: *Troilus*, l. 1064.

ēs-trānged, pa. par. or q. [ESTRANGE, v.]

***ēs-trāng-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *estranged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being estranged or alienated in affection; estrangement.

"Disdaining to eat with one, being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another."—Prynne: *Vindict. of Four Crimes* (1645), p. 2.

***ēs-trānge-fūl, *es-trang-full, *es-traunge-ful, a.** [Eng. *estranged*; -ful.] Foreign, strange.

"Altogether *estrangfull* and Indian-like."—Chapman: *Masque of Middle Temple*.

ēs-trāng'e-mēt, s. [Eng. *estranged*; -ment.]

1. The act of estranging or alienating in affections.

2. The state of being estranged; a keeping away or at a distance; alienation of affections.

"Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things come at length perforce to loath, and fly off from them."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camē, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūto, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ēs-trān'-gōr, s. [Eng. *estrang(e)*; -er.] One who estranges or alienates the affections.

***ēs-trān'-gle**, v.t. [STRANGLE.]

ēs-trā-pā-de, s. [Fr.; Ital. *strappata*, from *strappare* = to pull, to snatch, to wrench; Prov. Ger. *strappen* = to draw; Ger. *straf* = tight.] The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, plunging, &c.

***ēs-trā-y**, v.i. [O. Fr. *estrayer*, *estraier*, from Low Lat. *extravago*.] [STRAY, v.] To stray, to wander, to rove.

"This nymph one day, surcharged with love and grief, *Estrays* apart." *Daniel: Hymen's Triumph*.

ēs-trā-y, s. [ESTRAY, v.] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, &c., found straying without an owner.

"*Estrays* are such valuable animals as are found wandering in any manner or lordship, and no man knows the owner, in which case the law gives them to the sovereign as the general owner, in recompense for the damage which they may have done therein; and they now most commonly belong to the lord of the manor by special grant from the crown."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 8.

***ēs-tre**, ***ēs-ter**, ***ēs-tere**, s. [O. Fr., from *estre*; Fr. *être* = to be.]

1. A matter, an affair.

"He told him of all the *estres* that him mette that night." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 94.

2. The inner part of a building.

"[She] knew the *estres* bet than did this John." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 238.

ēs-treat, s. [Norm. Fr. *estrate*, *estreite*, from Lat. *extractum*, sup. of *extraho* = to draw out.]

Law: A true copy of an original writing; specification of fines or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on each offender.

ēs-treat, v.t. [ESTREAT, s.]

Law:

1. To extract or copy from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, to be returned to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

"This recognizance, if taken by a justice of the peace, is certified to the next sessions; and if the condition be broken by any breach of the peace in the one case, or any misbehaviour in the other, the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted, taken out from among the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer; the party and his sureties, having now become absolute debtors of the crown, are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 18.

2. To levy fine under *estreat*.

"If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the sacraments that are *estreated* upon trespassers against their Lord."—*Boyle: Against Swearing*, p. 112.

***ēs-trē-pe**, v.t. [Norm. Fr. *estreper*, *estripper* = to waste, to strip.]

Law: To commit waste, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, &c.

***ēs-trē-pe-mēt**, s. [Eng. *estrep*; -ment.]

Law: Waste or spoil made by the tenant for term or life upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of him to whom the reversion belongs.

"Cheerful prattle about *estrepment* and mordan-estren, main-prin, &c."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874; *The Great Seal*.

***ēs-tres**, s. pl. [ESTRE.]

***ēs-trīch**, ***ēs-trīdge**, s. [OSTRICH.]

1. An ostrich (q.v.).

"In that mood, The dove will peck the *estridge*." *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

2. The fine, soft down lying immediately under the feathers of the ostrich.

***ēs-trō**, s. [Lat. *æstrum* = a gadfly.]

1. *Lit.*: A gadfly.

2. *Fig.*: Any violent or irresistible impulse. (*Marston: Parasitaster*, li.)

***ēs-trū-ān-ce**, s. [Lat. *æstruans*, pr. par. of *æstruo* = to boil with heat; *æstrus* = heat.] Heat, warmth.

"Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than *Sueta* commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober luculence, and regulated *æstruans* from wine."—*Browne*.

***ēs-tu-ār'-ī-an**, a. [ESTUARINE.]

ēs-tu-ār-ine, ***ēs-tu-ār'-ī-an**, a. [Eng. *estuary*; -ine, -an.] Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

"A tendency to a recurrence of *estuarine* conditions."—*Judd, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv, pt. 1, p. 400.

ēs-tu-ār-y, **ēs-tu-ār-y**, ***ēs-tu-ār-ic**, s. & a. [Lat. *æstuarium* = a creek; *æstuo* = to surge, to foam; *æstus* = the tide.]

A. As substantive:

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A place where water, &c., boils up.

"Over the *estuary*, or in some neighbouring part of the place, where the mineral water springs."—*Boyle: Works*, iv, 799.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c. In which the tide meets the current, or ebbs and flows; a firth.

"The dreary strand of the *estuary* of the Laggan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Geol.*: Most estuaries were formed at first by the combined influence of rivers seeking exit into the adjacent ocean, and tides from that ocean forcing themselves up the channel inland. The same causes which formed an estuary at first tend to keep it open. Both the tide and the river current in their mutual encounter are laden with sediment which, as long as the struggle between them is balanced, tends to be deposited, forming a bar at the river's mouth, but on the ebb of the tide the river current, hitherto dammed up as by an embankment, rushes out to sea with unchecked violence, carrying all or most of the deposited sediment to a great distance. Estuaries, though in the main keeping their channels open, yet here and there partially silt up where eddies exist. But this gain of land does not nearly compensate for the immense quantity carried out to sea. Freshwater species of animals and plants are imbedded in modern estuaries.

B. As adjective:

1. *Biol.*: Living in an estuary. (Often used of shells.)

"One very common *estuary* shell."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 48.

2. *Geol.*: Belonging to or formed in an estuary. (Used of strata.)

***ēs-tu-āte**, v.i. [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.] To boil up, to swell, to be in a state of commotion; to rage, and swell.

"Whose lusts . . . *æstuate* and boil within." *Hopkins: Practical Exposition*.

***ēs-tu-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *æstuatio*, from *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.]

1. The act or state of boiling, foaming, or surging.

"Rivers and lakes who want those fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *æstuations*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii, ch. xiv.

2. Agitation, commotion, excitement.

"The less obnoxious we shall be to the *æstuations* of joys and fears."—*Montagu: Devout Essays*, pt. 1, treat. xvi, § 8.

***ēs-tūre**, s. [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.] Boiling, foaming, surging, violence, commotion.

"The seas retain Not only their outrageous *æsture* there." *Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xii.

***ēst-ward**, adv. [EASTWARD.] Toward the east; on the east side.

"And for to don his right and sacrifice, He *estward* hath upon the gate above." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1, 904, 1, 905.

***ē-sū'-rī-ent**, a. & s. [Lat. *esuriens*, pr. par. of *esurio* = to be hungry; a desid. from *edo* = to eat.]

A. As adj.: Hungry, inclined to eat, greedy, voracious.

"To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genius in antiquities."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

B. As subst.: One who is greedy or voracious.

"An insatiable *esurient* after riches."—*Wood: Athena*, Ozon.

***ē-su-rī-ne**, a. & s. [Lat. *esurio* = to be hungry.]

A. As adj.: Causing hunger; promoting the appetite.

"Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid."—*Wieman*.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A draught or drug intended to promote the appetite; a tonic.

ē-tā-cism, s. [Fr. *étacisme*.]

Philol.: The method of pronouncing Greek in which the letter η (eta) has the sound of a in *fate*. (*Larousse*.) In modern Greek this letter has the sound of ee in *fleet*. [ITACISM.]

ē-tā-cist, s. [Fr. *étaciste*.] One who practises or defends *etacism* (q.v.).

ē-tā-rī-ō, **ē-tā-rī-ūm**, s. [Gr. *ἐταίριος* (*hetairos*), *ἐταίρεα* (*hetaireia*) = companionship, brotherhood.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit having distinct ovaries, the pericarp indehiscent, either dry upon a dry receptacle, as in *Ranunculus*, or dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as in the *Strawberry*, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as in the genus *Rubus*. Containing the raspberry, the blackberry, &c. The parts of an *etario* are achenes. (*Lindley*). [ERYTHROSTOMUM.]

ē-tā-gere (*gere* as *zhār*), s. [Fr., from *étager* = to raise by stages or stories; *étage* = a stage, a story.] A set of shelves in the form of an ornamental standing-piece of furniture. Used for the display of articles of vertu.

Et'-a-nin, s. [Corrupted Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ Draconis. By it Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars.

etat-major (*ā-ta ma-zhor*), s. [Fr.]

Mil.: The staff of an army or regiment. [STAFF.] It includes all officers above the rank of colonel; all adjutants, quarter-masters, inspectors, engineers, commissaries, ordnance officers, paymasters, surgeons, judge-advocates, and their non-commissioned assistants. In the department of military map-making, the English Ordnance Office corresponds in some respects to the French *état-major*.

ēt cæt'-ēr-a, ***ēt cēt'-ēr-a**, *phr.* [Lat.] And the rest; and others of a like kind; and so forth; and so on. It is used to indicate that more of the same kind might be mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. It is commonly written *etc.*, or &c.

"I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apostrophe called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors."—*Addison: Tattler*, No. 123.

et cætera oath. An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c." (*Hallam: Con. Hist.*, ch. ix.)

ētp, s. & a. [EDDISH.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Eddish* (q.v.).

"Lay dung upon the *etp*, and sow it with barley."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Ground from which a crop has been taken.

B. As adj.: Sown on ground from which a crop has been taken.

"When they sowed their *etp* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

ētp (1), v.t. & i. [Dut. *etsen* = to etch, from *etsen* = to corrode, to etch; O. H. Ger. *ezzen* = to eat.]

A. Transitive:

1. To engrave by means of a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface; to draw with an etching-needle. It is applied both to the plate and design. [ETCHING, s.]

"Plates *etched*, some by a French, and others by an English artist."—*Boyle: Works*, iii, 459.

2. To sketch, to draw, to delineate. (Here it may be a mistake or a misspelling for *eche* = *ek* (q.v).)

"There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems."—*Locke*.

B. Intrans.: To practise the art of etching.

"Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome; he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom."—*Gilpin: Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

***ētp (2)**, v.i. [EDGE.] To edge, to move from one side to another.

ētp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *etch* (1); -er.] One who etches. "The *etcher* does not reproduce nature, he translates it into a language of his own."—*Times*, Dec. 19, 1874.

ētp'-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [ETCH (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *On metal*: Engraving executed by a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface previously covered with varnish. The ordinary procedure is as follows: Cover a polished metallic plate with a composition technically called ground, and consisting of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. For use this is melted and compounded, and tied up in a silk rag. The plate is heated, rubbed with the ground, which is then spread evenly, smoked,

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cāt**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **bench**; **gō**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sīn**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ƀ**
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

and allowed to cool. The design is traced by a pointed tool, called an etching-point, which lays bare the metal wherever it goes. This finished, a wall of wax is raised around the design to hold the dilute acid which is poured on. For a copper-plate this consists of five parts: water to one of nitrous acid. For steel, pyroligneous acid, one part; nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. This is poured on the plate, which it corrodes on the lines made through the ground. This is called biting-in. The etching is swept with a feather to remove the bubbles from the surface; in case of a steel-plate, agitation may answer the purpose. When a sufficient depth is attained for the lighter tints of the etching, the acid is removed, the surface washed and allowed to drain dry. The parts having sufficient depth are now stopped out by a varnish of Brunswick-black. When the varnish is dry, another biting-in will deepen the lines of the parts not stopped out, and when these lines are deep enough for the second tint, the varnish is removed, the plate dried, &c. This is repeated as many times as may be necessary. The wall of wax is then removed, the surface of the plate cleaned with turpentine, and a proof taken. It may be finished by a graver, but then it partakes of the character of a line engraving. Another mode of etching is to remove lights with point and scraper, and then bite-in so as to expose the design in relief.

2. [ETCHING ON GLASS.]

3. Lithography:

(1) The preparation of a lithographic stone with a weak mineral acid after the drawing or transfer has been put upon its surface; the object being to fix and render such drawings capable of receiving the ink used in printing.

(2) Etching by a needle or diamond on stone is done in two ways.

(a) [ENGRAVING.]

(b) The surface of the stone is covered with an asphaltum ground; the work is etched in, cutting away so much of the ground and exposing the stone. Acid is then applied, which eats away the stone, making a depression; this is inked, the asphaltum cleaned off, the clear spaces etched, and gummed as usual in the lithographic process.

4. An impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-ground, s. [ETCHING, C. 1 (1).]

etching-needle, s. A sharp-pointed instrument for scratching away the ground on a prepared plate, preparatory to the biting-in.

etching on glass, s. This art was invented by Schwanhard of Nuremberg, 1670, and originated in an accident to his spectacles, which became corroded by some drops of acid. Fluoric acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771, is now employed for biting-in the etching. The glass is covered with a resinous ground, and the design marked by an etching-point, exposing the glass. The latter is then subjected to an acid, which acts upon the silicate and eats away the glass at these points, making depressions which constitute the etching.

etching on soft ground, s. An imitation of chalk or pencil drawing, which has been abandoned since lithography has attained excellence. The soft ground is made by adding one part of hog's lard to three parts etching ground [GROUND], which is laid on the plate with the dabbler in the usual way. A piece of smooth writing-paper, having the design in outline, is damped and stretched over the plate. A pencil is then used to follow the lines of the design, observing that the softer the ground the softer the pencil should be. The temperature of the season or the room will affect the character of the ground. When the paper is removed it withdraws the adhering lines of ground, and the plate is bitten-in in the usual way.

etching-point, s. The steel or diamond point of the etcher.

etching-varnish, s. A compound of wax, asphaltum, pitch, &c., for spreading on plates which are to be etched. [GROUND.]

***ēt-ē-ōs-tie, *ēt-ē-ōs-tick, s.** [Gr. *etos* (etos), genit. *etos* (eleos) = a year, and *στικός* (stichos) = a verse.] The same as CHRONOGRAM (q.v.).

"Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Of eteosticks, or your liner flames
Of eggs and halberds."

B. Jonson: Underwoods.

***ē-tērn, *ē-tērne, a.** [Lat. *eternus*; Ital. *eterno*.] Eternal, ever-living, everlasting.

"Eterna God, that thugh thy pervenance
Ledest this world by certain governance."

Chaucer: C. T., II, 1177.

***ē-tērn-al, *ē-tērn-all, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *eternal*, from Lat. *eternalis*, from *eternus* = everlasting; a contracted form of *aveternus*, from *avērn* = age; Sp. & Port. *eternal*; Fr. *eternel*; Ital. *eternale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.

"Eternal sure, as without end,
Without beginning."

Milton: P. R., IV, 391.

2. Without beginning of existence.

"They maintained the eternal existence of matter."

—Blair: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 18.

3. Without end of existence; endless, perpetual, immortal, unending.

"That was thine hire merite
The eternal life, and over the feud victorie."

Chaucer: C. T., I, 502.

4. Perpetual, constant, unceasing, unintermittent, ceaseless.

"Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—Jude 7.

5. Existing from the beginning without change; unchangeable.

"According to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."—Ephesians III, 11.

B. As substantive:

1. (With the def. article): The Everlasting God; the Deity.

"The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hang out of heaven his golden scabbard."

Milton: P. L., IV, 966, 967.

2. Anything which is eternal or everlasting.

* 3. Eternity.

"Since eternal is at hand
To swallow time's and fortune's end."

Young: Night Thoughts, viii, 84, 85.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eternal*, *endless*, and *everlasting*: "The *eternal* is set above time; the *endless* lies within time; that is properly *eternal* which has neither beginning nor end; that is *endless* which has a beginning but no end; God is therefore an *eternal* but not an *endless* being. That which is *endless* has no cessation; that which is *everlasting* has neither interruption nor cessation; the *endless* may be said of existing things; the *everlasting* naturally extends itself into futurity; hence we speak of *endless* disputes, an *endless* warfare; an *everlasting* memorial, an *everlasting* crown of glory." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***ē-tērn-āl-ist, s.** [Eng. *eternal*; -ist.] One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

"I would ask the eternalists what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this?"—Burnet: Theory of the Earth.

***ē-tērn-nāl-ī-ty, *ē-ter-nal-ī-tee, *ē-ter-nal-ī-tie, s.** [Eng. *eternal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being eternal; eternal nature; eternity.

"Signifying an eternalitate, and a nature that cannot change."—Vidal: John ix.

***ē-tērn-nal-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *eternal*; -ize.] To make eternal, everlasting, or perpetual.

"And so with his hurt name Don Quixote's valour is eternalized."—Shelton: Don Quixote, vol. IV, ch. III.

***ē-tērn-nal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *eternal*; -ly.]

1. Without beginning or ending.

2. Without beginning of existence.

3. Without end; for ever, to eternity.

"Both body and soul live eternally in unspeakable bliss."—Sharp: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 12.

4. Perpetually, constantly, without intermission.

"Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride."

Addison: Letter from Italy, 65, 66.

5. Unchangeable; invariably.

"That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case."—South.

6. Used colloquially for constantly, persistently.

***ē-tērne, a.** [ETERN.]

***ē-tērne, v.t.** [ETERN.] To eternalize, to make eternal.

"Whose happy labours have your lands eternalized."

Sylvester: Babylon, 197.

***ē-tērn-esse, s.** [Eng. *etern*; -ness.] The quality of being eternal; eternity.

"Corruption and eternesse at one time."—Byron's Tragedy. (Nares.)

***ē-tērn-nī-fy, v.t.** [Lat. *eternus* = eternal, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make eternal or undying; to immortalize, to perpetuate.

"True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven, that doth desire indams
To glorious deeds, and by her power eternalizes the name."
Milton: Mirror for Magistrates, p. 588.

***ē-tērn-nī-ty, *ē-tērn-nī-tie, s.** [Fr. *éternité*, from Lat. *eternitas*, from *eternus* = eternal; Sp. *eternidad*; Port. *eternidade*; Ital. *eternità*.] [ETERNAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being eternal; endless duration.

"Eternity is a duration without bounds or limits: now there are two limits of duration, beginning and ending; that which has always been, is without beginning; that which always shall be, is without ending."—Tillotson: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 102.

2. The infinity of time past or future.

"The past, the future, two eternities."

Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

***ē-tērn-nīz-ā-tion, s.** [Eng. *eternize* (e); -ation.] The act of eternizing or rendering immortal or perpetual.

***ē-tērn-nīze, v.t.** [Lat. *etern(us)* = eternal, and Eng. suff. -ize; Fr. *eterniser*; Sp. *eternizar*.]

1. To make eternal, endless, or unending.

"Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to eternize?"

Shelley: Queen Mab, III.

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize; to perpetuate the name or memory of.

"St. Alban's battle, won by famous York,
Shall be eternized in all age to come."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI, v. a.

***ē-tē-śian or ē-tē-śi-an, a.** [Lat. *eternus*; Gr. *ἐτήσιος* (etēsios) = for a year, annual; *ἔτος* (etos) = a year; Fr. *étésien*.] Recurring or happening annually at certain times; periodical.

"Supplying soft etesian gales."

Dryden: Horace, I, a.

etesian winds, s. pl.

Meteorology:

1. Spec.: Periodical winds, blowing for about six weeks in summer over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. Gen.: Any periodical winds.

***ē-thal, s.** [Eng. *eth(er)*, and *al(cohol)*.]

Chem.: A name sometimes given to cetyllic alcohol, C₁₈H₃₇OH.

***ē-thāl-dē-hyde, s.** [Eng. &c., *eth(yl)*, and aldehyde (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also known as acetic aldehyde, CH₃COH. [ALDEHYDE.]

***ē-thāne, s.** [Eng. &c. *eth(er)*; -ane, a termination used to denote that the hydrocarbon belongs to the series, C_nH_{2n+2}.]

Chem.: Ethane, ethyl hydride, dimethyl, $\begin{matrix} \text{H} & & \text{H} \\ | & & | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_6, \text{ or } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-H, or } (\text{CH}_3)_2, \text{ or } \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & & | \\ \text{H} & & \text{H} \end{matrix}$

A hydrocarbon belonging to the paraffin series, obtained by the action of water, added drop by drop, to zinc ethyl, $\text{Zn} < \begin{matrix} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{matrix} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$; also by the electrolysis of acetic acid or acetates; by heating an excess of barium dioxide with sand and acetic anhydride, $\text{BaO}_2 + 2(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O} = (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{Ba}(\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3)_2$. Ethane occurs dissolved in raw American petroleum oil; it is a colourless inodorous gas, which is liquefied at 4°, under a pressure of forty-six atmospheres; it is nearly insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; it burns with a bluish pale flame. With an equal volume of chloride in diffused daylight it forms chlor-ethane, C₂H₅Cl.

***ēthe, a.** [EATH.] Easy.

"A fool is ethe to beguile."

Romans of the Rose, 3, 985.

***ēth-el, a.** [A.S. *æthel*.] Noble.

***ēth-el-ing, s.** [ÆTHELING.]

***ē-thōne, s.** [Eng. &c. *eth(er)*, and suff. -ene (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₂H₄ or H₂C = CH₂, ethylene, olefant gas, elayle, bicarbonated hydrogen, heavy carburetted hydrogen. A fatty hydrocarbon, belonging to the olefine series, C_nH_{2n}. It is formed in the dry distillation of organic bodies; about five per cent. is contained in coal gas. Ethene is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, when cuprous acetylde

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāl, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is gently warmed with a mixture of metallic zinc and dilute ammonia. Ethene is prepared by heating on a sand bath 25 grammes of alcohol with 150 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid in a flask of the capacity of three litres, and then gradually dropping into the mixture equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid, and washing the gas in H_2SO_4 , then in KHO , and again in H_2SO_4 . A small quantity of pure ethene can be obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of ethene dibromide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$, with granulated zinc. Ethene is a colourless gas, which at 1° and a pressure of forty-one and a-half atmospheres becomes liquid, burns with a white luminous flame, and explodes violently when mixed with oxygen on the application of a light or the electric spark. When it is passed through a tube heated to redness, it is decomposed, yielding CH_4 , and carbon is deposited. It is readily dissolved by sulphuric acid at 170° , and forms ethyl sulphuric acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$, which, when diluted with water and distilled, yields ethyl alcohol. It is absorbed by fuming nitric acid with the formation of oxalic acid. Chromic acid mixture at 120° converts it into aldehyde; potassium permanganate oxidizes it into oxalic and formic acids. Ethene unites at 100° with concentrated hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$, and with hydrobromic acid to form ethyl bromide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, but it does not unite with hydrochloric acid. Ethene agitated with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid, HClO , is converted into ethene chlorhydrin, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$, a colourless liquid, boiling at 128° . Ethene in contact with platinum black unites with hydrogen to form ethane, C_2H_6 ; it unites directly with chlorine, forming ethene dichloride or Dutch liquid (q.v.).

ēth'-ēn-yl, s. [Eng., &c. *ethen(e)*, and *yl* = Gr. *ἔαν (hūle)* = matter.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5'''$ or $\text{H} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{H}$. A triatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical derived from Ethane C_2H_6 by the abstraction of three atoms of hydrogen.

ē-thēr, æ'-thēr, s. [Lat. *æther* = Gr. *αἰθήρ (aithēr)* = the sky, the home of the gods, from *αἰθω (aithō)* = to burn, to light up, to shine; cogn. with Lat. *æstas* = summer, *æstus* = heat.]

1. *Astron. & Nat. Phil.*: A medium of extreme tenuity assumed to exist all through space. It is believed to be invisible, imponderable, exceedingly elastic, and capable of undulations as it is being acted upon by light and heat. From being the medium through which heat is transmitted, it is sometimes called luminiferous ether.

¶ The spelling *æther*, and of the adj. *æthereal*, found in Kersey's Dict. and other old works, is not extinct; Tyndall uses it.

"An almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the *Æther*."—Tyndall: *Frags. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 251.

2. *Chem.*: The name given to organic compounds derived from alcohols by the replacement of the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl (OH) of the alcohol by a radical. These compounds are called Oxygen Ethers, to distinguish them from Haloid Ethers, which are formed by the substitution of chlorine, &c. for hydrogen, atom for atom, in a hydrocarbon, as Ethane, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{HCl} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ ethyl chloride; they are also obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on aldehyde; $\text{PCl}_5\text{Cl}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{H} = \text{Cl}_2\text{P} \text{---} \text{OCl}$, phosphorus oxychloride, and CH_3CHCl_2 ethylene dichloride, and by the direct union of chlorine with olefines, as $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH}_2$ ethene, $+ \text{Cl}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \text{---} \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ ethylene dichloride. The oxygen ethers are divided into simple ethers, which are the oxides of the hydrocarbon radicals, or the anhydrides of the alcohols, thus $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$ is the oxide of ethyl, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5'$, or the anhydride of ethyl alcohol $2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) - \text{H}_2\text{O} = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$. If the ether contains two different radicals, as $\text{CH}_3\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ methyl ethyl ether, it is called a Mixed Ether. The boiling-point of an ether is generally 120° less than the sum of the boiling-points of the alcohols from which it is derived. Mixed ethers are obtained by the action of an iodide of a hydrocarbon radical on a sodium alcoholate, thus CH_3I , methyl iodide,

$+ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$, sodium ethylate $= \text{NaI} + \text{CH}_3\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ methyl ethyl ether, the same substance is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$ on sodium methylate, CH_3ONa . Compound ethers, or ethereal salts, are formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl (OH) in the alcohol by an acid radical, or they may be regarded as hydrocarbon radical salts of the corresponding acids, as ethyl acetate $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$. They are formed by the abstraction of water from an acid and an alcohol, acetic acid $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH} + \text{ethyl alcohol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \text{water } \text{H}_2\text{O}$, yielding ethyl acetate, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$. If the acid is monobasic, one molecule of water is eliminated to form a neutral ether; if dibasic, then two molecules of water, &c. Compound ethers derived from polybasic acids may be either acid ethers or neutral ethers, corresponding to acid or neutral salts.

3. *Comm. & Chem.*: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}$, or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. Ethyl ether, ethylic ether, ethyl oxide, formerly called Sulphuric ether. Ether is obtained when sodium is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and the resulting sodium ethylate is mixed with ethyl iodide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$, and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} = \text{NaI} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. But it is prepared on a large scale by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$ ethyl sulphuric acid, and then $\text{H}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, so the same quantity of sulphuric acid can convert a large quantity of alcohol into ether. A mixture of 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol is heated to boiling, and then alcohol is allowed to flow gently into the flask, so that the temperature of the boiling liquid remains between 130° and 140° . The ether which distils over is shaken with milk of lime to remove traces of SO_2 , and washed several times with water to remove alcohol, and then dried with calcium chloride, and if required absolute, distilled over sodium or phosphoric anhydride P_2O_5 . Pure ether is a colourless, transparent, mobile, fragrant, neutral liquid. Sp. gr. 0.736 at 0° . Its vapour is very heavy, being 2.58 times that of air, and when mixed with air explodes violently when it approaches a flame. It is dangerous to distil ether unless the distillate is collected in a flask on the floor, or the vapour will run along the table to the flame. Ether is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame. It is soluble in twelve parts of water, and thirty-six parts of ether will dissolve one part of water. Ether mixes readily with alcohol, and dissolves fats, resins, as well as bromine, iodine, many metallic chlorides, and bromides. Ether is very volatile, producing intense cold when allowed to evaporate on the skin. Pure ether is not acted on by sodium or potassium. It absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is slowly converted into acetic acid. It distils at 35.6°C or 96°F , and is slowly decomposed into alcohol which kept in contact with water. When ether is heated with hydriodic acid it is converted into ethyl iodide. Chlorine acts on ether, replacing the hydrogen in only one ethyl group in the following order: $\text{---CH}_2\text{HI}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ($2.3\cdot 1.15$), forming, lastly, pentachloro ethyl ether, $\text{CCl}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$.

4. *Phar.*: Ether is used to form Collodion (q.v.), the Etherial Solution of Cantharides, and *Spiritus Ætheris* (Ether ten fl. ounces and rectified spirit twenty fl. ounces). Ether taken internally is a powerful diffusible stimulant, more rapid and evanescent in its action than alcohol. It is used to expel flatus from the stomach, to allay pain and cramp in that organ, and to diminish spasm. It stimulates the salivary and pancreatic secretions, and assists the digestion of fatty matters. Applied externally in the form of spray it is used to produce local insensibility from pain in small operations. Inhaled in the form of vapour it acts as an anæsthetic. It is said to be safer than chloroform, it stimulates instead of depressing the heart, and its use is followed by less vomiting, but it is required in larger quantity, and is very inflammable, and is apt to cause laryngeal spasm and violent struggling. The recovery of consciousness is often followed by great excitement. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*.)

¶ When ether is mentioned in chemistry, it is always *ethylic ether*, unless it is stated to be some other ether, as "soluble in ether."

ē-thēr-ē-āl, ē-thēr-i-āl, æ-thēr-ē-āl, a. [Lat., &c. *æthere(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to the ether believed to be diffused through space; containing or filled with ether.

"Then sacred seemed the ethereal vault no more." Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 262.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Resembling the celestial ether.

(2) Heavenly, celestial, having heavenly qualities.

"Vast chain of being which from man began, Nature's ethereal human angel, man." Pope: *Rasselas* on Man, l. 238.

† II. *Chem.*: Containing more or less of ether. (Gregory.)

ethereal oils, s. pl. [VOLATILE-OILS.]

ē-thēr-ē-āl-ism, s. [Eng. *æthereal*; *-ism*.] The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

ē-thēr-ē-āl-i-ty, s. [Eng. *æthereal*; *-ity*.] The state or quality of being ethereal, ethereality.

"Fire, energy, ethereality, have departed."—Lytton: *Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ē-thēr-ē-āl-ize, v. t. [Eng. *æthereal*; *-ize*.]

1. *Lit.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Fig.*: To render more spiritual, or refined.

ē-thēr-ē-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *æthereal*; *-ly*.] In an ethereal manner.

ē-thēr-ē-āl-ness, s. [Eng. *æthereal*; *-ness*.] The same as *ETHEREALITY* (q.v.).

* **ē-thēr-ē-ōus**, a. [Lat. *æthereus*.] Ethereal.

"Behold the bright surface Of this ethereous mould, whereon we stand." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 478.

ē-thēr-i-ā, æ-thēr-i-ā, s. [Lat. *ætherius*; Gr. *αἰθέριος (aithērios)* = belonging to the ether or upper air.] [ETHER.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Unionidae. Known species four, from the Nile and the Senegal rivers. According to M. Calliard, the natives of the upper parts of the Nile valley use the shells in astonishing numbers to ornament their tombs.

ē-thēr-i-fi-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*); *facio* = to make, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation*; Fr. *éthérification*.]

Chem.: The process of forming ether (q.v.).

ē-thēr-i-form, a. [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*) and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of ether. (Proust.)

ē-thēr-in, s. [Eng., &c. *ether*; *-in* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: When heavy oil of wine is warmed with water, a light oily liquid, which is a mixture of two substances, etherin and etherol (q.v.), rises to the surface. On decanting this liquid, and leaving it at rest, the etherin crystallizes out, while the etherol remains liquid. Etherin forms transparent, colourless, shining prisms, moderately hard, very friable; it is tasteless, but smells like etherol. Melts at 110° ; boils at 260° , without alteration. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether.

ē-thēr-ism, s. [Eng. *ether*; *-ism*. Fr. *éthérisme*.]

Med.: The effects produced upon the human frame by the administration of ether.

ē-thēr-i-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *éthérisation*.]

1. *Chem.*: The process of manufacturing ether.

2. *Medicine*:

(1) The art or act of administering ether to a patient.

"He was slow in having recourse to etherization in his obstetric cases."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1874, vol. xiii, p. 177.

(2) The state of the human frame when under the influence of ether.

ē-thēr-ize, v. t. [Fr. *éthériser*.]

1. *Chem.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Med.*: To subject to the influence of ether.

ē-thēr-ōl, s. [Eng., &c. *ether*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A yellowish viscid liquor obtained from heavy oil of wine. [ETHERIN.] Sp. gr. 0.921 , boils at 280° . It becomes more viscid

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**: **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **-shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

on exposure to cold, but does not solidify even at -35° . It has a peculiar aromatic odour. Insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in ether, and less easily in alcohol.

ϑ-ther-sphere, s. [Eng. *ether*, and *sphere*.]

Physics: A term introduced by the Rev. S. Earnshaw to illustrate an hypothesis of his. He considers that all space not filled by matter is filled by ether. If from any cause a portion of space be rendered void of this subtle existence, the medium outside the space will press it into smaller compass, and, if there be in it an atom of matter, the ether around it will become more dense under the influence of the pressure. The ethersphere is then the excess of ether about the vacant space above its original amount or quantity. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1879), p. 248).

***ēth'-īc** (1), ***ēth'-īck** (1), a. [ETHTICKE.]

ēth'-īc (2), ***ēth'-īck** (2), **ēth'-īc-al**, a. [Lat. *ethicus* = moral, ethic; Gr. *ἠθικός* (*ēthikos*), from *ἦθος* (*ēthos*) = custom, moral nature, habit.] Moral; treating of or relating to manners or morals; containing precepts or discourses on morality.

"Ethical means practical; it relates to practice or conduct passing into habit or disposition."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 20.

ēth'-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *ethicall*; -ly.] In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

"My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically* but Christianly of the faults of the tongue."—*Government of the Tongue*.

ēth'-ī-cist, s. [Eng. *ethic*; -ist.] A writer on ethics; one learned in ethics.

ēth'-īcs, ***ēth'-īcks**, s. [ETHIC, a.] The science of morals; moral philosophy when the word moral is used in opposition to mental, instead of including it. The first to employ the Greek word *ἠθική*, which originally meant no more than that which arises from use or custom [ETHIC, etym.], to designate the all-important science of moral duty as based, not on changing custom, but on unchanging laws, was Aristotle, who wrote three treatises on the subject. His disciple Theophrastus followed in the same direction.

The word ethics may be used in a more or less comprehensive sense. In a more comprehensive sense it takes in man's moral duty, not merely to those individuals with whom he may be brought in contact, but also to the body politic of which he constitutes a part, may even to the inferior animals. In a more limited sense it excludes politics, and Aristotle had a distinct treatise on this latter subject. One old and much accepted division of the science was into three parts:—(1) the duty of a good man, (2) that of a good father, and (3) that of a good citizen and a good magistrate. Various hypotheses or theories have been propounded regarding the basis of morals. One of these, extensively embraced, refers this to the Divine will expressed in revelation; another founds it on utility to society, and as a rule considers that moral the natural tendency of which is to benefit society, and especially to produce the greatest attainable happiness to the greatest number of persons. Mr. John Stuart Mill considers ethics not a science but an art. The imperative mood he regards as characterizing art and not science. Whatever speaks in rules or precepts, not in assertions regarding matters of fact, he regards as art; and tried by this test ethics and morality are properly a portion of the art corresponding to the sciences of human nature and society; the remainder, consisting of prudence and policy, and the art of education.

ē-thide, s. [Eng., &c. *eth(yl)*; suff. -ide (Chem.) q.v.]

Chem.: A name given to compounds formed by the union of an element with the monad radical ethyl C_2H_5 —e.g., Zinc Ethide, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, generally called Zinc Ethyl.

ēth'-ī-dōne, s. [Eng., &c. *ethid(e)*, and suff. -ene (Chem.) q.v.]

Chem.: The same as ETHYLIDENE (q.v.).

ē-thine, s. [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*; suff. -ine (Chem.) q.v.]

Chem.: C_2H_2 or $HC \equiv CH$, a hydrocarbon, also called *Acetylene* (q.v.).

ē-thi-ōn-āte, s. [Eng. *ethion(ic)*; suff. -ate (Chem.) q.v.]

Chem.: A salt of ethionio acid. Ethionates are decomposed by boiling with water. The free acid decomposes in like manner, yielding sulphuric acid and isethionio acid, $C_2H_4 \cdot SO_2 \cdot OH + H_2O = H_2SO_4 + C_2H_4 \cdot OH \cdot SO_2 \cdot OH$

ē-thi-ōn'-īo, a. [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; Gr. *θειον* (*thelion*) = sulphur, and suff. -ic.] See the compounds.

ethionio-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \cdot O \cdot SO_2 \cdot OH$. Obtained by dissolving its anhydride in water, also by the action of sulphuric acid on barium isethionate, then it is diluted with water and filtered, the filtrate treated with barium carbonate and again filtered, evaporated in a vacuum, stirred up with water, and then separated, $BaSO_4$ filtered off.

ethionio-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $CH_2 \cdot O \cdot SO_2 \cdot O$. Obtained by passing the vapour of sulphur trioxide, SO_3 , into anhydrous alcohol, also from the direct union of ethene, C_2H_4 , with two molecules of SO_3 . It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 80° . Also called *Sulphate of Carbyl*.

***ē-thi-ōp**, s. [Lat. *Æthiops*; Gr. *Αἰθίοψ* (*Aithiops*).] A native of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; an Ethiopian.

"Earn dirty bread by washing *Æthiops* fair."

Young: Night Thoughts, lv. 353.

ē-thi-ōp'-ī-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Ethiopi*; -ian.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Ethiopia or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native of Ethiopia.

ē-thi-ōp'-īc, a. & s. [Eng. *Ethiopi*; -ic.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

B. As subst.: The language of Ethiopia.

ē-thi-ōps, s. [Gr. *Αἰθίοψ* (*Aithiops*) = an Ethiopian.] [ÆTHIOPS.]

Old Chem.: A name given to several dark-coloured compounds, specif., black protoxide of mercury.

Ethiops-martial, s.

Min.: Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops-mineral, s.

Phar.: A medicine made by embodying equal parts of running quicksilver and flowers of brimstone; black sulphure of mercury.

ēth-mō, pref. [Gr. *ἠθμός* (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Ethmoid bone (q.v.).

ethmo-cranial, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and to the cranium.

Ethmo-cranial angle:

Anat.: The angle formed by the basicranial axis with the line of the cribriform plate. The name was first given by Professor Huxley.

ethmo-turbinals, s. pl.

Anat.: Two lateral masses, one on each side of the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

ēth'-mōid, a. & s. [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* (*ēthmoeidēs*) = like a sieve; *ἠθμός* (*ēthmos*) = a sieve, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *ethmoïde*.]

A. As adjective:

Anat.: Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The ethmoid bone (q.v.).

ethmoid-bone, s.

Anat.: One of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is of a cuboid figure, and is exceedingly light for its size, being composed of very thin plates of bone forming in part irregular cells. (*Quain*.)

ēth-mōid'-al, a. [ETHMOID.]

Anat.: The same as ETHMOID (q.v.).

†**ēth'-mōse**, s. [Gr. *ἠθμός* (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Phys.: A name sometimes applied to cellular tissue.

***ēth'-narch**, s. [Gr. *ἐθνάρχης* (*ethnarchēs*), from *ἔθνος* (*ethnos*) = a nation, and *ἀρχα* (*archē*) = to rule, to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander or governor of a province or people.

ēth'-nic, **ēth'-nic-al**, ***eth-nicke**, ***eth-nique**, a. & s. [Lat. *ethnicus*, from Gr. *ἐθνικός* (*ethnikos*) = national; *ἔθνος* (*ethnos*) = a nation; Fr. *ethnique*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Heathen, pagan; opposed both to Jewish and Christian.

"Acting as *ethnic* rites

In this translated temple."—*B. Jonson: King's Entertainment*.

2. Pertaining to races; ethnological.

"Without doubt all *ethnic* questions form an integral part of anthropological study."—*Prof. Turner, in Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), pt. II, p. 145.

B. As subst.: A heathen, a pagan; one who is neither Jew or Christian.

"This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam."—*Raleigh: History*.

***ēth'-ni-čism**, ***eth-ni-clisme**, s. [Eng. *ethnic*; -ism.] Heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

"A hallowed temple, free from taint

Of *ethnicism*."—*B. Jonson: Epigrama*.

ēth-nōg'-ēn-ŷ, s. [Fr. *ethnogénie*; from Gr. *ἔθνος* (*ethnos*) = a nation, and *γενεά* (*genea*) = birth, descent.] That branch of anthropology which treats of the origin of peoples. The French form was introduced by Ampère.

ēth-nōg'-ra-phōr, s. [Eng. *ethnography*; -er.] One devoted to the study of ethnography (q.v.).

ēth-nō-grāph'-īc, **ēth-nō-grāph'-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to ethnography.

"Others give *ethnographical* descriptions of the aboriginal tribes."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p. 842.

ēth-nōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *ἔθνος* (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and *γραφῆ* (*graphē*) = a description.] (For def. see extract.)

"That a whole nation should have a special dress, special tools and weapons, special laws of marriage and property, special moral and religious doctrines, is a remarkable fact. . . . It is with such general qualities of organised bodies of men that ethnography has to deal."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 11.

ēth-nō-lōg'-īc, **ēth-nō-lōg'-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *ethnology*; -ic, -ical.] Relating to ethnology.

¶ Ethnological Societies have become somewhat numerous of late years, there being several in the United States, and others in the cities of Europe. The Ethnological Society of Paris was founded in 1839. The London Ethnological Society was founded in 1843.

"The assumption that all fetishes are adored for the same reasons causes delay in *ethnological* debate."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p.

ēth-nō-lōg'-īc-al-ly, a. [Eng. *ethnological*; -ly.] When viewed from the ethnological standpoint; with respect to race.

"Wherever man can live he has ever been *ethnologically* the same."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1886, p. 307.

ēth-nōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *ethnology*; -ist.] One whose special study is ethnology; a proficient in ethnology.

"The American *ethnologist* animadvert on Dr. Prichard's apparent inconsistencies."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1886, p. 304.

ēth-nōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *ἔθνος* (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the various races of mankind, and attempts to trace them to their origin. It developed from ethnography, of which it is the extension, and to which it stands in a relation akin to that which geology possesses to geography. Itself it has now been merged in anthropology, of which it is only one branch, though an important one. Anthropology, again, is a branch of biology.

"To give to *ethnology* those important details which it craves, respecting the persistence of races."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1886.

ē-thō-lōg'-īc, **ēth-ō-lōg'-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *ethnology*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to ethnology.

"The *ethnological* consequence of certain circumstances of position."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi. ch. 6.

ē-thōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *ethnology*; -ist.] One who studies ethnology (q.v.).

ē-thōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *ἠθός* (*ēthos*) = an accustomed seat . . . the manners and habits of mankind, the disposition, character.] The

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, cāmel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

name given by Mr. John Stuart Mill to a science which he calls the science of character, or of the formation of character. It is the science which corresponds to the art of education in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national as well as of individual character.

"A science is thus formed, to which I now propose to give the name of *Ethology*, or the Science of Character; from *ἦθος* a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character,' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. VI., ch. v.

¶ Psychology is the science of the elementary laws of mind; ethology is the subordinate science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to those general laws by any set of circumstances, physical or moral. Mr. John S. Mill considers ethics an art, and ethology a science. [ETHICS.] (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.)

***ē-thō-pō-ēt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἦθος* (*ethos*)=manner, habit, and *ποιητικός* (*poiētikos*)=making; *ποιέω* (*poiō*)=to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

ē-thū-lī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Ethuleae (q.v.).

ē-thū-lī-ē-ō, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ethuli*(*o*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ēē*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Vernoniaceae.

ē-thū-ḡa, *s.* [Gr. *αἰθυσσα* (*aithussa*)=to put in rapid motion, to kindle.] [ETHUSA.]

Zool.: A genus of brachyurous short-tailed Crustaceans. Example, *Ethusa mascarene*.

ē-thyl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)* and *yl*=Gr. *ἔλῃ* (*hūlē*)=matter, principle; Ger. *ethyl*.]

Chem.: A monad fatty hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5 ; also denoted by the Symbol Eth or E.

ethyl-acetate, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Acetic ether, $C_4H_8O_2$ or $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$. It is prepared by heating concentrated sulphuric acid to 130° , and then allowing a mixture of sixty parts of glacial acetic acid and forty-six parts of 98 per cent. alcohol to run slowly into the flask. The ether distills over, and is washed with a solution of soda, and then dried over calcium chloride. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant, colourless, limpid liquid, boiling at 73° . It is soluble in seventeen parts of water; twenty-eight parts of the ether dissolves one part of water. When passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into acetic acid and ethene.

2. *Pharm.*: Ethyl acetate (*Ether aceticus*) is used as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic.

ethyl aceto-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: Aceto-acetic ethyl ether, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$. This substance is obtained as the sodium compound by the action of sodium on ethyl acetate; the sodium compound is decomposed by acetic acid, and fractionally distilled. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 180° . Its aqueous solution is coloured dark violet by ferric chloride. An atom of hydrogen can be replaced by sodium, as $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CHNa \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$.

ethyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5 \cdot OH$. [ALCOHOL.] Ethyl-alcohol can be obtained from acetic acid by converting the acid into acetyl chloride by distillation with phosphorus pentachloride, and acting on a mixture of acetyl chloride and glacial acetic acid with sodium amalgam, which decomposes the acetic acid, liberating hydrogen, which acts on the acetyl chloride, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot Cl$, converting it into aldehyde, which, by the further action of hydrogen, is converted into alcohol, and this is converted by acetyl chloride into acetic ether. This is then saponified by distilling with potash, yielding potassium acetate and ethyl-alcohol. Ethyl-alcohol has been detected in several growing plants, as in the fruit of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). It is formed during the fermentation of dough, and mostly evaporates during baking, but bread contains 0.314 per cent. of alcohol. A mixture of one part snow and two parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at 0° , lowers the temperature to -20° . To detect alcohol, oxidize with sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, then add sodium thiosulphate to render the solution colourless. The aldehyde formed gives a violet colour on the addition of

a drop of a solution of magenta. Or, warm the liquid and add a fragment of iodine, and then caustic potash till it is colourless; on cooling, it deposits a yellow powder which, under the microscope, appears as six-sided plates.

ethyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: C_8H_{10} . Isomeric with Xylene, $C_6H_4 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$. A liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 134° . It is obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromide of ethyl, C_2H_5Br , and bromobenzene, C_6H_5Br . Ethyl-benzene when oxidized with chromic acid mixture is converted into benzoic acid, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot OH$.

ethyl-borate, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$, triethyl borate. Formed by the action of boron trichloride, BCl_3 , on alcohol. It is a thin, limpid liquid, boiling at 119° , and decomposed by water. Its alcoholic solution burns with a flame edged with green, giving off boric-oxide. Monoethyl borate, $C_2H_5BO_2$, is a heavy liquid, decomposed when heated.

ethyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Br , bromide of ethyl. Obtained by adding slowly four parts of bromine to a mixture of forty-five parts of alcohol, and four of amorphous phosphorus, and then distilling on a water-bath. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 38° .

ethyl-carbinol, *s.* [NORMAL PROPYL-ALCOHOL.]

ethyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl . Obtained by saturating a cold solution of one part of fused $ZnCl_2$ in two parts of 95 per cent. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas, and then distilling on a water bath. Ethyl-chloride is a liquid boiling at 12.5° . It burns with a green flame.

ethyl-cyanide, *s.* [PROPIONITRIL.]

ethyl-formate, *s.*

Chem.: $H \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$, formic ether. Obtained by distilling sodium formate with ethylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. A liquid boiling at 54° .

ethyl-hydride, *s.* [ETHANE.]

ethyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5I , iodide of ethyl, hydriodic ether, iodiethane. Ethyl-iodide is prepared by gradually adding ten parts of iodine to one part of red phosphorus and five parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and then distilling. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 72.5° . Heated with water to 150° in a sealed tube, it is decomposed in alcohol and hydriodic acid. By heating with excess of hydriodic acid to 150° it is converted into ethane, C_2H_6 , and $HI = C_2H_6 + I_2$.

ethyl-oxalate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$ or $(CO \cdot OC_2H_5)_2$. Oxalic ether, diethylic oxalate. Prepared by digesting alcohol and dehydrated oxalic acid in a flask with an inverted condenser, or by saturating the mixture with dry hydrochloric acid. Oxalic ether is a colourless oily liquid, which boils at 186° . It is decomposed by sodium, forming ethyl carbonate, and CO is liberated. If oxalic ether is mixed with three times its weight of absolute alcohol, it yields glycolic and tartaric acids when treated with sodium amalgam. With excess of an aqueous solution of ammonia it yields oxamide $(CO \cdot ONH_2)_2$. When dry ammonia gas is passed into oxalic ether it is absorbed, and a white

precipitate of oxam-ethane, $CO \cdot NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$, the ethylic ether of oxamic acid is formed.

ethyl-oxide, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethyl-silicate, *s.*

Chem.: Tetrethyllic silicate, $Si(OC_2H_5)_4$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 166° . It is obtained by acting on anhydrous alcohol with tetrachloride of silicon. It burns with a white flame, and finely divided silica is given off.

ethyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Thio-ethylic ether, $(C_2H_5)_2S$. A colourless oily pungent liquid, boiling at 91° ; it is very inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. It is obtained by passing ethyl-chloride into an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphide.

ethyl-sulphydrate, *s.* [MERCAPTAN.]

ethyl-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $SO \cdot \begin{matrix} \diagup OC_2H_5 \\ \diagdown OC_2H_5 \end{matrix}$. Obtained by the action of thionyl chloride, $SOCl_2$, or of sulphur dichloride, S_2Cl_2 , on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid, boiling at 161° , decomposed by water into alcohol and sulphurous acid.

ethyl sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5 \cdot SO_3 \cdot OH$. Formed by the action of ethyl iodide on sodium sulphite.

ethyl-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: Sulphovinic acid, $C_2H_5 \cdot SO_3H$. Prepared by mixing alcohol with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and heating till the mixture boils. When cold it is diluted with water, and neutralised with carbonate of barium, and the barium sulphate filtered off; the filtrate deposits crystals of barium ethyl sulphate. The free acid can be obtained as a thick syrup by decomposing the salt by dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating under the air-pump. Ethyl sulphates are soluble in water; their solutions are decomposed when boiled, therefore the solution must be left to crystallize.

ē-thyl'-a-mine, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*, and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $NH_2 \cdot C_2H_5$, amido-ethane, a liquid boiling at 18° . It mixes with water in all proportions. Obtained by distilling ethyl isocyanate, $OC \cdot N \cdot C_2H_5$, with caustic potash; by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetonitril, $CH_3 \cdot CN$; and by heating ethyl iodide and alcohol saturated with dry ammonia gas to 100° in sealed tubes and distilling the liquid with caustic potash, when a mixture of ethylamine, di- and tri-ethylamine is obtained; the mixture is treated with oxalic ether and distilled, when triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, comes over. It is an oil, boiling at 89° ; the residue consists of a mixture of $CO \cdot NH \cdot C_2H_5$, diethyl-

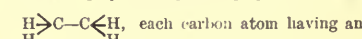
oxamide, which is soluble in water, and converted into oxalate of potassium and ethylamine, $NH_2 \cdot C_2H_5$, by boiling with caustic potash. The part insoluble in water is $CO \cdot N(C_2H_5)_2$, the ethylic ether of diethyl-oxamic acid; this distilled with caustic potash yields diethylamine, an inflammable liquid, boiling at 58° . Ethylamine is a powerful base, decomposing metallic salts. It is decomposed by nitrous acid, forming nitrous ether, and free nitrogen is liberated, $NH_2 \cdot C_2H_5 + 2HNO_2 = C_2H_5 \cdot NO_2 + 2H_2O + N_2$. Ethylamine with cyanic acid forms ethyl carbamide or ethyl urea, $CO \cdot \begin{matrix} \diagup NH_2 \\ \diagdown NH \cdot C_2H_5 \end{matrix}$. The salts of ethylamine are generally easily soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_2H_5 \cdot NH_2 \cdot HCl$, crystallizes in deliquescent prisms, which melt at 80° . It forms a double salt, with platinum chloride.

ē-thyl'-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; -ate (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The name given to compounds which are obtained by the replacing the hydrogen in the hydroxyl in ethyl alcohol by a metal, as sodium ethylate, $C_2H_5 \cdot ONa$.

ē-thyl'-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; -ene (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A symmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical C_2H_4 having the graphic formula,



each carbon atom having an unsaturated bond. It is isomeric with the unsymmetrical dyad radical ethylidene. It is sometimes called *ethene*, but that name should be only used for the hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 .

ē-thyl'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; -ic.]

Chem.: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing ethyl (q.v.).

ethylic-ether, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethylic ortho-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Ortho-carbonic ether, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, analogous to carbon tetrachloride CCl_4 , is formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropierin, $CCl_3(NO_2) + 4NaOC_2H_5 = 3NaCl + NaNO_2 + C(OC_2H_5)_4$. It is a liquid with

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **ḡell**, **chorus**, **ḡhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **ḡem**; **thīn**, **ḡhis**; **sin**, **aḡ**; **expect**, **ḡenophon**, **exist**, **ph = ḡ**
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**ḡion**, -**ḡion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**,

an etherial odour, boiling at 159°. Heated with ammonia it yields guanidine, CN_2H_4 , and ethyl alcohol, $\text{C}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_4 + 2\text{NH}_3 = \text{CN}_2\text{H}_4 + 4\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

ē-thyl'-i-dēne, s. [Eng. &c. *ethyl*; Gr. *ēidos* (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and suff. *-ene* (Chem.).]

Chem.: An unsymmetrical hydro-carbon dyad radical, having the graphic formula, $\text{H} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{H}$, the two unsaturated bonds $\text{H} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{C} \text{---} \text{H}$ belonging to the same carbon atom. It is isomeric with the symmetrical dyad radical ethylene.

ē-tī-ō-lāto, v. t. & i. [Fr. *étioier*; Norm. *stétiuler* = to shoot and grow into stubble or straw, from *etiéue* = stubble; which Littré traces to Lat. *stipula* = a straw.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Bot., &c.*: To blanch, to deprive of colour or prevent from acquiring it. Used of a plant kept in the dark.

"Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise*, p. 99.

† 2. *Physiol.*: Of man. To render pale or unhealthy by deprivation of light.

"I left a bullet in one of his poor etiolated arms."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

B. Intrans.: To become blanched through deprivation of light.

ē-tī-ō-lā-tion, s. [Eng. *etiolat(e)*; *-ion*.]

1. *Horl.*: The act of rendering white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the light. Used of certain plants.

2. *Physiol.*: The act of rendering a human being pale and unhealthy by depriving him of sunlight.

ē-tī-ō-lōg'-īo-al, a. [Eng. *etiology*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to etiology.

ē-tī-ō-l'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *aitiologia* (*aitiologia*), from *aitia* (*ritia*) = cause, reason, and *logos* (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *étologie*.] An account of the causes of anything, especially of diseases.

"I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the etiology of this distemper."—*Arbuthnot*.

ē-tī-ō-tin, s. [Fr. *étio(ler)*, or Eug. *etio(late)*; *t* coeuctive, and suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, found in plants which have grown in the dark.

ē-tī-quētte (qu as k), s. [Fr. = a label, a ticket; O. Fr. *etiquet* = a little note . . . especially such as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c. (*Cotgrave*); from Ger. *stichen* = to stick, set, fix. *Etiquette* and *ticket* are thus doublets.] The conventional rules or forms of ceremony or decorum required by good breeding to be observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, or in courts, levees, &c.

"In spite of the restraint imposed by *etiquette*, the astonishment and disgust of the bystanders could not be concealed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ē-tīte, s. [ÆTITES.] Eagle-stone.

ē-t-nō-an, a. [Lat. *Ætnæus*.] Of or pertaining to Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano in Sicily.

ē-tōn'-i-an, s. [Eng. *Eton*; *-ian*.] A boy educated at Eton.

***ē-trīde, a.** [TRIDE, a.] Tried.

"You see the stay of states etride."—*Sackville & Norton: Mirror for Magistrates*.

ē-trū'-ri-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Etruri(a)*; *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Etruria.

B. As subst.: A native of Etruria.

ē-trūs-čan, a. Of or pertaining to Etruria.

ēt-tēr, s. [A.S. *ātor*, *āttor*, *ātter*, *āttor*.] Poison.

etter-pike, s. The lesser weaver or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*.

etter-pyle, s. The same as etter-pike (?). (*Sibbald*.)

ēt'-tēr-cap, ād'-dēr-cāp, s. [ATTER-COFFE.] A spider; hence fig. a virulent, atrabilious person. (*Scotch*.)

"A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel,
As hot as ginger, and as stive as steel."
—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiv.

***ēt'-tīcke, *ethic, *ethike, a.** [Fr. *étique*.] Hectic, ague.

"A sickness like the fever *étique* fites."—*Promos & Cassandra*, III. 1.

***ēt'-tīn, s.** [A.S. *eolen*.] A giant.

"They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him."—*Beaum. & Flét: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, I. 1.

ēt'-tīe, v. t. & i. [Icel. *ætla*, *ella* = to think, to intend.]

A. Intrans.: To expect, to intend.

B. Trans.: To aim, to intend.

"He dreads the doom he *ettled* for me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

ēt'-tīe, s. [ETTLÉ, v.] Aim, intention, purpose, intent.

ēt'-trīng-ite, s. [Named from Ettringen, on the Rhine, where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Lehmann, to a hydrated sulphate of lime and alumina, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{SO}_4 + 6(\text{CaOH}) + 26\text{Aq}$. Crystallization hexagonal. In minute needles in limestone enclosures of a lava. (*Thomas Davies, F.G.S.*)

ēt'-nī' (nī as wē), ēt-weē', ēt-weē'-cāse, s. [Fr. *étui*; O. Fr. *estui*, from M. H. Ger. *etuche* = a sheath.] A pocket-case for pins, needles, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

"The gold *etui*
With all its bright inhabitants."

Shenstone: Economy, I.

***ēt'-ym, s.** [ETYMOLY.]

***ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gēr, s.** [Eng. *etymologist*; *-er*.] The same as ETYMOLOGIST (q.v.).

"Laws there must be; and 'lex à ligando,' saith the *etymologist*."—*Dr. Griffith: Fear of God and the King* (1669), p. 62.

***ēt'-y-mō-lōg'-īc, a.** [Gr. *ἐτυμολογικός* (*etymologikos*); Lat. *etymologicus*, from *etymologia* = etymology (q.v.); Fr. *étymologique*.] Pertaining to etymology.

ēt'-y-mō-lōg'-īc-al, a. [Eng. *etymologic*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to etymology or the derivation or source of words.

"Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation."—*Locke: To the Bishop of Worcester*.

ēt'-y-mō-lōg'-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *etymologically*; *-ly*.] According to or by means of etymology.

***ēt'-y-mō-lōg'-īc-ōn, s.** [Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν* (*etymologikon*), from *ἐτυμολογικός* (*etymologikos*) = pertaining to etymology.] A dictionary or work on the etymologies of the words in a language; an etymological dictionary.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *etymologist*; *-ist*; Fr. *étymologiste*.] One versed in etymology; one who studies the derivations and sources of words.

"Our *etymologists* seem to have been too lavish of their learning."—*Johnson: Plan of English Dictionary*.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gīze, *eth-i-mol-o-gīze, v. t. & i. [Eng. *etymology*; *-ize*; Fr. *étymologiser*.]

***A. Trans.**: To examine into the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of.

"Phœ. Breeches, quail bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches."
"Amo. Most fortunately *etymologized*!"
—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 2.

B. Intrans.: To study etymology; to search into the derivation or source of words.

ēt'-y-mōl'-ō-gy, *eth-i-mol-o-gīe, s. [Fr. *étymologie*, from Lat. *etymologia*; Gr. *ἐτυμολογία* (*etymologia*), from *ἐτυμος* (*etymos*) = true, real, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.]

1. That part of philology which deals with the origin or true sources of words.

"The explanation and *etymology* of those words require a degree of knowledge in all the ancient northern languages."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. I, ch. ix.

2. The etymon or true source of a word.

"If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark."—*Watts: Logic*.

3. That branch of grammar which treats of the inflections and modifications of words.

ēt'-y-mōn, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐτυμον* (*etymon*), neut. of *ἐτυμος* (*etymos*) = true, real.]

1. The true source of a word; the root from which a word is derived.

"Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch *blaw*; from whence they call himmel-blue that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue."—*Peacock*.

* 2. The original or primitive meaning of a word; its primary signification.

eū, pref. [Gr.] Well, happily, prosperously, safely; it is used frequently as a prefix in English with the force of well, good, easy, &c.

eū-ās'-trūm, s. [Gr. *εὐάστρος* (*eúastros*) = rich in stars; *eu* (*eu*) = rich or abundant in, and *άστρον* (*astēr*), *άστρος* (*asteros*) = a star.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, sub-order Desmidiæ. M. Ralfs describes twenty-one species as British.

eū-bōt'-rys, s. [Gr. *εὐβοτρυς* (*eubotrys*) = rich in grapes; *eu* (*eu*) = rich or abounding, and *βοτρυς* (*botrys*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ. *Eubotrys arborea* (formerly *Lyonia arborea*) is the sorrel-tree of America, the acid leaves of which are chewed by hunters to assuage their thirst.

eū-cair'-ite, *eū-kair'-ite, s. [Ger. *eukairit*, from Gr. *εὐκαίρος* (*eukairos*) = seasonable; *eu* (*eu*) = good, and *καίρος* (*kairos*) = the right point of time. So named by Berzelius, because he found it opportunely soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.]

Min.: A soft mineral easily cut by the knife; colour between silver-white and lead-grey, lustre metallic, structure massive and granular, or in black metallic films. Compos.: Selenium 31.6; copper, 25.3; silver 43.1 = 100. Found in Sweden, Chili, &c. (*Dana*.)

eū-cāl'-yn, s. [Eng. &c. *eucalyptus*; *-in*.]

Chem.: An unfermentable sugar, which separates in the fermentation of Melitose (the sugar of Eucalyptus). It is a thick syrup, which polarises to the right, and does not reduce copper solution.

eū-cal-yp'-tēne, s. [Eng. &c. *eucalypt(us)*; *-ene* (Chem.). (q.v.).]

Chem.: A terpene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$, contained in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. Eucalyptene boils at 172°. By the action of iodine it is converted into cymene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ (1-4).

eū-ca-lyp-tō-crī-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eucalyptocrinus* (*us*); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoideans, type *Eucalyptocrinus* (q.v.).

eū-ca-lyp-tō-crī-nūs, s. [Gr. *eu* (*eu*) = well; *καλυπτός* (*kaluptos*) = covered, and *κρίνον* (*kriton*) = a lily.] [Def.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Eucalyptocrinidæ. The calyx is invected upon itself, whence the name of the genus. Range in time, Silurian to the Devonian rocks.

eū-ca-lyp-tōl, s. [Eng. &c. *eucalypt(us)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*. It contains seventy per cent. of eucalyptene and thirty per cent. of cymene.

***eū-ca-lyp-tūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *eu* (*eu*) = well, and *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to cover.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle blooms. *Eucalyptus*



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

tus globulus is the blue gum-tree of Tasmania. The leaves are about ten inches long by an inch wide, and are oddly twisted, exhaling a strange camphor-like odour. The flowers small and inodorous. It is an evergreen tree, remarkable for its rapid growth. It reaches the

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, oūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

extraordinary maximum height of 400 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty. The timber is hard, easily worked, and very serviceable for keels of vessels, bridges, or for any purpose requiring durability. The tree supplies a medicinal preparation efficacious in throat affections and in intermittent fever. It has also a wonderful power of destroying malaria. It has been introduced into California. (*San Francisco Bulletin*, quoted in the *Times* for Friday, May 29, 1874.)

It has since been planted in the South of Europe and in North and South Africa. *Eucalyptus resinifera* furnishes a kind of gum kino, occasionally sold as a medicine by the natives of India. *E. resinifera* in the dry season exudes a saccharine mucous substance like manna, but less nauseous; so do other species. *E. robusta* has large cavities in the stem between the concentric zones of annual growth; these are filled with a rich vermilion-coloured gum. When *E. Gunnii*, the Tasmanian cider-tree, is wounded, there comes forth in a copious stream a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which on fermentation becomes beer. Various species of *Eucalypti* furnish tannin; many yield good timber. (*Lindley*, &c.)

eū-cha-ris, s. [In Greek a female name, but more commonly an adj. *eūcharis* (*eucharis*) = pleasing, charming, winning. Used of Aphrodite (Venus), or of people in general. [EUCHARIST.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 181st found. It was discovered by Cottenot, on Feb. 2, 1878.

eū-cha-ris-t, s. [Lat *eucharistia*, from Gr. *eucharistia* (*eucharistia*) = a giving of thanks, the Eucharist; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *χαρίζομαι* (*charizomai*) = to show favour; *χάρις* (*charis*) = favour; *χαίρω* (*chaíro*) = to rejoice.]

Scripture & Ecclesiology:

* 1. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

"Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received."—*Taylor*.

2. The Holy Communion, specially in one aspect of it—viz., the giving of thanks. On the night of the Saviour's betrayal, whilst he and the disciples were reclining at table eating the passover, "Jesus took bread and blessed it." "and he took the cup and gave thanks." (Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; cf. also Mark xiv. 22, 23). In Luke xxii. 19 and 1 Cor. x. 11, with which cf. 1 Cor. xi. 24, it is related that "he took the bread and gave thanks." "gave thanks" being evidently equivalent to "blessed it." In the first two gospels, though the Greek words are different: (having) blessed it being *εὐλογέσας* (*eulogésas*), and having given thanks being *εὐχαριστίας* (*eucharistías*). Evidently the giving of thanks at the first communion was closely analogous to what is sometimes termed Grace before meat. It partly implied an acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing food, at the time represented by bread and wine, for the sustenance of man's bodily necessities, but as this was no ordinary feast, but one in which every act was symbolical, it chiefly denoted thanksgiving for the benefits derived from the approaching death of Christ, which the bread and wine so clearly prefigured.

eū-cha-ris-tiō, **eū-cha-ris-tiō-al**, a. [Eng. *eucharist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Containing an expression or act of thanksgiving.

"It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions."—*Riv.*

2. Pertaining to the Holy Eucharist; used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

* **eū-char-ist-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *eucharist*; -ize.] To bless.

The elements being *eucharistized* or blessed by the prayer of the word that came from him."—*Waterland*; *Works*, vii. 99.

eū-chē-lai-ōn, s. [Gr. *euchē* (*euchē*) = prayer, and *ἐλαίον* (*elaiōn*) = oil.]

Gr. Church: The oil with which a penitent guilty of a mortal sin is anointed by an archbishop or bishop and seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The ceremony is preceded and followed by prayer, and is called the Sacrament of Euchelation.

eū-cheir-ūs, s. [EUCHIRUS.]

eū-cheū-ma, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = abundant (?), and *χεύμα* (*cheuma*) = that which is poured; a flood.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algae. *Eucheuma speciosum* is the Jelly-plant of Australia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

eū-chir-ūs, **eū-cheir-ūs**, s. [Gr. *euchēro* (*euchēro*) = with good hands; handy, active, dexterous: *eū* (*eu*) = well developed, and *χείρ* (*cheir*) = the hand. So called from the exceeding elongation of the anterior tibiae and tarsi.]

Entom.: The name given by Kirby to a genus of lamellicorn beetles, placed by Swainson in the family Cetoniidae, sub-family Megasominae. *Euchetus longimanus*, an East Indian species, has antennae longer than the body.

eū-chites, s. pl. [Gr. *euchomai* (*euchomai*) = to pray, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. -ites.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in the latter part of the fourth century, though, as is generally the case when new sects arise, some of their tenets were older than themselves. Their name, Enchites, was derived from their belief that there dwelt in man a demon who could only be expelled by incessant prayer and singing. They combined with this view various opinions derived partly from Manichaeism, partly from the Oriental Philosophy. After a time the term Enchite became a vague one, applied to all who withdrew from the Catholic Church and spent much time alone in prayer. They were called also Massalians, Adelphians, &c. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv. & xii.; *Baur: Ch. Hist.*, ii. 133.)

eū-chlān-i-dō-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Gr. *euchlanis* (*euchlanis*), genit. *euchlanidos* (*euchlanidos*), and n. pl. suff. -ita.]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria. The rotatory organs are multiple, or divided into more than two lobes; a carapace is present. There are eleven genera. [EUCHLANIS.] (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

eū-chlā-nis, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *χλάνις* (*chlanis*), genit. *χλανίδος* (*chlanidos*) = an upper garment of wool.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euchlanidota.

eū-chlōre, a. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: Having a distinct green color.

eū-chlōr-ē, a. [Eng. *euchlor(e)*; -ic.] Of a distinct green colour.

eū-chlōr-in, **eū-chlōr-ine**, s. [Pref. *eū*, and Eng., &c. *chlorine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine obtained by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow explosive gas.

eū-chōl-ō-gŷ, * **eū-chō-lō-gŷ-ōn**, s. [Gr. *eucholōgion* (*eucholōgion*), from *ευχη* (*euchē*) = a prayer, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Gr. Church: A book containing the order of ceremonies, ritual, and ordinances; a liturgy. "A prayer taken out of the *euchologion* of the Greek Church."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 7.

eū-chre (*chre* as *kēr*), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A game of cards, a modified form of *écarté*, all cards between the seven and the ace being discarded, commonly played in America. The highest card is the knave of trumps, technically known as the right bower, and the next the knave of the same color, called the left bower, unless when an additional card, the "joker," is used, which is the highest of all. (See RAILROAD EUCHRE.)

Bid euchre: Six-handed euchre in which the trump is named by the player who "bids" the most points.

Cut-throat euchre: Three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two combined.

Drive euchre or *progressive euchre*: In which the players are "driven," viz., change, from table to table.

French euchre: Four-handed euchre played with the 24 highest cards.

Railroad euchre: Four-handed euchre played with a "joker."

eū-chre (*chre* as *kēr*), v. t. [EUCHRE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To beat the dealer, when not ordered up (q.v.), by taking three out of the

five tricks in a hand at euchre, thereby gaining two points.

2. *Fig.*: To beat thoroughly; to force into a situation from which there is no escape.

"'Euchred, old man!' said Tennessee, smiling."—*Bret Harte: Tennessee's Partner*.

eū-chrēs-ta, s. [Gr. *euchrestos* (*euchrestos*) = easy to make use of; serviceable.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieae. The people of Java regard *Euchresta Horsfieldia* as a specific against the poison of venomous reptiles. Lindley thinks it acts like an emetic.

eū-chrō-ic, a. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well; *χρῶα* (*chroia*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. -ic.] See the compound.

euchroic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8N_2O_8$. Obtained by heating paramide with alkalis. It is a dibasic acid which crystallizes in short prisms, which are slightly soluble in water. By the action of reducing agents, such as zinc, it is converted into a dark-blue insoluble substance called euchrone. Euchroic-acid is also obtained by distilling the ammonium salt of mellitic acid $C_6(CO_2OH)_3$.

eū-chrō-ite, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, *χρῶα* (*chroia*) = colour, and Eng. suff. (-ite).]

Min.: A bright green orthorhombic mineral of vitreous lustre, its hardness 3½ to 4; its sp. gr. 3.39. Compos.: Arsenic acid 32.42 to 34.43; oxide of copper 46.97 to 48.00; water 18.80 to 19.31. Found at Libethen, in Hungary. (*Dana*.)

eū-chrōne, s. [Gr. *euchroos* (*euchroos*) = well coloured: *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Chem.: A dark blue insoluble substance formed when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid.

eū-chŷ-mŷ, s. [Gr. *euchumia* (*euchumia*), from *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *χυμός* (*chymos*) = juice, chyme; Fr. *euchymie*.]

Med.: A good state of the fluids in the body.

eū-chŷ-sī-dēr-ite, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well; *χυσις* (*chusis*) = a pouring, from *χεω* (*cheō*) = to pour; *σίδηρος* (*sidēros*) = iron, and -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

eū-clāse, s. [Gr. *euklas*; Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = easily, and *κλάω* (*klāō*), fut. *κλάσω* (*klāsō*) = to break.]

Min.: A monoclinic green, blue, or white transparent mineral of vitreous lustre, except on the cleavage face, where it is pearly; its hardness 7.5; sp. gr. 3.1. Compos.: Silica, 41.63–43.22; alumina, 30.56–34.07; beryllium, 16.97–21.78; sesquioxide of iron, 0–2.22, &c. Found in South America and in the Ural Mountains.

* **eū-clas-ite**, s. [Eng., &c. *euklas(e)*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A name formerly given to a green apatite from Lake Baikal.

eū-clē-a, s. [Gr. *eukleia* (*eukleia*) = good fame, glory: *eū* (*eu*) = good, and *κλέος* (*kleos*) = glory. So named from the lasting beauty of its evergreen foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceae. They are from Africa. The berries of various species are eaten.

eū-clī-dī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euclid(ium)* (q.v.), and Lat. fenn. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferae, tribe Pleuro-rhizaceae.

eū-clīd-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *κλειδίον* (*kleidion*) = a little key; *κλειδών* (*kleidōn*) = to lock up. So named because the pods are well or effectively shut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Euclididae (q.v.).

* **eū-clī-ōn-īsmē**, s. [From *Euclio*, a miser in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and Eng. suff. -ism.] Stinginess.

"Such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclicion* name."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

eū-cnē-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *euknēmus* (*euknēmus*), genit. *euknēmiōs* (*euknēmiōs*) = well-graved, well equipped with graves: *eū* (*eu*)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; it has the property of phenol. When heated with hydriodic acid, it gives off methyl iodide. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into acetic acid and protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO\cdot OH$. The H in the (OH) in eugenol can be replaced by sodium, &c.

***eū-ġen-y**, s. [Gr. *eūgenia* (*eugenia*): *eū* (*eu*) well, good, and *ġenos* (*genos*) = birth.] Nobleness of birth.

***eūgh** (*gh* silent or guttural), s. [Yew.]

***eūgh-en** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***ewgh-en**, a. [Eng. *eugh*; -*en*.] Made of yew.
"His stiffe...smes to stretch with eughen bows."
Spenser: *Mother Hubberds Tale*, 747.

eū-glē-nā, s. [Gr. *eūglēnos* (*euglēnos*) = bright-eyed; *eū* (*eu*) = well, bright, and *glēnē* (*glēnē*) = the pupil of the eye; the eyeball.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euglenia. It is unattached, with a red eyespeck, a tail-like process, and a single flagelliform filament. The species or forms are present in some pools to such an extent as to redden the water green or red, and form a brilliant pellicle on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) The colouring matter is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in octohedra.

eū-glē-nī-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *euglen(a)*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. -*ia*.]

Zool.: The name given by Dujardin to a family of Infusoria, nearly the same as Astasiae of Ehrenberg. They belong to the order Flagellata.

eū-grāt-ī-ō-lē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. *Gratiolæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariads, tribe Gratiolæ.

Eū-gu-bine, a. [See def.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio) in Italy. Specially applied to seven tablets discovered there in A.D. 1444, which furnish materials for a comprehensive view of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are in the Umbrian tongue, two in Latin, and one partly in Umbrian and partly in Latin. The contents of the tablets, which are still preserved at Gubbio, are directions for the performance of sacrificial rites, forms of prayer, &c.

eū-har-mōn-īc, a. [Gr. *eū* = well, good, and *harmōnikos* (*harmonikos*) = harmonic.]

Music: Producing perfect harmony or concord. (Used to distinguish concordant sounds from those produced by the tempered scale.)

eū-hēm-ēr-ism, s. [EUEMERISM.]

¶ For the cognate words see the spelling EUEM.

eū-kāir-īte, s. [EUCAIRITE.]

eū-kāmp-tite, s. [Gr. *eūkamp-tis* (*eukamp-tis*) = well-bent or curved; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *kāmp-tō* (*kamp-tō*) = to bend, to curve.]

Min.: According to Dana, a hydrous variety of Biotite (q.v.), but the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes the two species distinct. Enkampite is nearly black, except in thin laminae, when it is brown, red, or reddish-yellow. Its hardness is 2 to 2.5, its sp. gr. 2.72. Compos.: Silica, 38.13; alumina, 21.60; protoxide of iron, 19.92; protoxide of manganese, 2.61; magnesia, 13.76; water, 3.98. Found at Fressburg in Hungary. (*Dana*, &c.)

eū-kō-lite, s. [EUCOLITE.]

eū-lī-mēl-la, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *eulima* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of molluscs, genus Chemnitzia. It contains four British species.

eū-lī-mā, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = great, and *limos* (*limos*) = hunger.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Pyramidellidae. It has a small white polished shell, slender and elongate, with many nearly level whorls, with internal prominent ribs; apex acute; aperture pointed; outer lip thickened internally, inner one reflected over the pillar; operculum horny, sub-spiral. When the animal creeps, it places the foot much in advance of the head, the latter being so concealed within the shell that only the tentacles protrude. Forty-nine re-

cent and forty fossil species are known. The former are from Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, India, and the Pacific: the latter date apparently from the Carboniferous period till now. The recent species are found in the sea between five and ninety fathoms deep. (*Woodward*.)

***eū-lōġ-īc**, ***eū-lōġ-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *eulogy*; -*īc*, -*īcal*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic.

***eū-lōġ-īc-al-īy**, adv. [Eng. *eulogical*; -*īy*.] In manner of a eulogy; eulogistically.

"Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 389.

eū-lōġ-īst, s. [Eng. *eulogy*; -*īst*.] One who eulogizes, speaks well of, or commends another for any quality, act, or performance; an encomiast.

eū-lōġ-īst-īc, **eū-lōġ-īst-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *eulogist*; -*īc*, -*īcal*.] Containing or expressive of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory.

eū-lōġ-īst-īc-al-īy, adv. [Eng. *eulogistical*; -*īy*.] In a eulogistic manner; with commendation or eulogy.

***eū-lōġ-ī-ūm**, s. [Low Lat.] A eulogy (q.v.).

"T adorn the sofa with *eulogium* due."
Cowper: *Task*, III. 12.

eū-lōġ-ize, v. t. [Eng. *eulogy*; -*īze*.] To speak of in terms of eulogy or praise; to praise, to commend.

"Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes."
Huddesford: *Satir. Poems*.

eū-lōġ-īy, s. [Low Lat. *eulogium*, from Gr. *eulogia* (*eulogia*); *eulogion* (*eulogion*), from *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *lēgō* (*legō*) = to speak; O. Fr. *euloge*; Fr. *éloge*.] Praise, encomium, panegyric; a writing or speech in praise or commendation of any person, on account of his character, services, or performances.

"Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,
Their *eulogy*."
Cowper: *Task*, III. 453.

¶ For the difference between *eulogy* and *encomium*, see ENCOMIUM.

eū-lōph-ī-a, s. [From Gr. *eulophos* (*eulophos*) = well plumed; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *lōphos* (*lōphos*) = the back of the neck, the crest of a helmet. So named because the labellum bears elevated lines or ridges.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandæe, family Sarcandride. Salep has been made in India from a species of the genus.

eū-lŷ-sŷte, s. [Gr. *eulustia* (*eulustia*) = readiness in losing; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *lŷstis* (*lŷstis*) = losing, dissolving; *lŷstō* (*lŷstō*), first fut. *lŷsō* (*lŷsō*) = to untie.]

Petrol.: A gneissic rock consisting of augite, garnet, &c., found at Tunaberg in Sweden.

eū-lŷte, s. [EULYITE.]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_2O_7$. Obtained with dyslyte by the action of concentrated nitric acid on citraconic acid. They are separated by fractional crystallization from alcohol. Eulyte is the more soluble. It melts at 99.5°, and dyslyte melts at 189°.

eū-lŷ-tine, s. [Gr. *eulutos* (*eulutos*) = easily dissolved or broken up; *eū* (*eu*) = well; *lŷō* (*lŷō*) = to loose, and Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

Min.: The same as EULYITE (q.v.).

eū-lŷ-tite, s. [Ger. *eulytin*, from Gr. *eulutos* (*eulutos*) = easy to untie, easily dissolved or fusible; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A tetrahedral mineral of resinous or adamantine lustre, and dark brown, grey, greyish-white, or pale yellow colour. Its hardness, 4.5; its sp. gr. 5.9 to 6. Compos.: Silica, 22.23; oxide of bismuth, 69.38; phosphoric acid, 3.31; sesquioxide of iron, 2.40, &c. Found in Saxony. (*Dana*.)

eū-man-īte, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = very, and *manōs* (*manos*) = scanty, scarce.]

Min.: A variety of Brookite found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in an albite vein. (*Dana*.)

eū-mēn-ēs, s. [Gr. *Eūmenēs* (*Eumenes*) as s. = a Greek proper name, borne by various kings; as *adj.* *eūmenēs* (*eumenēs*) = well disposed,

gracious; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *mēnos* (*menos*) = temper, disposition.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Eumenidae (q.v.). The genus, which is extensive, consists of large and, as a rule, gaily coloured insects, with a very long petiole and a pyriform abdomen.

eū-mēn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eumen(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*īdæ*.]

Entom.: A family of solitary wasps akin to the Vespidae, in which they are sometimes merged.

Eū-mēn-ī-dēs, s. [Gr., from *eūmenēs* (*eumenēs*) = well-disposed, wishing well; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *mēnos* (*menos*) = disposition, temper.]

Gr. Myth.: Literally the gracious goddesses, a title given euphemistically to the Furies, instead of their proper name of Erinnys or Erinnys.

eū-mī-mō-sē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. *mimoseæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ (q.v.).

eū-nēc-tūs, s. [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = good, and *nekros* (*nekros*) = swimming, floating; *nēchō* (*nēchō*) = to swim.]

Zool.: A genus of Boidæ. *Eunectes murinus* is the American Anaconda, which must not be confounded with the Anaconda proper, *Python tigris*, a native of Ceylon. [ANACONDA.]

Eū-nī-ċe, **Eū-nī-kē**, s. [Gr. *Eūnikē* (*Eunikē*) = Eunice, a Greek female proper name. Timothy's mother was so called (Acts xvi. 1, 2 Tim. i. 5; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *nīkē* (*nīkē*) = conquest, victory.)]

1. **Astron.** (Of the form Eunike): An asteroid, the 18th found. It was discovered by Peters, on March 1, 1878.

2. **Zool.** (Of the form Eunice): The typical genus of the family Euniceidae or the tribe Euniceæ (q.v.). *Eunice gigantea* is a sea centipede, sometimes as long as four feet, and consisting of above four hundred rings. It is found in the ocean adjacent to the West Indies.

eū-nīċ-ī-dæ, **eū-nīċ-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euniceæ* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*īdæ*, or -*er*.]

Zool.: A family or tribe of Errant Annelids with large branchial tufts, and from seven to nine toothed jaws. [EUNICE.]

eū-nī-kē, s. [EUNICE.]

eū-nō-mī-a, s. [Gr., = (1) good order, (2) the daughter of Themis and goddess of good government; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *nōmos* (*nomos*) = anything assigned, hence, a custom, a law; *nēmō* (*nēmō*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

Eū-nō-mī-an, a. & s. [Named after Eunomius. See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Eunomius, his opinions, or those of his followers. Eunomius was the secretary and disciple of Aetius, whom he eclipsed in celebrity. He became Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 368, and died about 394.

B. As subst. (Pl.): The followers of Eunomius. [A.] He held that Christ was a created being, and of a nature unlike that of the Father.

***eū-nō-mŷ**, s. [Gr. *eunomia* (*eunomia*), from *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *nōmos* (*nomos*) = law, order.] A just constitution; equal law.

eū-nō-tī-a, s. [Gr. *eunōtos* (*eunōtos*) = stout-backed; *eū* (*eu*) = stout, and *nōtos* (*nōtos*), or *nōton* (*nōton*) = the back.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, sub-order Cymbellæ. Kützinger describes forty-four species, of which Smith admits seven to be British. (*Griffith & Henfrey*, &c.)

eū-nūch, s. & a. [Lat. *eunuchus*, from Gr. *eunouchos* (*eunouchos*) = one who had charge of the sleeping apartments; *eunē* (*eunē*) = a bed, and *ēchō* (*ēchō*) = to have, to keep; Fr. *eunuque*.]

A. As subst.: One who is castrated or emasculated; a chamberlain.

"Like *eunuchs* they sacrifice their manhood for a voice."—*Landis: Peleus & Thetis*. (Argument.)

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat. çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thīn, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Unproductive.

"He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—*Godwin: Marcella*, III, 92.

* **eū-nūch**, *v.t.* [EUNUCH, *s.*] To castrate, to emasculate, to make a eunuch of.

"They eunuch all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn.
That they deserve no children of their own."
—*Creech: Lucratus*, II, 578, 579.

* **eū-nūch-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *eunuchatus*, *par.* of *eunuchos*, from *eunuchus* = a eunuch.] To make a eunuch of, to castrate.

"It was an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate themselves."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

* **eū-nūch-ism**, * **eu-nuch-isme**, *s.* [Gr. *eunouchismos* (*eunouchismos*) = castration.] The state or condition of a eunuch; castration.

"That eunuchism, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not."—*Sp. Hall: Hon. of the Married Clergy*, p. 54.

* **eū-nūch-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *eunuch*; *-ize*.] To emasculate.

"Quite exorcized, exsected, eunuchized."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

* **eū-ōm-phā-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *eu* (*eu*) = wide, and *ōmphalos* (*ōmphalos*) = the navel.]

Palaeont.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Turridae. The shell is depressed or discoidal; the whorls angular or coronated; the aperture polygonal; the umbilicus very large; the operculum shelly, round, multispiral. Eighty species are known, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They are found fossil in North America, Europe, and Australia. (*Salter & Woodward*). *E. pentagonalis* is a characteristic fossil of the carboniferous limestone; *E. rugosus* of the Wenlock limestone.

* **eū-ōn-ŷ-mūs**, *s.* [Lat. *Eunymus*; Gr. *Eunymia* (*Eunymia*), the mother of the Furies, in allusion to the poisonous character of the berries.]

Bot.: Spindle-tree. A genus of trees, order Celastraceae. Calyx four to six-cleft; petals four to six; stamens four to six, inserted in a broad fleshy disc; ovary three to five-celled; style short; stigma three to five-lobed; capsule three to five-lobed; three to five-celled cells, with one to two arillate seeds. About forty species are known. One, *Eunymus europaeus*, the Common Spindle-tree, grows in England, and more rarely in Scotland. The bark of *E. turgens*, the inside of which is bright yellow, is used by the Hindoos to mark the tilka on their forehead. Lindley thinks that it might be useful as a dye. It is employed in diseases of the eye.

"The *eunymus*, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood."—*Monck Mason: Notes on Shakespeare*.

* **eū-ō-nŷm-ē-ā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eunymus* (*us*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceae, having capsular fruit.

* **eū-ōs-mīte**, *s.* [Gr. *eusmos* (*eusmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant; *eū* (*eu*) = good, and *ōsmē* (*ōsmē*) = smell; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An amorphous and pitchy-looking brittle brownish-yellow mineral, transparent when in thin pieces. It is strongly electric. Compos.: Carbon, 81.89; hydrogen, 11.73; oxygen, 6.38 = 100.

* **eū-ōt-ō-mōus**, *a.* [Gr. *eū* (*eu*) = well, *tomē* (*tomē*) = a cutting, *temnō* (*temnō*) = to cut, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

* **eū-pa-thŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *eupatheia* (*eupatheia*) = comfort, luxury, sensitiveness; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *pathos* (*pathos*) = suffering.] Right feeling.

"Opposed to these, had the virtuous his *eupatheia*, his *eupathies*, or well-feelings, translated by Cicero *constantes*."—*Harrie: Three Treatises*. (Note on treat. III.)

* **eū-pa-tōr-ŷ-ā-ō-ō-ē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupatoriūm* (*um*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubuliflorae.

* **eū-pāt-ōr-ine**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. &c. *eupatoriūm* (*um*); *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, said by Righoni to be contained in *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

* **eū-pa-tōr-ŷ-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *eupatoria*; Gr. *eupatoriūm* (*eupatoriūm*) = the genus Agrimony. (See def.) Said by Pliny and others to have been named from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who used it as an antidote to poison.]

Bot.: Hemp Agrimony. A genus of Composite plants. It has much-exserted styles and perfect florets. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the Common Hemp Agrimony, is a plant two to four feet high, having the leaves with three to five leaflets, and the heads of flowers, which are very numerous, pale reddish-purple, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs. It is an emetic and purgative. *E. Ayapana* and *E. perfoliatum* are sudorifics. They are used in Brazil in poison-bites. Mr. Hartweg says that the vernacular called *matia* comes from *E. glutinosum*. About 300 species are known, chiefly from America.

* **eū-pa-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [EUPATORIUM.]

Bot.: A book name given by Bentham to the botanical genus Eupatorium. There is but one British species, the Common Eupatory (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

* **eū-pāt-rid** (pl. **eū-pāt-ri-dæ**), *s.* [Gr. *eupatriōs* (*eupatriōs*) = of a good or noble father; of noble birth; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *patriō* (*patriō*) = a father.]

Gr. Antig.: A member of the Eupatriæ, or aristocracy of Athens, in whom was vested the whole power of the state.

* **eū-pāt-ri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [EUPATRID.]

* **eū-pēp-sī-a**, * **eū-pēp-sŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *eupēpsia* (*eupēpsia*) = good digestion; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *pēpsis* (*pēpsis*) = emcoction, digestion; *pēpsō* (*pēpsō*) = to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

"An age merely mechanical! *Eupēpsia* its main object."—*Carlyle: Miscell. Essays: Signs of the Times*.

* **eū-pēp-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *eupēptos* (*eupēptos*) = (1) easy of digestion; (2) having a good digestion.] [EUPEPSIA.]

1. Easy of digestion.
2. Having a good digestion.

"Thus it seems easy for a large, eupēptic, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper."—*Saturday Review*, March 2, 1877, p. 351.

* **eū-phē-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *euphēmos* (*euphēmos*) = auspicious; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *phēmē* (*phēmē*) = fame.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidae, sub-family Pezoporinae (Parakeets or Parrots). It contains some of the beautiful little Grass Parakeets of Australia.

* **eū-phē-mism**, *s.* [Gr. *euphēmis* (*euphēmis*) = from *euphēmia* (*euphēmia*) = the use of words of good omen; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *phēmī* (*phēmī*) = to speak; Fr. *euphémisme*.]

Rhet.: The use of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh, indelicate, or offensive to delicate ears; a softened expression: as the use of Eumenides or gracious goddesses for the Erinnies or Furies.

* **eū-phē-mis-tic**, **eū-phē-mis-tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *euphēmis* (*euphēmis*); Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of euphemism; making soft or more delicate of expression.

* **eū-phē-mis-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *euphēmistical*; *-ly*.] In a euphemistic manner; by way of euphemism.

* **eū-phē-mize**, *v.t.* [Gr. *euphēmisō* (*euphēmisō*)] To make euphemistic; to soften or render more delicate in expression.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-a**, *s.* [Gr. *euphonia* (*euphonia*) = symphony; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *phōnē* (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.]

1. Music:

1. A sweet sound.
2. A consonant combination of sounds.

II. Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidae, sub-family Tanagerinae (Tanagers). *Euphonia musica* is the Organist Tanager of the West Indies, a small bird which sings well. The plumage of the male is mostly black and orange.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-ād**, *s.* [Gr. *euphonia* (*euphonia*) = euphony, and Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Music: An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and other instruments.

* **eū-phōn-ic**, **eū-phōn-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *euphony* (*y*); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Characterized by or pertaining to euphony; sounding agreeably; pleasing to the ear.

* **eū-phōn-ŷ-cōn**, *s.* [EUPHONIC.]

Music: A kind of upright piano.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *euphony*; *-ous*.] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonic; smooth-sounding.

"Euphonic languages are not necessarily easy of acquisition."—*Latham*.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-ōus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *euphonic*; *-ly*.] In a euphonic or melodious manner; with euphony or harmony.

* **eū-phōn-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *euphony* (*y*); *-ism*.] An agreeable sound, or combination of sounds.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *euphōnos* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.] [EUPHONY.]

Music: A brass bass instrument, properly belonging to a military band, but frequently introduced into the orchestra as a substitute for the third or bass trombone, to the tone of which the sound of the euphonium has not the slightest affinity. (*Stainer & Barrett*).

* **eū-phō-nize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *euphony* (*y*); *-ize*.] To make harmonious or agreeable in sound.

* **eū-phō-nŷ-n**, *s.* [Gr. *euphōnos* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.]

Music: The same as EUPHONIC (q.v.).

* **eū-phō-nŷ-a**, *a.* [Gr. *euphōnos* (*euphōnos*) = euphonic; pleasant to the ear; smooth sounding.]

* **eū-phō-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *euphōnia* (*euphōnia*), from *euphōnos* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant to the ear; *eū* (*eu*) = well, good, and *phōnē* (*phōnē*) = a sound, a voice; Fr. *euphonic*.] An agreeable or pleasing sound or combination of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, or words which is pleasant to the ear; the contrary to harshness.

"The mountains anciently named Epopeus, now for euphony softened into Epopeus."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. I.

* **eū-phor-bi-a**, *s.* [Lat. *euphorbia*, *euphorbium* (*Pliny*); Gr. *euphōrbion* (*euphōrbion*) = an African plant with an acid juice; *euphōrbia* (*euphōrbia*) = good feeding, high condition; *euphōrbos* (*euphōrbos*) = well fed; *eū* (*eu*) = well, and *phōrbos* (*phōrbos*) = to feed, to nourish.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Euphorbieae, the order Euphorbiaceae, and the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). Inflorescence consisting of many male and one female flower in a four-to-five lobed



EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES.

1. Inflorescence. 2. Male flower.

involute, lobes with thick glands at the sinuses. Male flower with a pedicelled stamen and a didymous anther; female with an ovary on a lengthened pedicel, stigma lobed, capsule three-lobed, three-valved; the outer part of the fruit coriaceous, the inner hard and two-valved. About 700 species are known.

Many species are very poisonous. The Africans smear their arrows with the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis*; the Brazilian Indians theirs with that of *E. cotinifolia*. The capsules of *E. Lathyris* are said to intoxicate fish; the native *E. hibernica* and the foreign *E. piscatoria* poison them. Many have medicinal qualities. *E. esula*, *E. Cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides*, *E. Helioscopia*, *E. Peplus*, *E. Peplodes*, *E. palustris*, *E. plosa*, *E. Chamaesyce*, *E. Peplis*, *E. spinosa*, *E. dendroidea*, *E. alpestris*, *E. Apios*,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and *E. Lathyris* are known as purgatives; so also are *E. buxifolia* in the West Indies, *E. papillosa* (a dangerous species however) in Brazil, *E. laurifolia* in Peru, *E. portulacoides* in Chili, and *E. Tirucalli* in India. The leaves of *E. nereifolia* are regarded by the native practitioners of India as a purgative and deobstruent; externally it is employed, when mixed with Margosa oil, in cases of contracted limb produced by chronic rheumatism. The roots of one of these, *E. Helioscopia*, have been the basis of various quick fever mixtures. *E. parviflora* and *E. hirta* are used in India. *E. hirsuta* in America, *E. canescens* in Spain, as *E. hiberna* formerly was in England, as a remedy against syphilis. *E. tribuloides* is regarded in the Canaries, of which it is a native, as a diaphoretic. The roots of *E. Gerardiiana*, *E. Ipecacuanha*, and *E. Pithyusa* are emetic. *E. thymifolia* is prescribed in India for children's diarrhoea and to expel worms; so also is *E. hypericifolia* in tropical America. *E. balsamifera* is cooked and eaten; *E. mauritanica* is used as a condiment; *E. officinarum*, *E. antiquorum*, and *E. canariensis* furnish the gum resin called Euphorbium (q.v.); the juice of *E. Tirucalli* is used in India as a vesicatory and the plant itself as a fence, the acridity of the juice preventing cattle from eating it. *E. phosphorea* shines in the forests of Brazil by night with a phosphorescent light. (Bentham, Sir Joseph Hooker, Lindley, &c.) The Caper Spurge, *Euphorbia lathysis*, yields an extremely acid fixed oil, known in medicine as Oil of Euphorbia, or Oil of Caper Spurge. It is obtained by expression, or by the aid of ether or alcohol, and closely resembles croton-oil in its properties, though it is less powerful. It is sometimes used as a substitute for croton-oil, in doses of from three to ten drops, but is good only when recently extracted. Many others of the Euphorbia are popularly known as Spurge.

eū-phor-bī-ā-pē-ōs, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbia*(a) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: Spurgeoworts. A large and important order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). The species consists of trees or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; the leaves are opposite or alternate, generally simple, and, as a rule, with stipules; the flowers are axillary or terminal, often placed within a calyx-like involucre; the calyx, if present, is inferior, with various scaly glanular or scaly internal appendages; corolla petaloid or scaly, sometimes gamopetalous; stamens definite or indefinite, distinct or monadelphous; ovary generally three-celled, but sometimes with two cells or with one, or with more than three styles generally equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes; fruit generally trilocular; seeds solitary or twin, suspended often, with an aril; embryo enclosed in fleshy albumen. Jussieu and his followers considered the Euphorbiaceae an apetalous order, exceptional genera forming petals; Lindley and his followers a polypetalous one, in many genera of which the petals are wanting. The habit of the Euphorbiaceae is very diversified. In 1845 Lindley enumerated 191 genera, and estimated the known species described or undescribed at 2,500. These have now been increased to about 3,000. Three-eighths are from tropical America; fifty from North America, outside the tropics; about one-sixth from India, many from the Cape, and about 120 from Europe, of which sixteen are British. Many Euphorbiaceae are poisonous, the special seat of the venom often in the milk; but heat can drive it away, so that the Manihot or Cassava, highly deleterious when raw, becomes wholesome by being cooked. The milk of this order furnishes caoutchouc. For the gum resin Euphorbium, see that word; for the properties of other species of the order see Box, Bridelia, Buxus, Castor-oil, Croton, Euphorbia, Manchinal, Pedilanthus, Siphonia, &c.

eū-phor-bī-ā-pē-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *euphorbiaceae* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Euphorbiaceae (q.v.)

eū-phor-bī-ā-s, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *euphorbia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Euphorbieae. It consists of herbs or shrubs with milky juice; many stamens collected into a calyx-like involucre, by some called a perianth; a solitary pistil pedicelled, three-lobed and three-celled.

eū-phor-bī-āl, a. & s. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining, or relating, or akin to the alliance Euphorbiales, or to the genus Euphorbia (q.v.)

B. As substantive:

Bot.: A member of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.)

eū-phor-bī-ā-lēs, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and pl. masc. & fem. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: An alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. It has scattered monodichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentae, and a large embryo, surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains the five following orders: (1) Euphorbiaceae, (2) Scropeae, (3) Callitrichaceae, (4) Empetraceae, and (5) Nepenthiaceae (?). (Lindley.)

eū-phor-bī-ē-ōs, s. pl. [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceae (q.v.). The ovule is solitary, the seeds are albuminous, the flowers monocious, with the male and female ones mixed in a cup-shaped involucre. (Lindley.) Dr. Hooker makes the Euphorbieae a sub-order, with the following character: Ovules one to two in each cell; raphe ventral; capsule septidial; valves elastically breaking away from the seed-bearing axis. He divides it into two tribes, Euphorbieae and Acalyphae. (Hooker: *Students' British Flora*.)

eū-phor-bī-ūm, s. [Lat. *euphorbium*; Gr. *εὐφώριον* (*euphorbion*) = the euphorbia (q.v.).]

An acid poisonous, inflammable, green resin, flowing from the wounded stems of *Euphorbia officinarum*, and *E. antiquorum*, African plants, and *E. canariensis* is from the Canaries. It is gathered in leather bags. In India it is mixed with the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used externally in rheumatism, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. (Lindley.)

eū-phor-bōne, s. [Eng., &c. *euphorbia* (q.v.); -one (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A substance obtained from Euphorbium. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, nearly insoluble in water, melting at 116°. It is oxidised by oxalic acid, forming nitric acid. It is a drastic purgative.

† eū-phō-tide, s. [Fr., from Gr. *eu* (*eu*) = well; *phōs* (*phōs*), genit. *phōros* (*phōros*) = light, and suff. -ide.]

Petrol.: The name given by Haüy to a rock composed of smaragdite and jade, or of diallage and felspar. The same as DIALLAGEROCK (q.v.).

eū-phrā-sī-ā, s. [Gr. *εὐφράσια* (*euphrasia*) = good cheer, from *εὐφραίνω* (*euphrainō*) = to delight; *εὐφρων* (*euphrōn*) = cheerful; *eu* (*eu*) = well, and *φρῆν* (*phrēn*) = the heart, the mind.]

Bot.: Eye-bright, Euphrasia. A genus of Scrophulariaceae, tribe Euphrasieae (q.v.). Calyx tubular, four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla two-lipped, lower one of nearly three equal lobes; capsule ovate-oblong, compressed, two-celled; seeds many, pendulous, longitudinally ribbed. *Euphrasia officinalis* is the common Eye-bright (q.v.). It is a well-known British plant.

eū-phrā-sī-ē-ōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euphrasieae* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceae, sub-order Rhinanthideae. [EUPHRASIA.]

eū-phrā-sy, s. [EUPHRASIA.]

Bot.: The Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) (q.v.).

"Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve." Milton: P. L., xi. 414.

eū-phrō-ē, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the awning-cords which suspend the ridge of an awning. The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crow-foot.

Eū-phrōs-ŷ-nō, s. [Gr.]

1. **Gr. Myth.**: One of the Graces, who presided at festive meetings.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the thirty-first found. It was discovered by Ferguson, Sept. 1, 1854.

3. **Bot.**: A genus of Compositae, tribe Senecionideae, sub-tribe Iwee.

eū-phy-ism, s. [From *Euphryes* (Gr. *Εὐφρύης* = of good natural parts, clever), the name of the principal character in two works, or rather of one work in two parts, written by John Lyly: the first, *Euphryes, the Anatomy of Wit*, in 1579, A.D., the second, *Euphryes and his England*, in 1580, A.D., a work full of affectation, but whose most striking characteristics were alliteration and verbal antithesis. It contains a great multitude of acute observations and profound thoughts, and was long considered a model of elegance in writing, and the highest authority in all matters of courtly and polished speech. The pedantry and tediousness of its imitators gave occasion to the present meaning of euphuism.] A pedantic affectation of elegant and high-flown language.

"The quality of style called euphuism has more or less prevailed in later periods of English literature."—Marsh: *Origin of English Language*, p. 144.

eū-phy-ist, s. [From *Euphu*(es); and Eng. suff. -ist.] One given to euphuism; one who makes use of a pedantic affectation of high-flown language.

"It may have suited the purposes of Sir Walter Scott, in his cleverly drawn Sir Pierce Shallow, to ridicule the Euphuists."—C. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* p. 276.

eū-phy-ist-ic, a. [Eng. *euphuist*; -ic.] Pertaining to euphuism or the euphuists; of the nature of euphuism.

"We have no hint of the decline of euphuistic romance."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 203.

* **eū-phy-ize**, v. i. [Eng. *euphu*(es); suff. -ize.] To make use of euphuism or euphuistic language; to talk or write like an euphuist.

eū-phyl-lite, s. [Gr. *εὐφύλλος* (*euphyllōs*) = well leaved; *eu* (*eu*) = well, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf; -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A transparent or translucent mineral, like mica, but splitting less easily. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; sp. gr. 2.96 to 3.00. Compos.: Silica, 39.64 to 40.96; alumina, 41.40 to 43; soda, 4.26 to 5.16; protoxide of iron, 1.30 to 1.60; water, 5.00 to 6.23, &c. Found in Delaware. (Dana.)

eū-pī-ōne, s. [Gr., = very fat or rich.]

Chem.: Reichenbach's name for a colourless, fragrant liquid produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is highly volatile and inflammable, burning with a smokeless flame; it is insoluble in water, but mixes readily with oils, and dissolves resins and fats.

eū-plas-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *εὐπλαστος* (*euplastos*) = that can be easily moulded; *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to mould, to form; -ic.]

A. As adjective:

Phys.: Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes, resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. (Dunglison.)

B. As substantive:

Phys.: Lobstein's name for the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

eū-plēc-tēl-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *εὐπλεκτος* (*euplekτος*) = well-plaited, well-twisted; *eu* (*eu*) = well, and *πλέκτος* (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted; *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to plait, to twist.]

Zool.: Venus's Flower-basket. The typical genus of the family Euplectelidae (q.v.).

eū-plēc-tēl-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euplectel(la)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Siliceous Sponges, section Hexactinellidae.

eū-plēx-ōp-tēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *eu* (*eu*) = well; *πλέξις* (*plexis*) = plaiting, weaving, and *πτερά* (*ptera*) = wings. So called because the posterior wings, which are membranous, are so elaborately folded, both longitudinally and transversely, as not to be adapted for flight.]

Entom.: A name given by Westwood to an order of Insects containing but one family—viz., the Forficulidae or Earwigs. Leach called them Dermaptera (q.v.).

eū-plō-tā, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *euplotes* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria founded by

bēl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, qhīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tions, -sions, -cions = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Ehrenberg. The body is surrounded by a carapace; there are two distinct alimentary orifices, neither of which is terminal. The locomotive organs consist of cilia, hooks, claws, or styles.

eū-plō-tēs, s. [Gr. *εὐπλωτός* (*euplōtōs*) = favourable to sailing: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *πλωτός* (*plōtōs*) = floating; *πλωμα* (*plōmā*), Ion. for *πλέω* (*plēō*) = to sail.]

Zool. The typical genus of the family Euplota (q.v.). There are many species.

***eū-prāc-tic, a.** [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *πρακτικός* (*praktikos*) = acting, effective; *πράσσω* (*prassō*) = to do, act.] Acting well.

"On the whole good-humoured, eupetric, and eupractic."—*Curley: Miscell.*, lit. 215.

eū-pō-da, s. pl. [Gr. *εὐποδία* (*eupodia*) = goodness of foot; *εὐπούς* (*eupōus*) = with good feet: *εὖ* (*eu*) = good, and *πούς* (*pōus*), genit. *ποδός* (*podōs*) = a foot. So named from the large size of the posterior thighs in many of these insects.]

Entom. A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles) established by Latreille. It may be divided into two families, Sagridae and Crioceridae.

eū-psām-mī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = abundant, and *ψάμμος* (*psammos*) = sand.]

Palaeont. A family of Actinozoa, tribe Perforata.

eū-psām-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eupsamni* (u), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. A family of Zoantharia Sclerodermata, tribe Perforata. Range in time from the Upper Silurian till now.

eū-pyr-chrō-ite (*pyr* as *pīr*), *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = skin, colour of skin, complexion, and suff. *-ite* (*Mīn.*) (q.v.).]

Mīn. A variety of Apatite (q.v.).

eū-pūr-i-ōn, s. [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously: as, a lucifer match, &c.

Eū-rā-glan, a. & s. [A contraction of *Eur*(opean) and *Asian*.]

Ethnology:

A. As adj. A term applied in Hindustan to those born of a European father and Hindu mother.

B. As subst. One who is born of a European father and a Hindu mother; a half-caste.

Eurasian-plain, s.

Geog. & Ethnol. The great plain extending over the greater part of Europe and Asia. The name was given in 1865. (*Haydn.*)

†eū-rē-ka, s. [Gr. *εὐρέκα* (*heureka*) = I have found or discovered, perf. indic. of *εὐρίσκω* (*euriskō*) = to find or discover.] The exclamation of Archimedes on hitting upon a method of ascertaining the amount of alloy in the crown of King Hiero, of Syracuse; hence, a discovery, an invention.

eūr-ē-tē, s. [Gr. *εὐρητός* (*euretos*) = easy to tell: *εὖ* (*eu*) = easy, and *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to tell (?).]

Zool. The typical genus of the family Euretidae (q.v.).

eūr-ēt-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euret* (e), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. A family of Hexactinellid sponges. Range in time from the Chalk till now.

***eūr-ri-pe, s.** [EURIPUS.] A strait, a narrow channel or arm.

"On either side there is an *euri*pe or arm of the sea."—*Holland.*

***eūr-rip-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *Eurip* (us); suff. *-ize*.] To fluctuate, to be carried hither and thither.

"The airy doth *euri*pize, that is, is whirled hither and thither."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

***eūr-rī-pūs, s.** [Gr.]

1. **Lit.** A strait, channel, or arm of sea; specif. that strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, where the ancients believed that the tide ebbed and flowed seven times a day.

2. **Fig.** A fluctuation.

"They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *euri*pous of funds and actions."—*Burke.*

eūr-rite, s. [Fr.]

Petrol. A rock in which all the ingredients of granite are blended into a finely granular mass. Sometimes there are scattered through its base crystals of quartz and mica. If the terminology of rocks introduced by Dana be followed, it should be called Euryte.

eūr-rit-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *euri*(t); *-ic*.] Composed of, containing, related to, or resembling eurite (q.v.).

euritic-porphyr, s.

Petrol. A porphyry of which eurite is the basis, or which consists mainly of eurite. It occurs near Christiania in Norway, passing into granite. Lyell regards it as plutonic rather than volcanic. (*Lyell: Student's Manual.*)

eūr-rith-mŷ, s. [EURYTHMY.]

eūr-rōc-lŷ-dōn, s. [Gr., = a north-east wind.] A north-east wind blowing very dangerously in the Mediterranean in the early spring; now called Greigia. It is mentioned in Acts xxvii. 14, as being the cause of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul was sailing. It is of the nature of a whirlwind.

Eūr-ō-mēr-i-can, s. & a. [A contraction of *Euro*(pean) and (*A*)merican.]

Ethnology:

A. As subst. A term introduced by Wilson (to whom we also owe "prehistoric"), to signify an American of European descent, as distinguished from the native inhabitants of that continent.

B. As adj. Pertaining to or connected with the race described under A.

Eūr-rō-pa, s. [Gr.]

1. **Classic Mythology:**

(1). A daughter of Oceanos. (*Hesiod. Theog.*, 357.)

(2). A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia.

2. **Astron.** An asteroid, the 52nd found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, Feb. 4, 1853.

Eūr-ō-pæ-ō, pref. [Lat. *Europæus* = pertaining to Europe, European.]

Europæo-Siberian, a.

Geog. Comprehending Siberia and a large part of Europe.

Europæo-Siberian Forest Region:

Bot. Geog. A forest region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*Thomé.*)

Eūr-ō-pē-an, a. & s. [Fr. *Européen*; Lat. *Europæus*, fr. Gr. *Εὐρωπαίος* (*Eurōpaios*), from Lat. *Europa*; Gr. *Εὐρώπη* (*Eurōpē*).]

A. As adj. Of or pertaining to Europe; inhabiting or native to Europe, the smallest but most enlightened continent of the world. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Caspian. The boundary line between it and Asia is not a very natural one, the two virtually constituting one continent instead of two.

B. As subst. A native of Europe.

European plan, s. The system of hotel-keeping according to which the daily charge includes only lodging and service, as distinguished from the American plan (q.v.).

eūr-ō-pē-an-ize, v. t. [Eng. *European*; *-ize*.] To naturalize in Europe; to adapt or accommodate to European manners, character, or usages.

***Eūr-ūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *εὐρος* (*euros*).] The east wind.

eūr-ŷ-a-lō, s. [Lat. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, from the thorny, menacing habit of the plant. [2.] (*Paxton*).]

1. **Zool.** A genus of Ophiuroidea. It is the typical one of the family Euryalidae (q.v.). The arms are bifurcate.

2. **Bot.** A genus of Nymphaeaceae (Water-lilies), akin to *Victoria*. *Euryale ferox* is a very handsome plant, second in glory only to *Victoria regia*. It inhabits the fresh-water ponds of Eastern Bengal, in which the large leaves float; introduced into Britain in 1809.

eūr-ŷ-āl-ŷ-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *euryalē* (e) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zool.** Gorgons' heads. A family of Ophi-

uroidea. They have ten genital fissures, and branched arms and chiri like the dishevelled hair of the Gorgon. They are found in the tropical seas.

2. **Bot.** A family of Nymphaeaceae, having the tube of the calyx adherent to the disc, and the petals distinct. [EURYALE.]

***eūr-ŷc-ōr-ōūs, a.** [Gr. *εὐρύκερος* (*eurykerōs*) = having broad horns; *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = broad, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.] Having wide or broad horns.

eūr-ŷc-ō-ma, s. [Gr. *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = wide, broad, widely spread, large, and *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair. So named from the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches.]

Bot. A genus of Connaraceae. Oxley considers *Euryoma longifolia*, called in Malacca Punawur Pait, a valuable febrifuge.

Eūr-ŷd-i-çē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Greek Mythology:** The name of several women, the most celebrated of whom were:

(1). The wife of Orpheus.

(2). The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

2. **Astron.** An asteroid, the 75th found. It was discovered by Peters on Sept. 22, 1862.

eūr-ŷ-lāi-mī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *euryalim* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith. Broad-bills. A sub-family of Coraciidae (Rollers). They have short, very broad bills, rather short wings, and strong feet, the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle one, the hinder toe long, the inner one the shortest of any. They inhabit the East Indies and the adjacent islands, suspending their nests, composed of small twigs, from the branches of trees overhanging water.

eūr-ŷ-laī-mūs, s. [Gr. *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = broad, large, and *λαίμω* (*laimos*) = throat.]

Ornith. The typical genus of the sub-family Euryalimidae (q.v.).

Eūr-ŷn-ō-mē, s. [Gr.]

1. **Gr. Myth.** One of the Oceanides, who, together with Ophion, ruled over the world before Saturn and Rhea took possession of it.

2. **Astron.** An asteroid, the 79th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 14, 1863.

eūr-ŷ-nō-tūs, s. [Gr. *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.]

1. **Entom.** A genus of Coleoptera.

2. **Palaeont.** A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, family Platysonidae. From the Limestone of Burdighouse and the shales of Newhaven, which belong to the fresh-water portion of the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

eūr-ŷ-tēr-i-da, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *eurypter* (us), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ida*.]

Palaeont. A sub-order of Crustaceans, order Merostomata. They have numerous free thoracic-abdominal segments, the first and perhaps the second having appendages, the rest without them; the anterior ribs united into a carapace with larval eyes (ocelli) near the centre, and a pair of large marginal or subcentral eyes; the mouth with five pairs of movable appendages, the posterior of them forming great swimming feet. They lived in Palaeozoic times, attaining their maximum in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, and dying away in the Carboniferous period. Some of them were of large size, but compared with the modern Decapoda have many larval characteristics. Chief genera: *Eurypterus*, *Pterygotus*, and *Slimonia*. (*Henry Woodward, F.R.S., &c.*)

eūr-ŷp-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Palaeont. The typical genus of Eurypterida (q.v.).

eūr-ŷ-stōm-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *εὐρύς* (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and *στόμα* (*stoma*), pl. of *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth. So named because the mouth is excessively wide.]

Zool. A name sometimes applied to the Berolidae.

***eūr-ŷth-mŷ, s.** [Gr. *εὐρύθμια* (*eurythmia*) = good rhythm, or proportion: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *ῥυθμός* (*rhythmos*) = rhythmic. Fr. *eurythmie*.]

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr rīle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian; æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Art.*: Harmony in proportion; symmetry, regularity.

2. *Med.*: Regularity of pulse.

Eū-sē-bi-an, *a. & s.* [Named after two bishops—Eusebius Pamphili, the bishop of Caesarea, often called the Father of Church History, and the Bishop of Nicomedia, afterwards of Constantinople. Both were intimate with Constantine the Great.]

A. *As adj.*: Relating to either of the Eusebians named in the etym. (q.v.).

B. *As subst. (Pl.)*: A semi-Arian sect, followers of the two Eusebians. [Etym.] They held that there was a subordination among the persons of the Godhead, and are hence by some technically called Subordinationists. (Schlegel.) They opposed Athanasius and supported Arius at the Council of Tyre, in A.D. 335, and subsequently.

Eū-stā-chi-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Eustachius, a famous Italian physician; died at Rome, A.D. 1574.

Eustachian canal, *s.*

Anat.: The osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. (*Quain*.)

Eustachian tube, *s.*

Anat.: A canal, formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It derives its name from its discoverer, the Italian physician named above.

Eustachian valve, *s.*

Anat.: A valve at the orifice of the inferior vena cava. In the fetal heart this valve directs the blood from the inferior cave through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. (*Quain*.)

Eū-stā-thi-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Eustathi(us)*; and Eng., &c., suff. -an.]

Church History:

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to any of the bishops called Eustathius, enumerated under B.

B. *As substantive (Pl.)*:

1. A name given by the Arians to the Trinitarians who followed Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about the date of the Nicene Council, A.D. 325.

2. The followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, or another Eustathius, of whom nothing definite is known. The former was a semi-Arian, of strong puritanic and monkish views, who went the length of prohibiting marriage. He was deposed by the Council of Melitene, in A.D. 357, and that of Neo-Cesarea in 358; his followers were condemned by that of Nicopolis, in A.D. 372.

Eū-stylē, *s.* [Gr. *εὐστυλῆ* (*eustylē*) = with goodly pillars, with pillars at the best distances; *eu* (eu) = well, good, and *στυλός* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *eustyle*.]

Arch.: That style of intercolumniation in which the space between the columns was two and a quarter times their diameter; so called from this being considered the most beautiful style.

Eū-synch-ite, *s.* [Gr. *εὐσυνχίτης*; Gr. *eu* (eu) = easily; *συνχέω* (*synchēō*) = to pour together, to compound, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Deckenite (q.v.). It is yellowish-red or yellow, and is found at Freiberg, in Brisgau.

Eū-tās-sa, *s.* [Gr. (*eu*) = well, and *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Bot.: *Eutassa exzelba*, better known as *Auracaria exzelba*, is the huge Norfolk Island pine.

Eū-tāx-ia, *s.* [Gr. *εὐταξία* (*eutaxia*) = good order; *eu* (eu) = well, good; and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = order; *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange, to set in order; Fr. *eutaxie*.] Good or established order or arrangement.

"This ambition endangered a crack in the glorious edifice of heaven."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learns* (1653), p. 124.

Eū-tēr-pē, *s.* [Gr., from *eu* (eu) = well, and *τέρπω* (*terpō*) = to please.]

1. *Myth.*: One of the Muses, who presided over music. She was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and was represented as a virgin crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. To her was also sometimes ascribed the invention of tragedy.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of palms, tribe Arecaceae. They are graceful, and some of them 100 feet high. Known species ten, all from South America. *Euterpe edulis* is the Assai palm of Para. A beverage called assai is manufactured by steeping the ripe fruits, which are about as large as sloes, in warm water. *E. eleracea*, the Palmetto or Cabbage-palm, is cultivated in Brazil both for its cabbage and its fruit.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 27th found. It was discovered by Hind, on Nov. 8, 1853.

eū-tēr-pē-an, *a.* [Eng. *Euterpe*; -an.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe or music.

eū-thā-nā-si-a, * **eū-thān-a-siē**, * **eū-thān-a-sy**, *s.* [Gr. *εὐθανασία* (*euthanasia*), from *eu* (eu) = well, good, and *θανάτος* (*thanatos*) = death; *θανεῖν* (*thanein*) = to die; Fr. *euthanasie*.]

1. An easy, painless death.

"A recovery, in any case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia."—*Arbutnot: To Pyre*.

* 2. A putting to death by painless means.

eū-trōph-ic, *s.* [Eng. *eutroph(y)*; -ic.]

Path.: An agent which acts upon the nutritive system, without occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions as a necessary consequence.

eū-trō-phy, *s.* [Gr. *εὐτροφία* (*eutrophia*) = (1) nourishment; food, (2) the state of being well nourished; *eu* (eu) = well, good, and *τροφή* (*trōphē*) = nourishment; *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Path.: A healthy state of the nutritive organs; healthy nutrition.

Eū-tych-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Eutyche(s)*; Eng., &c., -ian.]

A. *As adjective*:

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining or relating to Eutyches. [B.]

"We are yet without a solid and accurate history of the Eutychian troubles."—*Mosheim: Church History* (1865), p. 204. (Note.)

B. *As substantive (pl.)*:

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eutyches, a presbyter and abbot of Constantinople. The general church holding that Christ possessed two natures, the Divine and the human, but only one person, Nestorius departed from what was and is still deemed "orthodox" upon the subject, by attributing to Jesus two persons instead of one. Eutyches, being very much opposed to Nestorian views, went to the opposite extreme, and declared that there was in Christ but one nature—that of the Word, which became incarnate. Having in A.D. 448 given publicity to these views, he was condemned. In the same year he appealed to a Council held at Ephesus, under the presidency of his friend Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, and that assembly acquitted him of heresy. The Council of Chalcedon, considered the fourth General Council, held in 451, reversed the previous decision, and condemned Eutyches. His followers were called also Monophysites (q.v.).

eū-tych-ī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Eutychian*; -ism.] The doctrines of Eutyches; adherence to his doctrines.

eūx-ānth-ic, *a.* [Gr. *eu* (eu) = well, good; *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, and Eng. suff. -ic.]

euxanthic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{16}O_{10}$. Occurs as a magnesium salt in Purree or Indian yellow, a colouring

matter imported from India. It is extracted by dilute hydrochloric acid, and exhausting by alcohol. It is soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, and crystallizes in shining yellow prisms. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid it is converted into Euxanthon, $C_{15}H_{16}O_4$, which sublimes in yellow needles. By the action of concentrated nitric acid it yields trinitro-resorcin.

eūx-ān-thōn, *s.* [Gr. *eu* (eu) = beautiful, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{16}O_4$. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, obtained by heating euxanthic acid with sulphuric acid.

eūx-ēn-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *eu* (eu) = beautiful, and *ζένος* (*zenos*) = a guest, a friend.] [EUXENITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Euxenice (q.v.) It consists of two Chilean shrubs with aromatic leaves.

eūx-ēn-ī-ō-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euxeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ee.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Euxenia.

eūx-ēn-ite, *s.* [Gr. *εὐζηνος* (*euzenos*) = kind to strangers; but used by Scheerer as if it had meant a stranger, because "the mineral was and is rare.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brilliant, brownish black mineral; its hardness 6.5, its sp. gr. 4.60 to 4.99. Compos.: Columbo-tantalio acid, 37.16 to 49.66; titanio-acid, 7.54 to 16.26; alumina, 0 to 3.12; protoxide of yttrium, 25.09 to 34.58; protoxide of uranium, 5.22 to 8.45. Found in Norway. (*Dana*.)

Eūx-ine, *s.* [Gr. *εὐζηνος* (*euzenos*); Ion. *εὐζηνος* (*euzēnos*) = kind to strangers, hospitable; *eu* (eu) = well, good, and *ζένος* (*zenos*); Ion. *ζένος* (*zenos*) = a stranger.] The sea lying between Russia and Asia Minor, now called the Black Sea (q.v.).

eū-zō-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *eu* (eu) = typical, and Eng., &c. *zeolite* (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Stilbite. (*Rosseter*.)

2. A variety of Heulandite. (*Rosseter*.)

* **ē-vā-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vacuum* = sup. of *vacuo* = to be empty.] To empty out, to evacuate. Perhaps the word is only a misprint for *evacuate* (q.v.).

"Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincerate venereal bodies, or to evacuate them."—*Harvey: On the Plague*.

* **ē-vāc-ū-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *evacuans*, pa. par. of *evacuō* = to empty; *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Fr. *évacuant*.]

A. *As adj.*: Emptying, purging, purgative, provoking evacuation.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or drug which provokes or promotes evacuation; a purgative, a cathartic.

ē-vāc-ū-āte, * **e-vac-ū-at**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuō* = to empty out; *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Sp. & Port. *evacuar*; Fr. *évacuer*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To make empty; to empty.

"We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium as we could make in our receiver, by evacuating it."—*Boyle*.

2. To void by any of the excretory passages; to void, to eject, to discharge.

"Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of wine and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses."—*Arbutnot*.

3. To cause to pass out by any of the excretory passages.

"White elaber doth evacuate the offensive humours which cause diseases."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv, ch. iv.

4. To quit, to withdraw from.

"Harfager and the traitor Torti were slain in battle, and the Norwegians were forced to evacuate the country."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. II, ch. vi.

* **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. To strip, to divest of.

"Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meanings."—*Cotteridge: Webster*.

2. To make null and void; to annul, to nullify, to vacate.

"The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **gc**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **p** = **q**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bē**, **dē**.

* **B. Intrans.** : To let blood ; to cause blood to flow.

"If the malady continue, it is not amiss to evacuate in a part in the forehead."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 402.

ĕ-văc-u-ă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evacuatio*, from *evacuatus*, pa. par. of *evacuo* = to empty ; Fr. *evacuacion* ; Sp. *evacuacion* ; Ital. *evacuazione*.]

1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

"The parts of evacuation by lettings of bloude is incision or cutting the wayne."—*Sir T. Elyot: Custell of Health*, bk. iii. ch. vii.

2. The act or practice of causing a discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation."—*Temple*.

* 3. Such a sending away as will cause a vacancy or emptiness.

"Consider the vast evacuations of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms."—*Bale: Origin of Mankind*.

4. The act of withdrawing from or quitting : as, the evacuation of a fortress.

* 5. The act of annulling, vacating, or making null and void ; abolition, nullification.

"Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter evacuation of all Rounish ceremonies."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Policy*.

6. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means.

* **ĕ-văc-u-ă-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *evacuative* ; -ive ; Fr. *evacuatif*.] Causing or tending to cause evacuations ; purgative, cathartic, evacuant.

* **ĕ-văc-u-ă-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. *evacuative* ; -or.] One who annuls, nullifies, or vacates ; a nullifier, an abrogator.

"Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in exusing the great evacuators of the law."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 175.

* **ĕ-văc-u-ă-tôr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *evacuative* ; -ory.] A purgative or cathartic medicine ; a purge.

"Oppletion [calls] for unpalatable evacuatories."—*Gentleman instructed*, p. 305.

* **ĕ-văc-u-ă-tî-y**, *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vacuity* (q.v.).] A vacancy.

"Fit it was that so many *evacuities* should be filled up."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

* **ĕ-văd-ă-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *evade* ; -able.] That may or can be evaded or avoided ; avoidable.

ĕ-văde, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *evader*, from Lat. *evado* = to get away from : *e* = out, away, and *vado* = to go ; Sp. *evadir* ; Ital. *evadere*.]

A. Transitive :

1. To escape from by artifice, craft, or stratagem ; to elude.

"Bees of sense thy arts evade."—*E. More: Spider & Bee*.

2. To avoid, to decline by subterfuge or sophistry ; to shirk.

"Our question thou *evadest* ; how didst thou dare To break hell's bounds?"—*Druiden: State of Innocence*, III. 1.

3. To baffle, to foil ; to escape the comprehension of.

"We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power."—*South*.

*** B. Intransitive :**

1. To escape, to slip away.

"Unarmed they might Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift By quick contention or remove."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 594.

2. It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from danger, than into a providence to prevent it."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To practise sophistry or evasion ; to act evasively.

"The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two fore-mentioned ways."—*South*.

¶ (1) For the difference between to *evade* and to *escape*, see **ESCAPE**.

(2) Crabth thus discriminates between to *evade*, to *equivocate*, and to *prevaricate* : "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an enquirer : we *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the enquirer ; we *equivocate* by the use of equivocal expressions ; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose and indefinite expressions : we avoid giving satisfaction by *evading* ; we give a false satisfaction by *equivocating* ;

we give dissatisfaction by *prevaricating*. *Evading* is not so mean a practice as *equivocating* ; it may be sometimes prudent to *evade* a question which we do not wish to answer ; but *equivocations* are employed for the purposes of falsehood and interest : *prevarications* are still meaner ; and are resorted to mostly by criminals in order to escape detection."—*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*

ĕ-văd-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evade* ; -able.] The same as **EVADABLE** (q.v.).

* **ĕ-vă-gă-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagatus*, pa. par. of *evagor* = to wander widely ; Fr. *evagation* ; Sp. *evagacion*.] The act of wandering or straying ; an excursion.

"If the law of attraction had not been what it is, every *evagation* would have been fatal."—*Pailey: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

* **ĕ-văg-in-ă-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vagina* = a sheath.] The act of drawing out of a sheath ; unsheathing.

* **ĕ-val**, *a.* [Lat. *evum* = an age.] Of or relating to time or duration.

"Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that *aiōw*, age, and *aiōwos*, *etern*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity."—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

* **ĕ-vă-l-u-ă-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *evaluatio*.] An exhaustive valuation or appraising.

"The foundation must be laid for an evaluation of the chances."—*J. S. Mill: Ophtic*.

* **ĕ-văn-ĕs-ĕ**, *v.i.* [Lat. *evanesco* : *e* = away, and *vanesco* = to vanish (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.* : To vanish, to disappear, to be dissipated in vapour.

2. *Fig.* : To disappear in an imperceptible manner ; to vanish away.

"I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated."—*De Quincey: Webster*.

* **ĕ-văn-ĕs-ĕnce**, *s.* [Lat. *evanesco*, pr. par. of *evanesco* = to vanish.]

1. *Lit.* : The act or process of gradually disappearing or vanishing from sight ; a gradual disappearance from view ; a state of being lost to view.

"Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence*."—*Rambler*, No. 154.

2. *Fig.* : A loss, a disappearance.

"By the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end."—*Rambler*, No. 163.

ĕ-văn-ĕs-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *evanesco*, pr. par. of *evanesco*.]

1. *Lit.* : Vanishing or disappearing gradually from sight.

"The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ."—*Arbutnot*.

* 2. *Fig.* : Imperceptible, indistinguishable by the senses.

"The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*."—*Wollaston*.

ĕ-vă-nĕs-ĕnt-ĭ, *pref.* [Lat. *evanesco* (geut. *evanescentis*) = *evanescent*.]

evanescenti-venose, *a.*

Bot. : Having such a venation that the lateral veins disappear within the margin.

* **ĕ-văn-ĕs-ĕnt-ĭ-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *evanescent* ; -ly.] In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

"So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed."—*Chalmers: Bridge-water Treatise*, pt. II, ch. I, p. 310.

* **ĕ-văn-gĕl**, * **ĕ-văn-gĕl**, * **ĕ-văn-gĕl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile* ; Low Lat. *evangelium*, from Gr. *euaggelion* (*euaggelion*) = good tidings ; *eu* (eu) = well, good, and *aggelia* (*angelia*) = tidings ; *aggelos* (*angelos*) = a messenger.] [EVANGELIST.]

1. Good tidings.

"But alas ! What holy angel Brings the slave this glad *evangel* ?"

Longfellow: Slave Singing at Midnight.

2. The gospel.

"Trove him as the *evangel*."—*Romans of the Rose*, 5. 458.

* **ĕ-văn-gĕl-ĭ-an**, *a.* [EVANGEL.] Rendering thanks for favours.

ĕ-văn-gĕl-ĭc, * **ĕ-văn-gĕl-ĭc**, **ĕ-văn-gĕl-ĭc**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *evangel* ; -ic, -ical ; Fr. *evangelique* ; Prov. *evangelic* ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *evangelico* ; Lat. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*.] [EVANGEL.]

A. As adjective :

Theology, &c. :

1. Pertaining to the Gospel, or to the system of doctrine which makes the offer of the Gospel one of its most prominent tenets ; earnestly proclaiming these doctrines. Previous to the formation of the Evangelical Alliance (q.v.) there was careful consideration and a generally accepted decision what doctrines should be considered the most important evangelical ones, and details of the subject are given in that article.

"Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelical* truth."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

2. Pertaining to the four evangelists : as the *evangelical* history.

B. As subst. : One who holds evangelical principles. [A.]

Evangelical Alliance, s.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : An alliance first suggested at a conference held in Liverpool in October 1845, and inaugurated at a series of meetings in the Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, between Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, 1846. Nine theological tenets were adopted as the basis of union.

The Evangelical Alliance is not a federation of various churches ; it is composed of individual Christians connected with different denominations. It has met since in New York and other cities, has done its best to foster courtesy among members of different ecclesiastical organisations, and has interfered sometimes with good effect in the case of Protestants persecuted in Roman Catholic countries, or Christians in those where the Crescent prevails.

Evangelical Association, s.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : A religious sect of the United States closely similar to the Methodists in doctrine. It was founded by Jacob Albrecht, or Albright, born in Pennsylvania in 1759. He travelled as an evangelist and organized his adherents in "classes" in 1800. He was appointed bishop in 1807 and died in 1808. In 1818 the sect assumed the title Evangelical Association of North America. It has gained many adherents from the English-speaking people, and has now a membership of nearly 150,000. It publishes various religious periodicals.

Evangelical Church, s.

Ecclesiology & Church History :

1. *Gen.* : The Protestant Churches in Germany as giving more prominence than some others in that region to the preaching of the Gospel, as distinguished from the administration of the sacraments.

2. *Spec.* : A comprehensive church in Germany, created at Nassau in 1817, by the fusion of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, a union which led to others of a similar character within a brief period.

Evangelical Party, s.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist., &c. : One of three leading parties in the Church of England, holding and preaching the doctrines described under **EVANGELIC**, 1, and **EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE**. They regard with cordial approval the Reformation of the sixteenth century, accepting not merely the change in doctrine which then took place, but that in discipline, and specially the revolt against the Papacy and the establishment of the Royal Supremacy. Taking lower views of the exclusive claims of the Church than the High Church Party do, they are sometimes called, in opposition to them, the Low Church Party (q.v.).

Evangelical Union, s.

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : A religious sect founded, in 1843, by Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, who, to do so, left the Original Secession Church. With regard to the extent of the atonement and original sin, &c., he embraced Arminian rather than Calvinistic views, whilst with regard to unconditional election he remained Calvinistic. The denomination which he founded still flourishes in Scotland, and a valuable Commentary on Scripture which he published, gained him reputation in other churches than his own. Whilst his church was and is called the Evangelical Union, the popular name given to his followers at first, and which is not yet extinct, was Morisonians (q.v.).

făte, făt, făre, amidst, whăt, fáll, father ; wê, wêt, hêre, camp, hêr, thêre ; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine ; gô, pôť, of, wôre, wôlf, wôrĕk, whê, sôn ; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll ; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē : ey = ā. qu = kw.

ē-vān-gēl-ic-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ism.] The system of doctrines called Evangelical (q.v.).

ē-vān-gēl-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ly.] In an evangelical manner; as if influenced by the principles of the Gospel.

"It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 432.

ē-vān-gēl-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; -ness.] The same as EVANGELICITY (q.v.).

ē-vān-gēl-i-cism, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; -ism.] The same as EVANGELICALISM (q.v.).

ē-vān-gēl-ic-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; -ity.] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalness.

ē-vān-gēl-ism, *s.* [Eng. *evangel*; -ism.] Evangelistic effort; labours designed to spread the Gospel.

"Thus was the land saved from infidelity through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

ē-vān-gēl-ist, ***e-van-gel-iste**, ***e-vaun-gel-ist**, ***e-vaun-gel-iste**, ***e-vaun-gel-iste**, *s.* [Fr. *évangéliste*; from Lat. *evangelista*; Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής* (*euaggelístēs*), from *εὐαγγέλιον* (*euaggelion*) = good tidings, gospel; *eu* (*eu*) = well, good, and *ἀγγελία* (*angelia*) = tidings; *euaggelos* (*euaggelos*) = a messenger.]

Ecclésiast. & *Ch. Hist.*:

1. *Gen.*: One who, instead of taking the responsibility of a fixed pastorate, travels from place to place preaching the gospel; a home or foreign missionary, a herald of the cross. Philip of Caesarea was an evangelist (Acts xxi. 8.) Timothy was exhorted by St. Paul to "do the work of an evangelist" (2 Tim. iv. 5). The office, or at least the function, was different from that of the "apostle," the "prophet," the "pastor," and the "teacher" (Ephes. iv. 11). The early church understood the word, as is now pretty generally done, in this sense, and Eusebius, the Church Historian, referring to the time of Trajan, speaks of some who, "travelling abroad, performed the work of evangelists, being ambitious to preach Christ. Then when they had laid the foundations of the faith in foreign countries they appointed other pastors, to whom they entrusted the cultivation of the parts they had recently occupied, while they proceeded to other countries and nations."

2. *Spec.*: One of the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

***ē-vān-gēl-is-tar-ŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *evangelistarium*, from *evangelista* = an evangelist.] A book containing a selection of passages from the gospels, as for lessons, &c., in divine service.

"The Saxons had kept the day, as it seemeth by *evangelistary*, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Childmas or Childermas day."—*Gregory: Posthumus* (1650), p. 119.

ē-vān-gēl-is-tic, *a.* [Eng. *evangelist*; -ic.] Pertaining to the work of an evangelist; missionary.

ē-vān-gēl-iz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *evangelize* (-ation).] The act of evangelizing; the preaching of the gospel.

"The evangelization of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming."—*Hobbs: Christian Commonwealth*, ch. xiii.

ē-vān-gēl-ize, ***e-vaun-gel-ize**, ***e-van-gel-yse**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *évangéliser*; Sp. & Port. *evangelizar*, from Lat. *evangelizo*; Gr. *εὐαγγελίζω* (*euaggelizō*), from *εὐαγγέλιον* (*euaggelion*) = gospel.]

***A. Intransitive**;

1. *Gen.*: To preach or tell good tidings.

"Steph up, thou that *evangelizest* to Sion."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xl. 10.

2. *Spec.*: To preach the gospel.

"He would *evangelize* to the poor."—*Porteus*, vol. II, ser. 12.

B. Trans.: To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief in the gospel.

"His apostles, whom he sends To *evangelize* the nations." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 499.

***ē-vān-gēl-ŷ**, ***evangelle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile*; Prov. *evangelii*.] [EVANGEL.] The Gospel.

"Good Lucius, That first received Christianity, The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangel*," *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 53.

***ē-van-gil**, ***ē-van-gile**, *s.* [EVANGEL.] The gospel.

"Al were it gospel the *evangile*" *Romanist of the Rose*, 6.101.

ē-vā-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. *εὐάνιος* (*euánios*) = taking trouble easily; *ei* (*eu*) = easily, and *άνία* (*ania*) = grief, trouble.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Euanidae (q.v.).

ēv-ān-i-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [EVANIDÆ.]

***ē-vān-id**, *a.* [Lat. *evanidus*; from *evanesco* = to vanish away.] Faint, weak, evanescent.

"The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like."—*Brounne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ē-vā-nī-i-dæ, **ē-vā-nī-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *evania*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, tribe Entomophaga. They have the abdomen attached to the upper surface of the metathorax, and the antennæ straight.

***ē-vān-ish**, *v.i.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vanish* (q.v.).] To vanish away, to disappear from sight, to evanesce. [EVANESCE.]

"My happiness *evanished* with the sleep." *Stirling: Aurora*, son. 61.

ē-vān-ish-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *evanish*; -ment.] A vanishing or disappearing from sight; disappearance, evanescence.

"Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1882.

ēv-ānš-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brooke Evans, of Birmingham, who brought it from Hungary in 1855.]

Min.: A massive reniform or botryoidal subtransparent or translucent mineral, either colourless or white. Its hardness is 3.5 to 4; its sp. gr. 1.94. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 19.05; alumina, 39.31; water, 39.95. (*Dana*.)

ē-vā-pōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *evapo(ration)*, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation. (*Roskiter*.) [EVAPOROMETER.]

***ē-vāp'-ōr**, *v.i.* [Lat. *evaporo*.] To evaporate. "Sometimes black clouds *evapor* to skies."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 213.

***ē-vāp'-ōr-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be evaporated; capable of or liable to evaporation.

"A far more *evaporable* and disipable kind of bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 675.

ē-vāp'-ōr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo* = to dissipate in vapour; *e* = out, away, and *vapor* = vapour; Fr. *évaporer*; Sp. & Port. *evaporar*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To pass or fly away in vapours or fumes; to be dissipated either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be distinguished.

"The sweet odour thereof would otherwise *evaporate*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

"Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

B. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To drive away in fumes or vapour; to convert into vapour; to dissipate in fumes; to vaporize.

"We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. *Fig.*: To give vent to.

"My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen."—*Watson*.

II. Pharm. (*Of a liquid medicine, &c.*): To transform into vapour.

¶ For the difference between to *evaporate* and to *emit*, see *EMIT*.

***ē-vāp'-ōr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*.] Evaporated.

"How still the breeze! save what the filmy thread Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1.210, 1.211.

ē-vāp'-ōr-āt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EVAPORATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The same as EVAPORATION (q.v.).

evaporating-cone *s.* A Belgian evaporator, consisting of a hollow cone with double walls, between which is a body of steam. Over the inner and outer surface of the cone a saccharine solution runs in a thin film, and is thereby heated. It is similar in principle to the Degrad condenser. [CONDENSER; EVAPORATOR.] It is the same in its principle of construction as certain coolers, in which a refrigerating liquid fills the jacket, over the walls of which passes the liquid to be cooled.

evaporating-furnace, *s.* The furnace of a boiler for cane-juice, syrup, brine, &c.

ē-vāp'-ōr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evaporatio*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*; Fr. *évaporation*; Sp. *evaporación*; Ital. *evaporazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of becoming dissipated or resolved into vapour; the state of being converted into vapour, fumes, or steam.

"*Evaporations* are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun."—*Woodward*.

(2) The act or process of resolving into vapour; the process of dissipating in fumes; vaporization.

"To expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 968.

(3) The result of the act or process of evaporating.

"Suffered to fume away in useless *evaporations*."—*Advertiser*, No. 137.

2. *Fig.*: A bursting out; a fuming.

"The *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit."—*Boswell*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Liquids evaporate at temperatures below their boiling points. The rising vapour converts sensible into latent heat, with the effect of producing cold. [HEAT.]

2. *Meteor.*, *Physical Geog.*, & *Geol.*: Evaporation is continually taking place from every ocean, lake, river, marsh, or expanse of land not at the moment dry. The water thus raised into the sky, becomes visible as clouds, ultimately descending in rain, so that there is what may be called a natural alternation in meteorological arrangements, like the revolution of a circle any given point in the circumference of which returns at stated intervals to the spot which it occupied when note was first taken of its place. Evaporation may be perfectly visible to the eye, as it is when steam rushes from the spout of a kettle or fog rises from a lake. In most cases it is invisible; in the latter case it is called insensible evaporation. The disturbance of the level in different seas or parts of the ocean caused by evaporation is one main cause of currents.

evaporation-gauge, *s.* A graduated glass measure, with wire-gauze cover to prevent access of insects, to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

***ē-vāp'-ōr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *evaporativus*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*; Fr. *évaporatif*; Ital. & Sp. *evaporativo*.] Causing or promoting evaporation; tending or pertaining to evaporation.

ē-vāp'-ōr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *evaporat(e)*; -or.] An apparatus consisting of a furnace and pan, in which vegetable juices are condensed. There are numerous varieties of evaporators. Those which boil in (partial) vacuum are known as VACUUM-PANS (q.v.). Some drive off a part of the aqueous liquid, and are called condensers, such as the Degrad. [CONDENSER.]

ē-vāp'-ōr-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *evaporo* = to evaporate, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An atometer or hygroscope, for ascertaining the evaporation of liquids. It is adapted also for a rain-gauge, or to indicate the rise and fall of any body of water in a river, canal, or lock, showing the exact time at which any increase or reduction of level may have occurred.

***ē-vāp'-i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Eng. -able.] That may or can be evaded; evadible.

ē-vā-gion, *s.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Fr. *évasion*; Sp. *evasión*; Ital. *evasione*.] The act of evading, eluding, or escaping as from a question, an examination, an argument, a charge; subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, sophistry.

"He is likewise to teach him the art of finding *evas*, loopholes, and *evasions*."—*Spectator*, No. 305.

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = 2**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evasion*, *shift*, and *subterfuge*: "*Evasion* is here taken in the bad sense: *shift* and *subterfuge* are modes of *evasion*; the *shift* signifies that gross kind of *evasion* by which one attempts to *shift* off an obligation from one's self: the *subterfuge* is a mode of *evasion*, in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Candid minds despise all *evasions*; the *shift* is the trick of a knave; the *subterfuge* is the refuge of one's fears." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

ē-vā'-āive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *évasif*, from Lat. *evasus*, *pa. par. of evado*.] [EVASION.]

A. As adjective:

1. Practising, making use of, or given to evasion; equivocating, shuffling, prevaricating.

"Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest,
Answered evasive of the shy request."
Pope: *Homage to Odysseus*, l. 529, 530.

2. Containing an evasion; intended to evade.

"The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few evasive phrases, and the conference terminated."—*Muculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. As subst.: An evasion.

"Without much trouble about precautions and evasions."—*North: Examen*, p. 90.

ē-vā'-āive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *evasive*; -ly.] In an evasive manner; with evasion; in an equivocating manner.

"Searching questions were put and were evasively answered."—*Muculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ē-vā'-āive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *evasive*; -ness.] The quality of being evasive; equivocation, prevarication.

ēve (1), **ēv'-en**, ***ef-en**, ***ef-en**, *s.* [A.S. *ēfen*, *ēfen*; O.S. *āvand*; O. Fris. *āvend*; Icel. *aftan*, *aftan*; Sw. *aftan*; Dan. *aftan*; O. H. Ger. *ābant*; M. H. Ger. *ābant*; Ger. *abend*; probably an extension from Goth. *af=off*, and thus meaning the decline or end.] [EVENING.]

I. Literally:

1. (Of all forms): The evening; the close or latter part of the day.

"Toward thilke stude, as the some draweth agen eue."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

2. The day or the latter part of the day immediately preceding a church festival; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

"Cio. Was 't not at Hallowmas, Master Froth?"
Froth. All-ha! land eve."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

II. Fig.: (Of the form eve). The period or point of time immediately preceding some important event.

***ēve** (2), *s.* [EAVES.]

eve-dropper, *s.* [Eng. *evasive*; *s.* The same as EAVES-DROPPER (q.v.).

"Eve-droppers or cut-purses."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 157.

***ēv'-ēcke**, ***ēv'-ēcke**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *ēve* (q.v.).] A species of wild goat.

"Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The evicke skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, IV. 123.

ē-vēo'-ties, *s.* [EVECTION.]

Old Med.: The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

ē-vēo'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evectus*, *pa. par. of eveh* = to carry out; *e* = out, and *veh* = to carry.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of carrying or transporting; a lifting up, an exaltation.

"His evectio to the power of Egypt next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father."—*Peerson: On the Creed*, Art. 4.

2. Astronomy:

(1) A periodical inequality in the movements of the moon, first discovered by Ptolemy from his personal observations about A.D. 140. It arises from an irregularity in the motion of the perigee, and from the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity, both dependent on the position of the perigee with respect to the sun. It sometimes increases the moon's longitude 1° 15', and sometimes diminishes it by the same amount, and is the principal inequality to be calculated in determining the course of the moon.

(2) The moon's libration. (Whewell.)

† **evECTION of heat**, *s.* The diffusion of heat by the movement of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, if heat be applied to the under surface of a vessel containing a liquid,

the lower particles of the fluid will become heated first, and ascending, diffuse the caloric which they have received. [CONVECTION.]

ēv'-en, ***ev-ene**, ***ef-enn**, ***eff-ne**, ***ev-yn**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *ēfen*, *ēfn*, *evin*; Icel. *jafn*; Dan. *jævn*; Dut. *even*; Goth. *ibūs*; O. H. Ger. *epan*; Ger. *eben*; Sw. *jäm*; O. Fris. *ivn*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Level, smooth, not rough or rugged; plain, devoid of irregularities or inequalities.

"Ther shuilen beon *effne* and smethe wegghes."
Ormulum, 9,213.

(2) Level with; parallel to; in a line or level with.

"Thine enemies shall lay thee *even* with the ground."
—*Luke* xix. 44.

(3) Not having any part higher or lower than another; level.

"When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*."—*Davies*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Equal, like.

"Thel ben *evene* with augels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xx. 36.

(2) Uniform, level, smooth, calm.

"Thou peple of God, be of *euener* inwitt."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, IV. 5.

(3) Gentle, quiet.

"Ther come in twelf oide men myd *evene* pan."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 193.

(4) Righteous, just, fair.

"To don an *evene* judgement."
—*Castel of Love*, 487.

(5) Equal on both sides, not favouring either.

"Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe."
—*Milton: P. L.*, III. 178, 179.

(6) Equal in rank or station; fellow.

"His *even* servant fell down and prayed him."
—*Wycliffe*.

(7) Without anything owing on either side; quit, balanced, square.

"Ben reckoning makes *lasting* friends."—*South*.

(8) Full, complete.

"Let us from point to point this story know,
To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow."
—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

(9) Capable of being divided by the number 2 without any remainder; opposed to odd.

"Now the number is *even*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. 2.

(10) Plain, smooth, clear.

"To make these doubts all *even*."
—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

(11) Without a flaw or blemish; pure.

"Do not stain the *even* virtue of our euterprase."
—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

II. Botany:

1. The reverse of anything expressing inequality of surface. (*Lindley*.)

2. (Of a surface): Not wrinkled or curled. (*Paxton*.)

B. As adverb:

1. In a manner equal or like to another; just as, similarly, just so; equally.

"He might *even* as well have employed his time in catching moles."—*Atterbury*.

*2. Exactly, directly.

"Under thi *fel evens* hit is at midnight."
—*Popular Science*, 12.

*3. Directly, at once.

"He went *even* to the emperor."
—*Legend of St. Gregory*, 1,011.

*4. Exactly, plainly.

"This yaaye spekes *ful even*."
—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 9.

5. At the very moment, at the exact time.

"*Even* at this word she heare a merry horn."
—*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, l. 925.

6. Used to express emphatically identity of person.

"Behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth."—*Genesis* I. 17.

7. Expressing addition; but also.

"The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of the others."—*Holder*.

8. So much as.

"Without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible to the change."—*Swift*.

9. Expressing extension to some person or thing.

"I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning."—*Addison: Spectator*.

*10. Expressing concession.

*11. Expressing surprise.

"Is 't *even* so?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

¶ (1) On an *even*: On an equality; on *par*.

"We on an *even* lay venture souls and bodies,
For so they do that euer siuge combats."
—*Carroll: Decaying Favorite* (1629).

(2) To be *even* with: To be on terms of equality with; to be quits with.

"The public is always *even* with an author who has not a just defence for them."—*Addison*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *even*, *level*, *plain*, and *smooth*: "*Even* and *smooth* are both opposed to roughness; but that which is *even* is free only from great roughnesses or irregularities; that which is *smooth* is free from every degree of roughness, however small. *Even* is to level, when applied to the ground, what *smooth* is to *even*: the *even* is free from protuberances and depressions on its exterior surface; the *level* is free from rises or falls: a path is said to be *even*; a meadow is *level*: Ice may be *level*, though it is not *even*; a walk up the side of a hill may be *even*, although the hill itself is the reverse of a level: the *even* is said of that which unites and forms one uninterrupted surface; but the *level* is said of things which are at a distance from each other, and are discovered by the eye to be in a parallel line; hence the floor of a room is *even* with regard to itself; it is *level* with that of another room. When applied figuratively, these words preserve their analogy: an *even* temper is secured from all violent changes of humour; a *smooth* speech is divested of everything which can ruffle the temper of others; but the former is always taken in a good sense, and the latter mostly in a bad sense, as evincing an illicit design for a purpose to deceive: a *plain* speech, on the other hand, is divested of everything obscure or figurative, and is consequently a speech free from disguise and easy to be understood." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

(2) For the difference between *even* and *equal*, see *EQUAL*.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Even-handed* (Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, I. 7), with the derivative *even-handedness*; *even-minded*, *even-mindedly*, *even-tempered*, &c.

***even-bishop**, *s.* A co-bishop, a coadjutor bishop.

***even-christian**, ***even-cristene**, ***even-cristen**, ***em-cristen**, ***em-cristene**, *s.* [A.S. *efencristena*.] A fellow Christian.

"Eche man shulde love his *even-cristene*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, I. 81.

***even-disciple**, *s.* A fellow disciple.

"Thomas seide to *even-disciple*."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 16.

even-down, ***even-down**, *a.*

1. Straight down; perpendicular. (Applied to a heavy downpour of rain.)

"What in Scotland is called an *even-down* pour."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, vol. II, ch. xvi.

2. Downright, honest, plain, direct, express.

"In the *even-down* letter you are right."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde*, pt. I, l. 10.

3. Sheer.

***even-eehe**, *s.* [A.S. *efenēce*.] Coeternal.

"Aggh His Fadert *efenneche*."—*Ormulum*, 18,579.

***even-glome**, *s.* The gloaming.

"Hurrying towards the hotel in the pleasant summer *even-glome*."—*Collins: Midnight to Midnight*, vol. III, ch. xi.

***even-hand**, *s.* An equality of rank, position, or degree.

"Whose is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune."—*Bacon*.

***even-head**, ***even-hood**, ***euen-hed**, ***evyn-hede**, ***evyn-hood**, *s.*

1. Equality.

"*Ewyn-hode* (*evynhede*). *Equalitas*, *equitas*."—*Prompt. Pars*.

2. Justice, equity.

"If thou has that manere to do *even-hede* and skille."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 193.

***even-high**, ***efen-neh**, *a.* Equal in rank.

"Crist is withth his Fadert *efen-neh*."—*Ormulum*, 14,720.

even-keel, *s.*

Naut.: An expression used to designate the even position of a ship upon the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an *even-keel* when

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

she draws the same draught of water fore and aft.

* **even-liche**, * **efenn-lic**, * **em-liche**, * **euen-liche**, a. & adv. [EVENLY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like, alike. (*Ormulum*, 1,835.)

2. Moderate. (*Old English Homilies*, II. 13.)

B. As adv.: [A.S. *efenlice*.]

1. Even, like as, just as.

"Evenlike as doth a skryvenere."

Chaucer: Complaynte, 194.

2. Exactly, directly.

3. Equally, alike; fairly, in fair proportion.

"Gerdouna ne ben not euenlike yold to the desertis of folk."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 25.

* **even-ling**, * **efen-ling**, s. A fellow.

"Luolen thi cristen eveninging"

Alawa the seculen in alle thing."

O. Eng. Homilies, p. 57.

* **even-meet**, * **even-mete**, * **efen-mete**, a. Coequal, equal.

"With enngless efennete." *Ormulum*, 12,364.

* **even-next**, * **efen-nexta**, s. A neighbour.

"Gif thu agultest with thine efennexta unthonkes."

O. Eng. Homilies, p. 17.

* **even-old**, * **even-elde**, * **efene-holde**, * **efen-nal**, a. & s. [A.S. *efeneuld*.]

A. As adj.: Of the same age.

"Efeneholde or euen-elde. *Coeruso, coetaneus*."—

Prompt. Par.

B. As subst.: Of the same age.

"I proutide in Jurey aboute many euen-eldis."—

Wycliffe: Gal. I. xiv. (Pursey)

* **even-servant**, * **even-seruaunt**, s. A fellow-servant.

"I am this euen-servant and of thi britheren."—

Wycliffe: Apocal. xix. 10.

* **even-sucker**, * **even-souker**, * **even-soukere**, s. A foster-brother.

"Philip his euen-souker transferride the body."—

Wycliffe: 2. Maccahees ix. 29.

* **ēv-en** (1), * **ef-enc**, * **ef-ne**, * **ev-ene**, s. [Icel. *efin*, *emni*.] Nature, kind, disposition.

"Ha cwitide of cleane cunde, as is in engles efene."

Balt Meidenhod, p. 43.

* **ēv-en** (1), s. [EVE (1).]

* **even-fall**, s. The fall of evening; twilight; early evening.

"Glimmering through the laurels"

At the quiet even-fall."

Tennyson: Maud, II. iv. 73.

* **even-song**, * **eve-song**, s.

1. A song in the evening.

"Thee, chautress of the woods among,"

I woo to hear thy even-song."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 64.

2. The form of worship used in the evening.

3. The time of evening prayer.

"If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last till even-song, and then says his compline an hour before the time."—*Taylor*.

4. The evening; the close of the day.

"It opened at the matin hour."

And fell at even-song."

Christina G. Rossetti: Symbols.

Even-song time, *even-song time*: The hour of evening prayer.

"The yonge kyng entered into Reynes the Saturday at euen-song tyme."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cccxix.

* **even-tide**, s. [A.S. *efen-tid*.] The time of evening; the evening.

"Isaac went out to meditate at the even-tide."—*Gen. xxi. 63*.

* **ēv-en**, * **ef-nen**, * **eff-nen**, * **ev-en-en**, v.b. & t. [A.S. *efnen*, *emnan*; O. H. Ger. *ebenon*; M. H. Ger. *ebenen*; Goth. *ga-ibnjan*; Icel. *jafna*; Dan. *jævne*; Sw. *jemna*.]

A. Transitive:

† **I. Literally:**

1. To make even, smooth, or level.

"Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities."—*Evelyn: Silva*.

2. To level; to reduce or place on a level.

"But now the walls be evened with the plain."

R. Wilmot: Tancred & Gismunda, v. 1.

* **II. Figuratively:**

1. To set right or straight.

"All that oh!t his wrang and crumb"

Shall effened beon."

Ormulum, 9,307.

2. To make quits.

"Nothing can or shall content my soul"

Full I am evened with him, wife for wife."

Shakespeare: Othello, II. 1.

3. To act up to; to keep pace with; to satisfy.

"To even your content."—*Shakesp: All's Well*, I. 2.

4. To make equal to or even with.

"Huanne Lightbears . . . him weilde euine to God."

Agnylls, p. 16.

5. To compare, to liken.

"Salomon eveneth bacchante to stinginde neddie."—

Ancien Rime, p. 52.

* **B. Intrans.:** To be equal.

"A like strange observation taked place here as at"

Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never eveneth"

with the first."—*Carew*.

* **ē-vē-ne**, v.i. [Lat. *evenio* = to happen.] To happen, to fall out, to occur. (*Heuyt: Serm.*

1658), p. 83.) [EVENT.]

* **ēv-en-ēr**, s. [Eng. *even*, v.; -er.]

* **I. Ord. Lang.:** One who or that which makes even.

"Hall, evener of old law and new,"

Hall, huilder bold of Christes bour!"

M.S. in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 515.

II. Technically:

1. *Weaving:* An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam; a raivel.

2. *Vehicles:* A double or treble tree, to even or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses. It is swivelled to the pole, usually by a bolt or wagon hammer, and has clips on the ends, to which the middle clips of the single trees are attached.

* **evening** (1), * **efning**, * **efningg**, * **evenyng** (1), s. [Icel. *jafningi*; Dut. *jaevening*.] An equal, a match. [EVEN, a.]

"Absalon that neude on eorthe non evenyng."

O. Eng. Miscell., p. 95.

* **ēve-nīng** (2), * **eve-nyng** (2), * **eve-nyge**, s. & a. [A.S. *efnung* for *efen-ung*, from *efen* = eve, even (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* The close or latter part of the day; the beginning of darkness or night; the period from sunset to dark; eve, even.

"Now came still evening on and twilight gray."

Milton: P. L., IV. 598.

2. *Fig.:* The close or decline; the latter part.

"The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an evening, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end."—*Macleish*.

B. As adj.: Recurring or happening in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

"Let my prayer be as the evening sacrifice."—*Psalm cxli. 2*.

* **evening-flower**, s.

Bot.: *Hesperantha*, a genus of Cape Irids.

It is so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.

* **evening-gun**, s.

Mil. & Naut.: A gun fired at sunset, after which time the sentries challenge all strangers.

* **evening-hymn**, **evening-song**, s. [EVEN-SONG.]

* **evening-primrose**, s.

Bot.: The common *Oenothera* (*Oenothera biennis*).

A native of Virginia, introduced into Europe in 1614, and is now widely cultivated as a garden flower. The root is bulbous and tender, and is eaten in salads and soups, and as a vegetable. It is so called, according to Prior, from its pale yellow colour, and its opening at sunset, as do various other species of the genus.

* **evening-star**, s. Venus, during that portion of the year when she is visible in the evening; what the ancients called *Hesperus* or *Vesper*. [VENUS.]

"The amorous bird of night"

"Sung spousal, and bid hatched the evening-star."

Milton: P. L., VIII. 519.

* **ēv-en-lý**, * **ev-en-lye**, adv. & a. [A.S. *evenlice*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In an even, smooth, or level manner or state; without roughness.

"A palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread; not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Watson*.

2. In an even or equal manner; equally, uniformly.

3. Without inclination towards either side; uniformly.

"The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and evenly distant from the centre."—*Brewer*.

4. Without favouring either side; impartially, fairly, justly.

"You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them both."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

* **5. Directly, exactly.**

"The stern that thaim the gat gan schawe,"

Al til it com euenlye that Crist was abowen."

Merical Homilies, p. 94.

* **6. Serenely; with evenness of mind or equanimity.**

B. As adjective:

1. Equal, alike, not different.

2. Impartial, fair.

"Frelatis evenly to tell his liegias."—*Acte James VI.*

(1488), p. 210.

* **ēv-en-nēss**, * **ev-en-nes**, * **ev-en-nesso**, [A.S. *efenniss*.]

1. The state or quality of being even, level, or smooth; freedom from irregularities or roughness.

2. Uniformity, regularity.

"The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and celerity is requisite to them all."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side.

"A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of evenness between both."—*Hooker*.

* **4. Impartiality, equal respect, justice.**

"He al dems the world in evenness."

Early Eng. Poet, Pt. xcv. 13.

5. Calmness of mind, equanimity.

"Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and evenness of mind."—*Asterbury*.

* **ēv-ent**, s. [Lat. *eventus*, *eventum*, from *eventus*, pa. par. of *evenio* = to happen, to fall out: e = out, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *événement*.]

1. That which happens or falls out; an incident, an occurrence good or bad.

"Such kind of things or events, whether good or evil, as will certainly come to pass."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. I, ch. II.

2. The consequence or result of any action; the issue, conclusion, or upshot.

"Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,"

With equal force, but various in the event."

Dr. den: Meleager & Atalanta.

* **3. Fortune, fate.**

"Full and sad dreadful is that ship's event."

Svensker: Teares of the Muses.

* **¶ (1) Crabb** thus discriminates between event, accident, incident, adventure, and occurrence: "These terms are expressive of what passes in the world, which is the sole signification of the term event; whilst to that of the other terms are annexed some accessory ideas: the incident is a personal event; the accident an unpleasant event; the adventure an extraordinary event; the occurrence an ordinary or domestic event: the event in its ordinary and limited acceptation excludes the idea of chance; accident excludes that of design; the incident, adventure, and occurrence, are applicable in both cases. The event affects nations and communities as well as individuals; the incident and adventure affect particular individuals; the accident and occurrence affect persons or things particularly or generally, individually or collectively: the making of peace, the loss of a battle, or the death of a prince, are national events; the forming a new acquaintance and the revival of an old one are incidents that have an interest for the parties concerned; an escape from shipwreck, an encounter with wild beasts or savages, are adventures which individuals are pleased to relate, and others to hear; a fire, the fall of a house, the breaking of a limb, are accidents or occurrences; a robbery or the death of individuals are properly occurrences which afford subject for a newspaper, and excite an interest in the reader."

(2) He thus discriminates between event, issue, and consequence: "The event respects great undertakings; the issue of particular efforts: the consequence respects every thing which can produce a consequence. Hence we speak of the event of a war, the issue of a negotiation, and the consequences of either." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ē-vēnt'** (1), v.t. & i. [Fr. *éventer* = to fan; Lat. e = out, and *ventus* = wind.] To fan, to cool.

"A loose and torrid vapour that is fit"

"T'event his search, search beams."

Chapman: Hero & Leander, nest. III.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **coll**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.

-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-fion**, **-gion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

- * **ē-vent** (2), *v.i.* [Pref. *e* = out, and Eng. *vent* (q.v.).] To issue out, to break forth.
 "O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
 The place from whence that scalding sigh evented."
B. Jonson: Case is Altered, v. 2.
- * **ē-ven-tēr-āto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *eventeratus*, pa. par. of *eventerare*: *e* = out, and *venter* = the belly; Fr. *eventrer*.] To disembowel; to rip open; to eviscerate.
 "In a bear, which the hunters eventerated, or opened,
 I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct."
Broomer: Vulgar Errors, bk. iii, ch. vi.
- * **ē-vent-rūl**, *a.* [Eng. *event*; -full.] Full of events or incidents; attended or followed by important changes or results.
 "The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and eventful."
Mosculay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.
- * **ē-ven-tī-lāto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo* = to fan, to winnow.] [VENTILATE.]
 1. Lit.: To winnow, to fan, to sift.
 2. Fig.: To examine, to discuss, to ventilate.
- * **ē-ven-tī-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*.]
 1. Lit.: The act of winnowing, fanning, or sifting.
 2. Fig.: Discussion, examination, debate.
- * **ē-ven-trā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *éventration*, *éventrer*, from Lat. *e* = out, and *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]
 Surgery:
 1. A tumour produced by the relaxation of the abdominal wall, and ultimately affecting a great part of the abdominal viscera.
 2. A large wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines protrude.
- * **ē-ven-tū-al**, *a.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]
 1. Happening in consequence of any thing or act; consequential, resultant.
 2. Final, conclusive, terminating, ultimate.
 3. Happening or dependent upon events; contingent.
- * **ē-ven-tū-āl-ī-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *eventual*; -ity.]
Phrenol.: A protuberance on the middle of the forehead, which, were it lower on the face, would be between the eyes. It is below "comparison" and above "individuality." Those who have it large are said to be fond of history, to tend to make record of events, to love incidents and anecdotes. Individuality taking cognisance of objects whose names are nouns, eventuality does so of occurrences appropriately described by verbs.
- * **ē-ven-tū-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *eventual*; -ly.] In the event; in the course of events; in the consequence or result.
 "By this fortunate principle we are eventually roused from that lethargic state."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatises: The Passions, pt. i., ch. i.*
- * **ē-ven-tū-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. suff. -ate.]
 1. To issue or fall out as an event or consequence; to result.
 2. To come to an issue or end; to terminate, to result.
- * **ē-ven-tū-ātion**, *s.* [Eng. *eventu(ate)*; -ation.] A falling out or resulting; a happening, a coming to pass.
- * **ēv-ēr**, ***ēv-er**, ***ēv-erē**, ***ēav-er**, ***ēv-ere**, *adv.* [A.S. *æfre*, related to A.S. *ēwa* = Goth. *aiw* = ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *aiōn* (*aiōn*) = an age.]
 1. At all times; always.
 "Hec is euer on and schal been."—*Ancren Riwle, p. 6.*
 2. At all times; continually.
 "[I] ever followed min appetit."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,308.
 3. At any time; at any period; on any occasion.
 "All the sooth sawes
 That Salomon seide evers."—*P. Plowman, 6, 636.*
 4. In any degree; to any extent.
 5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as, As soon as ever he had done so—*i.e.*, immediately after he had done so.
 "That purse in your hand has a twin brother, as like him as ever he can look."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 2.*
 ¶ (1) Ever so: To whatever extent or degree.
 ¶ (2) For ever:
 (a) Eternally; to perpetuity.

- "This is my name for ever."—*Exodus iii. 15.*
 (b) For an indefinite period; during life.
 (c) It is frequently reduplicated for the sake of emphasis.
 "The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
 From the fair head, for ever and for ever."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 153, 154.
 (3) For ever and a day: For ever, eternally. (Collog.)
 (4) Ever among: Ever and anon, now and then.
 "And ever among,
 A naysiden song
 Lullay, by by, lullay."
Carol of 15th century.
 (5) Ever and anon: Now and then, at one time and another.
 "And ever and anon, with rosy red,
 The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye."
Spenser: P. Q., II ix. 41.
 ¶ (1) Ever is largely used in composition with the sense of *always*, *continually*: as, *Ever-active*, *ever-burning*, *ever-memorable*, *ever-new*, *ever-open*, *ever-waking*, *ever-wasting*, &c.
 (2) It is also added to pronouns and adverbs, to give an indefinite force; as, *who-ever*, *what-ever*, *whom-so-ever*, *where-ever*, *whither-so-ever*, &c.
 * **ēv-ēr**, ***ēav**—**ēr**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *ivraie* = the darnel, from *ivre* = intoxicated, so called from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel (q.v.).]
 A. As subst.: (See Etym.).
 B. As adj.: (See the compound).
- ever-grass**, *s.*
Bot.: *Lolium perenne*.
- * **ēv-ēr-būb'-blīng**, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *bubbling*.] Bubbling up with perpetual murmur.
 "Fanning murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
 That everbubbling spring."
Crashaw.
- * **ēv-ēr-dūr'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *during*.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal, unchanging.
 "Heaven opened wide
 Her everduring gates."—*Milton: P. L., vii. 207.*
- * **ēv-ēr-ēft**, *adv.* [Eng. *ever*; -eft.] Afterwards, after.
 "And evereft more alyve to ben."
Shoreham, p. 124.
- * **ēv-ēr-fērne**, *s.* [Eng. *ever* (?) and *fern*.]
Bot.: A fern, *Polypodium vulgare*. (Gerard; Britten & Holland.)
- * **ēv-ēr-fired**, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *fired*.] Continually burning.
 "Quench the guards of the everfired pole."
Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 1.
- * **ēv-ēr-glāde**, *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *glade*.] A low marshy tract of country, inundated with water and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass. (American.)
- * **ēv-ēr-green**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *green*.]
 A. As adjective:
 1. Lit.: Always green; always retaining its verdure.
 "The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant evergreen."—*A. Vouchet: On Alimenta.*
 2. Fig.: Always young or fresh.
 B. As substantive:
Bot. & Hort.: A plant "always green," that is, having leaves upon it all the year round. In the generality of cases the leaves last for more than one, but less than two years, falling in spring and autumn, after their successors have reached a state of high development. Examples, the Holly and the Laurel. In some instances, one set of leaves lasts for several years. Examples, some Conifers.
- evergreen-beech**, *s.*
Bot.: *Fagus betuloides*.
- evergreen-cliver**, *s.* [CLIVER.]
- evergreen-oak**, *s.*
Bot.: *Quercus ilex*.
- evergreen-thorn**, *s.*
Bot.: *Crataegus Pyracantha*.
- * **ēv-ēr-īch**, ***ēv-ēo**, ***ēv-er-īlc**, ***ēv-er-īlk**, ***ēv-er-yoh**, ***ēv-er-yohe**, *a.* [A.S. *æfer*, *æfre* = ever, and *alc*, &c. = each.] Every, each.
 "Everic hale,
 And everic wonder, and everic wo."
Genesis & Exodus, 68.

- * **ēv-ēr-last'-īng**, ***ev-er-last-yng**, ***ev-er-last-yngc**, *a., s., & adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *lasting*.]
 A. As adjective:
 1. Ordinary Language:
 1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual, eternal.
 "The joys of God, he sayth, is perdurable, that is to say, everlasting."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee.*
 2. Perpetual; continuing for an indefinite time.
 "As their possession of the land is everlasting, so is the covenant, and they expired together."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. ii, ch. ii, rule 1.*
 3. Endless, continual, without intermission: as, *everlasting disputes*, *everlasting arguments*. (Collog.)
 II. Botany:
 1. Not changing colour when dried. [EVERLASTING FLOWERS.]
 2. Perennial. [EVERLASTING PEA.]
 B. As substantive:
 1. Ordinary Language:
 1. Eternity.
 "From everlasting to everlasting thou art God."—*Psalms xc. 1.*
 2. (With the def. article): The Deity, the Eternal Being.
 "O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, . . .
 Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
 His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 2.
 II. Technically:
 1. Bot. (Pl.): Plants generally belonging to the order Composite, the flowers of which retain their colour when dried. They are brought into requisition at Christmas, Easter, &c. They mostly belong to the genera *Helichrysum*, *Helipetrum*, *Antennaria*, *Gnaphalium*, &c. (Gardeners' Chronicle, April 15, 1876.)
 2. Fabrics: A woollen material for shoes, &c.
 "A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed everlasting."—*Burham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jarvis Wig.*
 * C. As adv.: Everlastingly.
 ¶ (1) Mountain everlasting:
Bot.: The Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.
 (2) Moor everlasting:
Bot.: *Antennaria dioica*.
- everlasting-flowers**, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]
- everlasting-pea**, *s.*
Bot.: *Lathyrus latifolius*, so called because it is perennial. [EVERLASTING, A. II. 2.]
- * **ēv-ēr-last'-īng-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *everlasting*; -ly.]
 1. For ever, eternally, in perpetuity, perpetually.
 "And sound Thy praises everlastingly."
Wordsworth: To the Supreme Being.
 2. Continually, unceasingly, without intermission. (Collog.)
- * **ēv-ēr-last'-īng-nēss**, ***ev-er-last-yng-nesse**, *a.* [Eng. *everlasting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being everlasting; eternity.
 "The Lord that dwelleth in everlastingness."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah lviii. 13. (Pursey.)*
- * **ēv-ēr-līv'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *living*.]
 1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.
 "In that he is nau, he received light from the Father, as from the fountain of that everlasting Deity."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*
 2. Unceasing, continual, unintermitted.
 "That most glorious house, that glittereth bright
 With burning stars and everliving fire."
Spenser: P. Q., I. x. 50.
- * **ēv-ēr-mōre**, ***ev-er-mo**, ***ev-er-mare**, *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *more*.]
 1. For ever; always, eternally, perpetually.
 "Betere is thollen whyle sore, then mounnen ever-more."
Lyric Poems, p. 32.
 2. Continually, ever, at all times.
 "And be for evermore beguiled."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.
- * **ēv-ēr-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *εὐερπίς* (*euēpīs*) = sprouting, flourishing; *eu* (eu) = well, and *epos* (*erios*) = a young sprout, shoot, or seion.]
Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Parmeliaceæ (q.v.). *Evernia prunastri* is common on trees, but does not often produce fruit. It is said to be an astringent and a febrifuge. It can also be

ēsto, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

év-i-dén'-tial-ly (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *evidential*; -ly.] In an evidential manner.

év-i-dent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *evident*; -ly.]

1. In a plain, evident, or visible manner; visibly.

2. Clearly, manifestly, obviously, undeniably. "There was at first much murmuring; but his resolution was so evidently just that all governments but onespeedily acquiesced."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

év-i-dent-ness, *s.* [Eng. *evident*; -ness.] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness.

év-i-dents, *s. pl.* [EVIDENT, B.]

év-i-di-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evidence*; -ible.] Capable of bearing evidence.

"By the oaths of divers *evidible* witnesses."—*Forsyth's Diaries* (1647), p. 21.

***é-vig-il-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evigilatio*, from *evigilatus*, sup. of *evigilo* = to watch; *e* = out, fully, and *vigilo* = to watch; *vigil* = watchful, wakeful.] A waking, a watching.

"The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke."—*Biblioth. Biblica* (Oxf. 1730), i. 157.

ē-vil, ***e-vel**, ***e-velle**, ***e-vyll**, ***e-vill**, ***i-fel**, ***i-vel**, ***y-vel**, ***a**, *adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *wel*; cogn. with Dut. *evel*; O. H. Ger. *ufl*; M. H. Ger. *uvel*; Ger. *übel*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons or animals:

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked.

2. Mischievous, cruel, ravenous.

"An evil beast hath devoured him."—*Gen. xxxvii. 33*.

3. Morally bad, depraved.

"An evil man oute of hys *evill* treasure hryngeth forth evil thynge."—*Matt. x. 11*. (*Bible*, 1521.)

II. Of things:

1. Wicked, bad, corrupt.

"Is thine eye evil because I am good?"—*Matt. xx. 15*.

2. Shameful, disgraceful.

"He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin."—*Deut. xxii. 14*.

3. Unhappy, miserable, sad, unfortunate, unpropitious, unlucky.

"The people heard evil tidings."—*Exod. xxxiii. 4*.

4. Bad, wrong; producing unfortunate results.

"Thughe *eville* consellie was alyne fñile snelle."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 593.

5. Miserable, unfortunate.

"Few and *evil* have the days of my life been."—*Genesis xlviii. 9*.

B. As adverb:

1. Not well; ill; badly.

"How evil it becometh thee!"—*Shakep.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

2. In a wicked, corrupt, or depraved manner.

3. Unfortunately, unluckily, miserably.

"It went *evil* with his house."—*1 Chron. vii. 23*.

4. Unkindly, cruelly.

"The Egyptians *evil* entreated us and afflicted us."—*Deut. xxvi. 6*.

5. With reproach, slander, or contumely.

"Why am I *evil* spoken of?"—*1 Cor. x. 20*.

¶ See also the compounds.

C. As substantive:

a. Anything which injures, displeases, or causes pain or suffering.

"We must do good against *evil*."—*Shakep.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

2. Misfortune, calamity, ill.

"That I may bear my *evil* alone."—*Shakep.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of heart; malignity; a wicked, depraved, or corrupt disposition.

"The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*."—*Eccles. ix. 3*.

4. The negation or contrary of good.

"Farewell, remorse! all good to me is lost, *Evil*, be thon my good."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 110.

5. A malady or disease; as, the king's *evil*.

"What's the disease he means?"

"'Tis called the *evil*."—*Shakep.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

*6. A bad quality, an imperfection, a defect.

"The principal *evils* that be laid to the charge of women."—*Shakep.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *evil*, harm, and *misfortune*: "*Evil* in its limited application is taken for *evils* of the greatest magnitude; it is that which is *evil* without any mitigation or qualification of circumstances. The *misfortune* is a minor *evil*; it depends upon the opinion and circumstances of the individual; what is a *misfortune* in one

respect may be the contrary in another. In one respect, therefore, the *misfortune* is but a partial *evil*: of *evil* it is likewise observable, that it has no respect to the sufferer as a moral agent; but *misfortune* is used in regard to such things as are controllable or otherwise by human foresight. The *evil* which befalls a man is opposed only to the good which he in general experiences; but the *misfortune* is opposed to the good fortune or the prudence of the individual. Sickness is an *evil*, let it be endured or caused by whatever circumstances it may; it is a *misfortune* for an individual to come in the way of having this *evil* brought on himself: his own relative condition in the scale of being is here referred to. The harm and mischief are species of minor *evils*; the former of which is much less specific than the latter, both in the nature and the cause of the *evil*. A person takes harm from circumstances that are not known; the mischief is done to him from some positive and immediate circumstance. . . . *Evil* and *misfortune* respect persons only as the objects; harm and mischief are said of inanimate things as the object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *evil* and *bad*, see BAD.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Evil-affected* (*Acts xiv. 2*), *evil-boding*, *evil-favoured* (*Bacon*), with its derivative *evil-favour'dness* (*Deut. xvii. 1*); *evil-minded* (*Dryden*); *evil-omened*, *evil-starred* (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 157), &c.

***evil-eyed**, *a.* Malicious; looking with an evil eye, or a feeling of jealousy, hatred, or bad design.

"Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it."—*Dean Pierce: Sermons* (May 29, 1661), p. 35.

***evil-willer**, *s.* An evil-disposed or malevolent person.

"Oure comouse enmitys and *evil-willeries*."—*Bond: To Bothwell*, in *Keith's Hist.*, p. 381.

***evil-willy**, ***evil-willie**, *a.* Ill-disposed, malevolent.

ē-vil-dō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *doer*.] One who acts wickedly or against the law; a wrong-doer, a malefactor.

"Whereas they speak *evil* against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God."—*1 Peter* ii. 12.

***ē-vil-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *evil*; -ly.] In an evil manner; not well.

"Wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd."—*Shakep.: Timon*, iv. 3.

***ē-vil-ness**, ***e-vil-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *evil*; -ness.] The quality or state of being evil; badness, wickedness, viciousness.

"The moral goodness and congruity, or *eviness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, ch. 11.

ē-vil-spēak'-ing, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *speaking*.] The act or practice of speaking ill of others; slander, calumny, defamation.

"Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrites and envies, and all *evil-speaking*."—*1 Peter* ii. 1.

ē-vil-wish'-ing, *a.* [Eng. *evil*, and *wishing*.] Wishing ill or harm to; having no good will; ill-disposed; evil-minded.

"They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evil-wishing* minds towards him."—*Sidney*.

ē-vil-wōr'-kēr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *worker*.] One who works ill or harm to others; an evil-doer.

"Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*."—*Philippians* iii. 2.

ē-vin'ce, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *evincere* = to overcome; *e* = out, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer; Ital. *evincere*.] [EVICT.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To overcome, to conquer.

"Error by his own arms is best *evinc'd*."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 235.

2. To prove beyond a doubt; to demonstrate.

"Tradition then is disallowed When not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, ii. 190.

3. To manifest, to show, to exhibit.

"When men *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion."—*Str G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matter of History*.

***B. Intrans.**: To prove; to furnish proof.

"The accuser complains, the witness *evinces*, the judge sentences."—*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

¶ For the difference between *evince* and *to prove*, see PROVE.

***ē-vin'ce-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *evince*; -ment.] The act of evincing, demonstrating, or proving.

"The *evincement* thereof may give rise to many trials."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 492.

***ē-vin'-cī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *evince*(e); -able.] That may or can be proved or demonstrated; demonstrable; capable of proof.

"Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 62.

***ē-vin'-cī-bley**, *adv.* [Eng. *evince*(le); -ly.] In a manner to prove or force conviction.

***ē-vin'-cive**, *a.* [Eng. *evince*(e); -ive.] Tending or calculated to prove or demonstrate.

***ē-vir'-ate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*: *e* = out, away, and *vir* = a man.] To emasculate; to deprive of manhood.

"Not to speak of Origen and some others that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves."—*Bishop Hall: Of Christian Moderation*, § 4.

***ē-vir'-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *eviratus*.] Emasculated; castrated.

"A verie *evirate* sanuch."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 321.

***ē-vir'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eviratio*, from *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*.] The act of castrating or emasculating; castration.

"They had saved the children of Greeks from *eviration*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,004.

ē-vis'-cēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*: *e* = out, away, and *viscera* = the bowels.]

1. *Lit.*: To disembowel; to take or draw out the entrails of.

"He will *eviscerate* himself like a spider."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 125.

*2. *Fig.*: To draw out of; to clear, to free.

"The philosophers who quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

ē-vis-cēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*.] The act or process of *eviscerating* or disembowelling.

***ē-vit'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evito* = to avoid: *e* = out, away, and *vito* = to avoid.] That may or can be avoided, shunned, or escaped; avoidable.

"Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not *evil*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v. § 9.

***ē-vit'-tate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito* = to avoid.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"Therein she doth *evitate* and shun A thousand irreligious cursed hours."

Which forced marriage would have brought upon her."—*Shakep.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

***ē-vit'-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evitatio*, from *evito* = to avoid.] The act of avoiding, escaping, or shunning.

"In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and *evitation* of solution of continuity."—*Bacon*.

***ē-vit'-to**, *v. t.* [Lat. *evito*.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"The terrors are no way to be *evited*."—*Lord Pres. Forbes: Refl. on Incred.* (1750), p. 81.

***ē-vit'-tēr-nal**, ***e-vit-ter-nall**, *a.* [Lat. *æviternus*, from *ævum* = age.] [ETERNAL.] Eternal; of an indefinitely long duration.

***ē-vit'-tēr-nal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *æviternal*; -ly.] Eternally.

"The Godhead is *æviternally* united to them both."—*Sp. Hall: Passion Sermon* (1696).

***ē-vit'-tēr-ni-ty**, *s.* [Low Lat. *æviternitas*, from Lat. *æviternus*.] Enduring indefinitely long; eternity.

"There shall we indissolubly . . . pass an *æternity* of bliss."—*Sp. Hall: Invisible World*.

ē-vit'-tate, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *vittatus*.] [VITTATE.] Bot.: Without vitte (q.v.).

ēv'-ō-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco* = to call out: *e* = out, and *voco* = to call.] To call out or forth.

"He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead."—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible*, bk. v. ch. iii.

***ēv'-ō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *evocatio*, from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*; Fr. *évacuation*.]

1. The act of calling out or forth, as from concealment.

"World truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence *evocation*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors* (Pref.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr; thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A calling or summoning from one tribunal to another.

***év-ô-câ-tôr**, s. [Lat., from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*.] One who evokes or calls forth.

ê-vô-ke, v.t. [Lat. *evoco*: *e* = out, and *voco* = to call; *voc* = a voice; Fr. *évoquer*; Sp. *evocar*; Ital. *evocare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To call out, to summon forth.

"The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to evoke the devil, and summon the court."—*Watson: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 326.

*2. *Law*: To remove from one tribunal to another.

"The cause was evoked to Rome."—*Hume*. (Webster.)

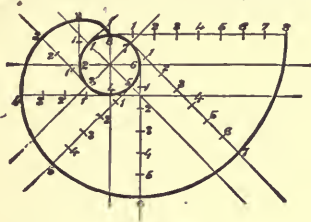
***év-ô-lât-ic**, ***év-ô-lât-ic-al**, a. [Lat. *evolūtum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away: *e* = out, and *volo* = to fly.] Apt to fly away.

***év-ô-lâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *evolūtum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away.] The act of flying away.

"Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up towards that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of evolution puts itself into the hands of those blessed angels."—*Ep. Hall: The Christian*, § 13.

ê-vô-lû-te, s. [Lat. *evolūtus*, pa. par. of *evolo* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volo* = to roll.]

Geom.: A curve from which another curve, called the involute or evolvent, is described



EVOLUTE.

by the end of a thread gradually wound upon or unwound from the former. The figures on the perimeter of the evolute—viz., the circle—correspond to those marking the evolvent.

ê-vô-lû-tion, s. [Lat. *evolūtio* = an unrolling, from *evolūtus*, pa. par. of *evolo* = to unroll; Fr. *évolution*; Sp. *evolución*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*.—*Boyle*.

(2) The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

"The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting to everlasting."—*Morse: Divine Dialogues*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An unravelling or development: as, the evolution of a plot.

(2) A change, an alteration.

"All the fashionable evolutions of opinion."—*Burke: To the Sheriffs of Bristol*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron. & Geol.*: The development of this world and of the solar system, if not of all stellar systems, from a fine mist or nebula. Prof. Huxley says, "Nor is the value of the doctrine of evolution to the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that it applies the same method to the living and the non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous analogy the growth of a solar system from molecular chaos, the shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth, through innumerable changes and immeasurable ages to the present form, and the development of a living being from the shapeless mass of protoplasm we term a germ." [2.] (Prof. Huxley: *Anniversary Address*, *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. (1869), p. xlvii.)

2. *Biology*:

(1) The same as *EPIGENESIS* (q.v.).

(2) The development hypothesis, or theory (q.v.). In its extreme form it traces both the animal and vegetable kingdom to one very low form of life, consisting of a minute cell, and supposes this cell produced by or from inorganic matter by some occult process which used to be formerly called spontaneous generation. Of this advanced school, Professor

Haeckel may be taken as the representative. With a more moderate school of thought the great name of Darwin is associated. He never withdrew, even from the last edition of his *Origin of Species*, the sentence in which he intimates his belief that life may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." A living being of very simple and low organization once obtained, all animals and plants were evolved or developed from it by the operation of natural laws. (For the process, see *DARWINISM*.) Some small approach to the physical structure of man is supposed to be traceable in the humble and shell-less molluscs called Ascidiæ, whence man's line of ancestry ran through the lower Vertebrata, the Monotrematous Mammals, other orders of the class, and finally the Anthropoid Apes. In this view both Darwin and Haeckel essentially agree. (See Darwin's *Descent of Man*, and Haeckel's *Evolution of Man*.) In the long series of evolutions, the continual tendency was for the simple to develop into the complex, or for an organ which at first had several functions to fulfil to become specialized. The more generalized forms are looked for in the older rocks, whilst as more and more recent strata are examined, the organisms met with are those highly specialized. Evolution prescribes no limits to the perfection of bodily and mental organization which the human race may ultimately reach.

"Still less is there any necessary antagonism between either of these doctrines and that of *Evolution*, which embraces all that is sound in both Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism."—*Prof. Huxley: Anniversary Address*, *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xiv. p. xlvii.

3. *Geom.*: The opening or unfolding of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.

"The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbind, so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at length they turn into a straight line."—*Harris*.

4. *Math.*: The extraction of roots from any given power; the reverse of involution (q.v.).

5. *Mil.*: The changes of position, form of drawing-up, &c., by which the disposition of troops is changed according to the necessities of defence or attack.

ê-vô-lû-tion-al, a. [Eng. *evolution*; -al.] The same as *EVOLUTIONARY* (q.v.).

ê-vô-lû-tion-ar-ÿ, a. [Eng. *evolution*; -ary.]

Biol.: Produced by or in any way pertaining to evolution.

"Constituting a break in the evolutionary chain."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ê-vô-lû-tion-ism, s. [Eng. *evolution*; -ism.] The theory or doctrine of evolution.

"The extreme evolutionism which . . . traces all existence back to a lifeless atom or germ."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, October 1881, p. 507.

¶ The term was introduced by Prof. Huxley in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society in 1869. Along with it he introduced also the terms *Catastrophism* and *Uniformitarianism*, the three words being designed to discriminate the three chief schools of geological thought. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xxxix.)

ê-vô-lû-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *evolution*; -ist.] One holding the doctrine of evolution, as distinguished from that of uniformity and that of successive catastrophes.

"Collated with the results of other evolutionists elsewhere."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ê-vôlve, v.t. & i. [Lat. *evolvere* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volvere* = to roll, to fold.]

A. *Transitive*:

* I. *Literally*:

1. To unfold, to unroll.

"They expand and evolve themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves."—*Bale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 63.

2. To throw or send out; to emit, to diffuse.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To follow through intricacies and disclose.

"There needs but to evolve the Philosopher's idea."—*Burd: Universal Poetry*.

2. To develop; to bring to maturity.

B. *Intrans.*: To become open, disclosed, or diffused; to spread.

"Ambrosial odour Does round the air evolving scents diffuse."—*Prior: Solomon*, iii. 711.

ê-vôlved', pa. par. & a. [EVOLVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Unfolded.

***ê-vôlve-ment**, s. [Eng. *evolve*; -ment.] The act or process of evolving; the state of being evolved; evolution.

ê-vôl-vent, s. [Lat. *evolvens*, pa. par. of *evolvere* = to unroll.]

Geom.: The involute of a curve. [INVOLUTE.]

ê-vôl-vër, s. [Eng. *evolve*(e); -er.] One who or that which evolves.

ê-vôl-vû-lûs, s. [A dimin. word from Lat. *evolvere* = to roll out—i.e., not twining, as opposed to *Convolutus*, which twines.]

Bot.: A genus of *Convolutaceæ*. It has entire, nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers. About sixty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. Several have been introduced into Britain.

***ê-vôm-it**, ***ê-vom-et**, v.t. [Lat. *evomit*, pa. par. of *evomo* = to vomit out: *e* = out, and *vomo* = to vomit.] To emit, to reject.

"Vasaveyve moræls evometed for Christ."—*Bale: Image*, pt. li. (Pref.)

***ê-vôm-ÿ-tâ-tion**, s. [Eng. *evomit*; -â-tion.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

"By eructation, or expiration, or evomitation."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

***ê-vôm-ÿ-tâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *evomit*, pa. par. of *evomo*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

†**ê-vôn-ÿ-mûs**, s. [Lat. *evonymos*.] [EUNYMUS.]

ê-vôs'-mî-a, s. [Latinized form of Gr. *εὐσμος* (*eusmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant; *eu* (eu) well, good, and *σμή* (*smê*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cinchonads*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, family *Hamelideæ*. It has red flowers and sweet-smelling berries. *Evosmia corymbosa* is poisonous, and according to Sir R. Schomburgk, Indians have been injured by using its wood for spits on which to roast their meat.

ê-vô'-va-ê, s. [For etym. see def.]

Musical: An artificial word, consisting of the vowels in *Secularium Amen*, at the end of the Gloria Patri. It is intended to serve as a mnemonic word to enable singers to render the several Gregorian chants properly; each letter in *Evovae* standing for the syllable whence it was extracted. The author of the article in Smith's *Christian Antiquities* says that the *Evovae* must be regarded as containing the germ of the present accepted views respecting musical accent. A modern imitation of the word was proposed by Mr. Dyce, but never came into use. It remains a mere curiosity, inasmuch as more obvious means exist of expressing accent.

***ê-vûl-gâ-te**, v.t. [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo* = to make common or public: *e* = out, and *vulgo* = to publish among the people; *vulgo* = the common people.] To publish, to make known, to divulge.

ê-vûl-gâ-tion, s. [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo*.] The act of publishing, making known, or divulging.

***ê-vûl-gê**, v.t. [Lat. *evulgo*.] To publish, to make public.

"Not with any intention to *evulge* it."—*Pref. to Annot. on Browne's Religio Medici*.

ê-vûl-sion, s. [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evulsus*, pa. par. of *evello* = to pluck out: *e* = out, and *vello* = to pluck.] The act of plucking out or off.

"The instruments of evulsion, compression, or incision."—*Browne: Cyrrus Garden*, ch. ii.

***ew**, s. [A.S. *ew*, *éow*; Q. H. Ger. *éwa*.] The yew (q.v.).

"Fyne ew, popler, and lynden faire."—*Romance of the Rose*, 1355.

ew-den-drift, s. [EWINDRIFT.]

ew-der, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably a corruption of *odour*.]

1. A disagreeable smell.

2. The steam of a boiling pot.

ewe (1) (pron. ū), s. [A.S. *ewu*; cogn. with Dut. *oie*: Icel. *ei*; O. H. Ger. *awi*, *owi*; M. H. Ger. *ouwe*; Goth. **awi*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. *oîs* (oîs); Sansc. *avi*; Lithuanian *avis*; Russ. *ovtsa*.] A female sheep.

bol, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-dan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

ewe-cheese, *s.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan, *s.*
Bot. : The Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). (*Scotch.*)

***ewe-neck**, *s.* A hollow neck.
"Gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*."—*W. Irving: Sketch-Book.*

***ewe-necked**, *a.* Having a hollow in the neck.
"Such a courser! . . . he was a little *ewe-necked*."—*Barham: Ingolstadt Legends: Grey Dolphin.*

***ewe** (2), *s.* [Yew.]

ew-er (ew as ū), ***ew-er**, ***ew-aro**, ***ew-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. **ever*, **ewaire*, **ew-ere*, from O. Fr. **ewe* = water, from Lat. *aquaria* = a vessel for water; *aqua* = water.] A kind of pitcher or large jug for water; a toilet jug with a wide spout.

"The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings,
Replenished from the cool translucent springs."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, l. 179, 180.

ew-est, **ew-ous**, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Nearest; contiguous. (*Scotch.*)

"To be sure they lie mail *ewest*, said the Bailie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiii.

ew-how, **ew-how**, *interj.* [EH.] Oh dear! (*Scotch.*)

"*Ew-how*, alra! to see his father's son at the like of these fearful follies!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iii.

ew'-in-drift, **ew'-en-drift** (ew as ū), *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Snow driven by the wind; a snow-drift.

"There fell such an extremest tempest, *ewin-drift*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces."—*Gordon: Hist. Events of Suiceri*, p. 246.

ewk (pron. ūk), *v.i.* [YEKE.] To itch.
"By my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been *ewking*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

ew'-ry (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *ever*; -y.]
1. The scullery of a religious establishment.

2. An office in the royal household, having charge of the linen for the sovereign's table, the laying of the cloth for meals, &c.

ewt, *s.* [EFT, *s.* NEWT.]

ēx-, *pref.* [Lat., Gr. *ēx*, *ēx* = out.] A common prefix in English compounds. It represents (1) the Latin *ex* with the original force of out, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; (2) with the force of beyond, as in *excel*, *exceed*; (3) it is added for emphasis. It is prefixed to titles or names of offices to signify that the person referred to has held but no longer holds the office: as, *ex-president*. In commerce it is used to signify that goods are sold or delivered from a certain vessel, as, tea sold *ex Nelson*. It becomes *ex* before *f*, as in *effuse*, and is shortened to *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, as in *ebullient*, *edit*, *egress*, *elate*, *emanate*, *enude*, *erode*, *evade*. The Greek form appears in *eccentric*, *ecclesiastic*, *eclectic*, &c. It takes the form *ex* in O. Fr. and Sp., of *exone*, *scheat*, *escort*. In a few words it becomes *s*, as in *scald*, *scamper*. (*Sket.*)

***ēx-āq-ēr-bāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo* = to irritate; *ex* = out, fully, and *aerbus* = bitter, harsh, sour.]

1. To irritate, to exasperate: to increase the evil passions or malignity of.

2. To intensify or increase the violence of a disease.

ēx-āq-ēr-bā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exacerbatio*, from *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo*; Fr. *exacerbation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. The act of exacerbating, irritating, or exasperating; exasperation.

"On the same *exacerbation* he broke out into that stout piece of eloquence."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 341.

2. Increased severity or harshness.

II. Med.: The height of a disease; a paroxysm; the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, when there is no actual cessation of the fever.

"The patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms, in the *exacerbation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 61.

***ēx-āq-ēr-bēs-gēce**, *s.* [Lat. *exacerbescens*, pr. par. of *exacerbo*, an inceptive form of *exacerbo*.] Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a disease or fever.

***ēx-āq-ēr-vā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully and *acervatio* = a heaping up; *acervus* = a heap.] The act of heaping up.

***ēx-āq-īn-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *acinus* = a kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

***ēx-āq-īn-ā-tion**, *s.* [EXACINATE.] The act of removing the kernels from.

ēx-āct, *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, to weigh out, to measure: *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *exact*; Sp. *exacto*; Ital. *esatto*.]

1. Precisely agreeing in amount, number, or degree; not differing in the least: as, the *exact* number or sum.

2. Precise; precisely fitting, proper, or suitable.

"He must seize the *exact* moment for deserting a falling cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

3. Strictly correct, or according to rule; accurate, carefully attentive.

4. Accurate, careful, strict, precise, punctilious, particular.

"Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves."—*Spectator*.

5. Strictly correct or accurate.

"What if you and I inquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing, and let Hocus audit."—*Arbutnot: John Bull*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exact* and *nice*, *punctual*, and *particular*: "Exact and *nice* are to be compared in their application, either to persons or things; *particular* and *punctual* only in application to persons. To be *exact* is to arrive at perfection; to be *nice* is to be free from faults; to be *particular* is to be *exact* in certain points. We are *exact* in our conduct or in what we do; *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *exact* in our accounts; to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colours; to be *particular*, as a man of business, in the number and the details of merchandizes that are to be delivered out; to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon. *Exactness* and *punctuality* are always taken in a good sense; they designate an attention to that which cannot be dispensed with; they form a part of one's duty: *nice*ness and *particularity* are not always taken in the best sense; they designate an excessive attention to things of inferior importance; to matters of taste and choice. When *exact* and *nice* are applied to things, the former expresses more than the latter; we speak of an *exact* resemblance, and a *nice* distinction." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-āct, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *exacter*, from Low Lat. *exacto*, from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, exact.]

A. Transitive:

1. To satisfy with authority; to force or compel to be paid, yielded, or rendered, without right or justice.

"Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh."
Shakep.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. To demand or claim as of right.

"Years of service past
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, li. 1,31-2.

* 3. To demand or call for the presence of; to summon.

"The hour precise
Exact our parting hence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 500.

B. Intransitive:

1. To demand or claim.

* 2. To practise extortion; to make extortions.

"The enemy shall not *exact* upon him."—*Ps.* lxxx. 22.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exact* and *extort*: "To *exact* is to demand with force, it is commonly an act of injustice; to *extort* is to get with violence, it is an act of tyranny. . . . In the figurative sense deference, obedience, applause, and admiration are *exact*ed: a confession, an acknowledgment, a discovery, and the like, are *extorted*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-āct-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exact*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who exacts or extorts; an extortioner.

"I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness."—*Isaiah* li. 17.

2. One who exacts or demands by authority or of right.

"Light and low persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money."—*Bacon*.

3. One who is very severe, strict, or harsh in his demands or claims.

"No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

ēx-āct-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXACT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Demanding or compelling the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force or with authority; extorting; requiring authoritatively.

2. Unreasonable in demands or claims.

C. As subst.: The act of extorting, demanding, or requiring by force or with authority; extortion.

ēx-āct-ion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. The act of exacting, demanding, or requiring the payment or rendering of by force or authoritatively; a forcible or violent levying; extortion.

"If he should break this day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?"
Shakep.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

2. The act of claiming or demanding as a right.

"It could lay on me
Any *exaction* of respect so strong."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

3. That which is exacted; a tribute, fee, or payment unjustly, illegally, or forcibly exacted.

"And daily such *exactions* did exact
As were against the order of the State."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 23.

***ēx-āct-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *exact*; -ious.] *Exacting*, extorting, extortionate.

"They pay *exactitious* rates."—*Burton's Diary* (1656), l. p. 223.

ēx-āct-ī-tūde, *s.* [Fr.] *Exactness*, accuracy, niceness.

"Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*."—*Geddes: Prosp.*, p. 92.

ēx-āct-ī-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *exact*; -ly.]

1. In an exact manner; with exactness; precisely according to rule, measure, principle, &c.; as, One thing fits another *exactly*.

2. With niceness, accuracy, or precision.

"The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiased reason, the more reasonable still it will be found."—*Atterbury*.

ēx-āct-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *exact*; -ness.]

1. Accuracy, niceness, nicety, precision; strict conformity to rule, principle, &c.

"The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Regularity or strict attention in conduct; strict or careful conformity to propriety.

"All the various private duties . . . will be performed with the same *exactness* and punctuality as if he himself had been present."—*Porteus: Charge to Diocese of London*.

3. Precise or careful observance of method; strict following after accuracy.

ēx-āct-ōr, **ēx-āct-ōur**, *s.* [Lat. *exactor*, from *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. One who exacts or demands anything from others with authority; one who compels the payment of dues, customs, &c.

2. One who demands by authority; as the *exactor* of an oath.

"The rigidest *exactor* of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 12.

3. One who or that which demands or claims as a right; one who is unreasonably strict, severe, or harsh in demands or claims.

"Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

4. An extortioner; one who compels the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force.

* 5. A torturer.

"*Exactours* ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi meynraile betingis and turmentis and performent the sentence of iugis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xvi. 18. (Marglin.)

***ēx-āct-trēss**, ***ex-ac-trēsse**, *s.* [Lat. *exactrix*.] A female who exacts, demands, or claims anything.

"Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*Ben Jonson: Masques*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **campl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trīj**, **Syrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

***ēx-āc'-ū-āte**, *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *exacuat*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (1st conj.), for *exacuto*, from the Lat. *exacutus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (3rd conj.) = to sharpen: *ex* = out, fully, and *acuo* = to sharpen.] To sharpen, to whet, to give an edge to.

"Sense of such an injury received
Should so exacuate and whet your choler."
Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, iii. 2

***ēx-āc-ū-ā-tion**, *s.* [EXACUATE, *v.*] The act of sharpening or whetting.

***ēx-ā-cūm**, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; because the plant is said to have the power of expelling poison.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentians, tribe Gentianeae. The old *Exacum filiforme* is now *Cicendia filiformis*.

***ēx-ā-rē-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξαιρέσις* (*exairesis*), from *ἐξαίρειν* (*exaireō*) = to take away, to remove: *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, away, and *αἰρέω* (*hairēō*) = to take.]

Surg.: That branch of surgery which relates to the removing of parts of the body.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero* = to heap up: *ex* = out, fully, and *aggero* = to heap; *agger* = a heap, from *ag* (for *ad*) = to, and *gero* = to carry: Fr. *exagérer*; Sp. *exagerar*; Ital. *esagerar*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To heap up, to accumulate.

"In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth exaggerated upon them."—*Hale*.

(2) To raise or lift up.

"Exaggerating and raising islands and continents in other parts by such exaggeration."—*Hale*: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

2. *Fig.*: To heighten; to enlarge by hyperbolic expressions; to overstate; to describe or represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 399.

II. *Art.*: To heighten in effect or design; as, To exaggerate any particular feature in a painting or statue.

B. *Intrans.*: To make use of or be given to exaggeration.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [EXAGGERATE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Heightened, enlarged, overstated; represented as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A case . . . in most points exaggerated."—*Cambridge*: *A Dialogue*; *Dick & Ned*.

2. *Fig.*: Heightened or magnified in effect or design.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exaggeratio*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*; Fr. *exagération*; Sp. *exageración*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of heaping up or accumulating.

"Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by exaggeration of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land."—*Hale*: *Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

(2) That which is heaped up or accumulated; a heap, an accumulation.

2. *Fig.*: Hyperbolic amplification; a representing or describing as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"All the prejudices, all the exaggerations, of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

II. *Art.*: The representation of things in a heightened or magnified manner.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *exaggerat*(*e*); *-ive*.] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate; exaggerating, hyperbolic.

"In a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, exaggerating, more or less assinine manner."—*Caryle*: *Cromwell*, i.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *exaggerative*; *-ly*.] In an exaggerated or hyperbolic manner; with exaggeration.

"An immense hall, filled with what I thought (*exaggeratively*) a thousand or two of human creatures."—*Caryle*: *Reminiscences*, ii. 2.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who exaggerates or is given to exaggeration.

"Exaggerators of the sun and moon."
B. Browning.

***ēx-āg'-gēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *exaggerator*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*.] Containing exaggeration; exaggerated.

"Dear princess, said Rascelas, you fall into the common errors of exaggeratory declamation."—*Johnson*: *Rascelas*, ch. xxviii.

***ēx-āg'-i-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exagitatus*, pa. par. of *exagito* = to stir up: *ex* = out, fully, and *agito*, freq. of *ago* = to move, to drive.]

1. To agitate, to shake, to put in motion.

"The warm air of the bed exagitates the blood."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. To reproach, to blame, to censure.

"This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exagitate."—*Hooker*: *Ecclies. Polity*, bk. iii, ch. xi.

***ēx-āg'-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *exagitat*(*e*); *-ion*.] The act of shaking or agitating; agitation.

***ēx-āl-bū-min-ōse**, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Mod. Lat. *albuminosus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXALBUMINOUS (q.v.).

***ēx-āl-bū-mī-noūs**, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *albuminous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of albumen; not having an endosperm. (Used of seeds.)

"We can imagine the seed to be at first altogether exalbuminous."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi, No. 403 (1891), p. 365.

***ēx-āl-t'**, *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from Lat. *exalto* = to lift up, to exalt: *ex* = out, fully, and *altus* = high; Sp. *exaltar*; Ital. *esaltare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To raise or lift up; to elevate.

"Walked boldly upright with exalted head."—*Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, cxxviii.

(2) To raise in tone, force, or power.

"Against whom hast thou exalted thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?"—*2 Kings* xix. 22.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To raise or elevate in dignity, rank, power, or position.

"Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high."—*Ezekiel* xli. 26.

(2) To ennoble; to elevate in character.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—*Proverbs* xiv. 34.

(3) To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together."—*Psalms* xlv. 3.

(4) To elevate with joy or confidence; to inspire with joy or pride; to elate.

"It is certain they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily exalted, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition."—*Dryden*: *Aeneid*. (Dedic.)

(5) To elevate or refine in diction or sentiment.

"But hear, oh hear, in what exalted strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns."—*Roscommon*: *Essay on Translated Verse*, 26.

(6) To increase the force of.

"They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its recent qualities."—*Watts*.

(7) To digest, to concoct, to refine.

"The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and exalted; but for the same reason the fibres are harder."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Alimentis*.

*II. *Chem.*: To refine by fire; to purify, to subtilize.

"With chymic art exalts the mineral powers, And draws the aromatic souls of flowers."—*Pope*: *Windsor Forest*, 243, 244.

¶ For the difference between to *exalt*, and to *lift*, see *LIFT*.

***ēx-āl-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *exaltatus*, pa. par. of *exalto* = to raise, to exalt.] Exalted, elevated.

"Mercury is desolate, In Pisces, when Venus is exaltate."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 6,286.

***ēx-āl-tā-tion**, ***ex-āl-tā-clon**, ***ex-āl-tā-cloun**, *s.* [Lat. *exaltatio*, from *exalto* = to exalt, to raise; Fr. *exaltation*; Sp. *exaltación*; Port. *exaltação*; Ital. *esaltazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of raising or lifting up; elevation.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act of elevating or raising in power, dignity, rank, or position.

"She put off the garments of widowhood, for the exaltation of those that were oppressed."—*Judith* xiv. 8.

(2) The state of being elevated or exalted in power, dignity, rank, or position: an exalted state or position.

"You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dread, than ever you were in your highest exaltation."—*Swift*.

†(3) A state of mind in which the thoughts and aspirations are raised and refined; mental refinement.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The refining or subtilizing of bodies or of their qualities, virtues, or strength.

2. *Astrol.*: An essential dignity of a planet, next in virtue to being in his proper house, or a place where a planet's influence is always observed to be very strong; which is, when a planet of a contrary nature is very weak. (*Mozon*).

"And for his divers disposition
Ech falleth in others exaltation."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 6,286.

¶ *Exaltation of the Cross*:
Eccliesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [CROSS].

***ēx-āl-t'ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [EXALT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Lifted, raised up, or elevated.

2. *Fig.*: Raised in dignity, power, or position; refined, sublime.

***ēx-āl-t'ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *exalted*; *-ness*.]

1. The state of being exalted or elevated in rank, position, or dignity; exalted state.

"Upon the account of the exaltedness of their nature."—*More*: *Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

2. Conceited greatness.

"The exaltedness of some minds may make them insensible to these light things."—*Gray*: *To West, lct. 6*.

***ēx-āl-t'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-er*.]

1. One who exalts, raises, or elevates.

"Thou through my story
Th' exalter of my head I count."
Milton: *Psalm* iii. 9.

2. One who extols, magnifies, or praises highly.

"The Jesuits are the great exalters of the Pope's supremacy."—*Fuller*: *Moderation of Church of England*.

***ēx-āl-t'mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-ment*.] The act of exalting; exaltation; the state of being exalted.

"Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an exaltation in nature above of the thing which is denominated thereby."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*.

***ēx-ā-mēn**, *s.* [Lat.] [EXAMINE.] An examination, disquisition, or enquiry; scrutiny.

"Following the wars under Antony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. viii.

***ēx-ām'-ē-trōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ἑξαμέτρος* (*hexamētros*).] Hexameter (q.v.).

***ēx-ām-in-a-bil'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *examinable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being examinable, or liable to be inquired into.

"No question arose as to the validity, or examinability of a foreign judgment."—*Law Reports: Appeal Cases* (1879), lv. 801.

***ēx-ām-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *examin*(*e*); *-able*.] That may or can be examined or inquired into.

***ēx-ām-i-nant**, *s.* [Lat. *examinans* (genit. *examinantis*), pr. par. of *examinare* = to weigh carefully.]

1. One who examines; an examiner. (*Sir W. Scott*).

2. One who is examined; one who is under examination; an examinee.

"The examiners shall examine two at a time—the examinees shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time."—*Prædix*: *Life*, p. 234.

***ēx-ām-i-nāte**, *s.* [Lat. *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examinare*.] One who is examined or placed under examination; an examinee.

"In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the world, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been eunuch, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peevish."—*Bacon*: *Apophthegms*.

***ēx-ām-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *examination*, from Lat. *examinatio*, from *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examinare* = to weigh carefully, to examine (q.v.): Sp. *examinación*; Ital. *esaminazione*.]

1. The act or process of examining, searching or inquiring into; a careful search or inquiry into for the purpose of ascertaining the

true nature or condition of anything; especially applied to—

(1) The act or process of endeavouring to ascertain the truth of any matter by the interrogation of witnesses.

"I have brought him forth, that after examination had, I might have somewhat to write."—*Acts* xiv. 26.

(2) The process of testing the capabilities or qualifications of a candidate for any post, or the progress, attainments, or knowledge of a student: as, an *examination* for the Civil Service; a periodical *examination* of a class or school, &c.

2. The state of being examined, or of undergoing an examination.

3. Trial or assay, as of minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *examination*, *inquiry*, *research*, *search*, *investigation*, and *scrutiny*: "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. The *examination* is made either by the aid of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; the *search* is principally a physical action; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual; we *examine* a face or we *examine* a subject; we *search* a house or a dictionary; we *inquire* into a matter. . . . To *examine* a person, is either by means of questions to get at his mind, or by means of looks to become acquainted with his person; to *search* a person is by corporeal contact to learn what he has about him. . . . *Examinations* and *inquiries* are both made by means of questions; but the former is an official act for a specific end, the latter is a private act for purposes of convenience or pleasure. Students undergo *examinations* from their teachers; they pursue their *inquiries* for themselves. A *research* is a remote *inquiry*; an *investigation* is a minute *inquiry*; a *scrutiny* is a strict *examination*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ām-i-nā'-tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to examination.

ĕx-ām-i-nā'-tion-ism, s. An undue reliance upon or excessive practice of examinations as qualifying tests.

ĕx-ām-ine, ***ex-a-men**, ***ex-a-mene**, ***ex-a-myno**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *examiner*, from Lat. *examinare* = to weigh carefully; *examen* (genit. *examinis*) = the tongue of a balance; for *examen*, from *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; *exigo* = to weigh out; Sp. & Port. *examinar*; Ital. *examinare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To inquire into the state or truth of any matter; to endeavour to ascertain the facts relating to anything; to investigate; to scrutinize; to weigh and sift the arguments relating to any matter.

"When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words."—Locke.

2. To inspect or explore the condition or state of anything.

3. To interrogate; to question as a witness. "Command his accusers to come nuto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things."—*Acts* xiii. 30.

4. To submit to an examination; to try, as an offender.

"They was onre Lord *examyned* in the night, and scourged."—*Maunderville*, p. 91.

5. To test the capabilities, qualifications of for any post; to ascertain the attainments, knowledge, or progress of by examination.

6. To test or assay, as minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

B. Intrans. : To make examination, inquiry, or research.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *examine*, to *explore*, and to *search*: "To *examine* expresses a less effort than to *search*, and this expresses less than to *explore*. We *examine* objects that are near; we *search* those that are hidden or removed at a certain distance; we *explore* those that are unknown or very distant." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕx-ām-ine**, s. [EXAMINE, v.] An examination.

"Being absent from the dyets of *examine*."—*Lament*: *Diary*, p. 195.

***ĕx-ām-i-nē**, s. [Eng. *examine*(e); -ee.] One who is subjected to, or undergoes an examination. (*Athenaeum*, Oct. 16, 1886, p. 504.)

ĕx-ām-i-nēr, s. [Eng. *examin*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who examines or inquires into the truth or facts of any matter.

"So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examination* of things deserves to be applied."—*Neseton*: *Optics*.

2. One who examines or interrogates, as a witness or an offender.

"A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant."—*Hale*: *Law of England*.

3. One who is appointed to examine or test the capabilities, qualifications, progress, or knowledge of candidates for any office, students, &c.

II. Law: One of two officers of the court of Chancery, before whom witnesses are examined, and their evidence taken to be read on the trial of the cause.

ĕx-ām-in-ing, ***ex-am-yn-yng**, *pr. par.*, n., & s. [EXAMINE.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Inquiring or searching into the truth of any matter; testing.

2. Appointed, or having the power to examine: as, an *examining* board.

C. As subst.: The same as EXAMINATION (q.v.).

"I my self shalle make *examynnyng*."—*Towneley Myrtales*, p. 194.

***ĕx-ām-pla-rŷ**, a. [Eng. *example*(e); -ary.] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary.

"We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them."—*Hooker*: *Ecclies. Polity*, bk. I, ch. iii.

ĕx-ām-ple, s. [O. Fr. *exemple*; Fr. *exemple*, from Lat. *exemplum* = a pattern, specimen, from *eximo* = to take out, to select as a specimen; *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take; Sp. & Port. *ejemplo*; Ital. *esempio*; O. Ital. *esempio*.] [ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small quantity of anything selected to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

2. A copy, model, or pattern to be imitated or worthy of imitation.

"The *exemplar* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity."—*Rutledge*: *History of the World*.

3. Any person or thing put forward or held up as a warning or admonition to others.

"Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *exemplar*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

4. The influence which disposes to imitation.

"When virtue is present, men take *exemplar* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it."—*Wisdome* iv. 2.

5. A precedent; whether of good or evil; an instance, either to be avoided or followed.

"Such temperate order in so fierce a course, Doth want *exemplar*."—*Shakespeare*: *King John*, iii. 4.

6. An instance serving to illustrate a rule, precept, position, or truth; an illustration of a general position by some particular specification; an illustrative case, instance, or quotation.

"Three *exemplars* of the like have been Within my age. But reason with the fellow."—*Shakespeare*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

II. Logic: The conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of the probable future from the actual past.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *example*, *pattern*, and *ensample*: "The *example* comprehends what is either to be followed or avoided; the *pattern* only that which is to be followed or copied; the *ensample* is a species of *example*, the word being employed only in the solemn style. The *example* may be presented either in the object itself, or the description of it; the *pattern* displays itself most completely in the object itself; the *ensample* exists only in the description. Those who know what is right should set the *example* of practising it; and those who persist in doing wrong, must be made an *example* to deter others from doing the same: every one, let his age and station be what it may, may afford a *pattern* of Christian virtue; our Saviour has left us an *example* of Christian perfection, which we ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; the Scripture characters are drawn as *ensamples* for our learning."

(2) He thus discriminates between *example* and *precedent*: "Both these terms apply to that which may be followed or made a rule; but the *example* is commonly present or before our eyes; the *precedent* is properly something past; the *example* may derive its authority from the individual, the *precedent* acquires its sanction from time and common consent; we are led by the *example*, or we copy the *example*; we are guided or governed by the *precedent*. The former is a private and often a partial affair; the latter is a public and often a national concern; we quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law."

(3) He thus discriminates between *example* and *instance*: "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Every *instance* may serve as an *example*, but every *example* is not an *instance*. The *example* consists of moral or intellectual objects; the *instance* consists of actions only. Rules are illustrated by *examples*; characters are illustrated by *instances*: the best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down; the Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary *instances* of self-devotion to their country." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕx-ām-ple**, v. t. [EXAMPLE, s.]

1. To give an instance or example of; to exemplify.

"The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exemplified* in those late wars of Munster."—*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

2. To set an example to.

"Do villainy, do, since you profess to do Like workmen: I'll *exemplify* you with thievery."—*Shakespeare*: *Timon*, iv. 8.

3. To give a precedent for.

"That I may *exemplify* my digression by some mighty precedents."—*Shakespeare*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, I, 2.

***ĕx-ām-ple-less**, a. [Eng. *example*; -less.] Having no precedent or example; unexampled, unprecedented.

***ĕx-ām-plēr**, s. [Eng. *exemplar*(e); -er.] A model, a pattern, an exemplar. [SAMPLER.]

"She was a myrrour and *exemplar* of honour."—*Bp. Fisher*: *Sermon* 13.

***ĕx-ām-plēss**, s. [Eng. *exemplar*(e); -less.] Unexampled, unprecedented.

"They that durst to strike At so *exemplar*, and unblamed a life."—*Ben Jonson*: *Sepulchre*, li. 4.

ĕx-ān-gi-ōs, s. [Gr. *ēxi* (ēx) = out, and *angion* (angeion) = (1) a vessel for holding liquid, (2) a vein.]

Pathol.: A term applied to the excessive distension of a large blood-vessel.

***ex-an-gui-ous** (pron. **ĕx-ān-gwī-ūs**), a. [Lat. *exanguis*, *exanguis* = bloodless; *ex* = out, without, and *sanguis* = blood.] Having no blood; exsanguineous.

"The insects, if we take in the *exanguis*, both terrestrial and aquatic, may for number vie even with plants."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. I.

***ĕx-ān-gu-loŷ**, a. [Eng. *ex* = out, without, and *angulus* = a corner, an angle.] Without corners or angles.

***ĕx-ān-i-māte**, a. [Lat. *exanimatus*, *pa. par.* of *exanimare* = to deprive of life; *exanimis* = without breath, lifeless; *ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.]

1. Dead, lifeless.

"With carcasses *exanimatē*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 7.

2. Dispirited, depressed, spiritless.

"The grey morn Lifts her pale turtur on the pale; wretch, *Exanimatē* by love."—*Thomson*: *Spring*, 1, 102.

***ĕx-ān-i-māte**, v. t. [EXANIMATE, a.]

1. To deprive of life, to kill.

2. To deprive of spirit, to dispirit, to dishearten, to discourage.

***ĕx-ān-i-mā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exanimatio*, from *exanimatus*, *pa. par.* of *exanimare*.] The act of depriving of life or spirits; a deprivation of life or spirits.

ĕx-ān-i-mō, phrase. [Lat.] From the soul.

***ĕx-ān-i-mōŷ**, a. [Lat. *exanimis*; *ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.] Lifeless, dead.

ĕx-ān-nu-lāte, a. [Lat. *ex*, and Eng. *annulate* (q.v.).]

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bot.: Not having an annulus or ring around the spore cases. Used of certain *ferus*. Of the three orders of Filicales, two—viz., Ophioglossaceae and Danacae—are ringless, and one, Polypodiaceae, is ringed.

ēx-ān'-thā-lōse, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξανθήω* (*exanthēō*) = to put out flowers; *ἅλς* (*hals*) = salt, and Eng., &c. suff. -ose.]

Min.: A white efflorescence such as results from the exposure of Glauber salt. Compos.: Sulphuric acid 42½ to 44½; soda 33¼ to 35; water 18½ to 20½. Found in Vesuvian lavas, and at Hildesheim. (*Dana*.)

***ēx-ān-thēm, ēx-ān-thē-ma**, (pl. ***ēx-ān-thēm, ēx-ān-thē-ma-ta**), *s.* [Lat. *exanthema*; Gr. *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*) = an inflorescence, an eruption; *ἐξανθίω* (*exanthēō*) = to put out flowers; *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, and *ανθίω* (*anthēō*) = to blossom; *ανθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

1. **Med. (Pl.)**: Diseases, five in number, characterized by a specific peculiar cutaneous eruption—Small-pox, Cow-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

2. **Bot. (Pl.)**: Skin diseases, such as blotches n leaves.

***ēx-ān-thē-māt'-ic, ēx-ān-thēm'-a-tōus**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*), genit. *ἐξανθηματος* (*exanthēmatos*), with Eng., &c. suff. -ic, -ous.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to exanthema, or eruptions, as *exanthematous* diseases.

ēx-ān-thē-ma-tōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξανθημα* (*exanthēma*), pl. of *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of exanthemata or eruptions.

ēx-ān-thē-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξάνθησις* (*exanthēsis*) = efflorescence, eruption. (*Hippocrates*.)]

Med.: (For def. see etym.).

¶ Nearly the same as exanthema, but exanthesis refers chiefly to the process of breaking out, and exanthema to that which breaks out—the character of the eruption after it has been formed.

ēx-ānt-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exantlatu*, pa. par. of *exantlo* = (1) to draw out; (2) to suffer; Gr. *ἐξαντλέω* (*exantlēō*).]

1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to wear out, to waste away.
“Those seeds are wearied or exantlated, or unable to act their parts any longer.”—*Boyle: Works*, I. 497.

***ēx-ānt-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exantlatu*.]

1. The act of drawing out.
“Truth . . . is not recoverable but by exantlation.”—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. v.
2. The act of exhausting, wearing, or wasting away.

***ēx'-a-rāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exaratus*, pa. par. of *exaro* = *ex* = out, and *aro* = to plough.] To plough; hence, to carve out, to engrave.

***ēx-a-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exaratio*.] The act of ploughing; hence, the act of carving or engraving; writing.

ēx-arch, *s.* [Lat. *exarchus*; Gr. *ἐξαρχος* (*exarchos*), from *ἐξάρχω* (*exarchō*) = to lead; *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to lead, to rule; Fr. *exarque*.]

1. **Antiq.**: A prefect or governor under the Byzantine empire.

“The popes without admittance either of the emperors themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne.”—*Proceed. against Garnet* (1609), sign. 06, bk. 2.

2. **Eccles.**: A grade in the ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted by Constantine the Great. Having remodelled the civil offices of the Empire, and appointed certain functionaries called *Exarchs*, ranking immediately below the *Prætorian prefects* [1.], he next nominated corresponding ecclesiastical officers inferior to the *Patriarchs*, but superior to the *Metropolitans*. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.)

***ēx'-ar-chāte, *ex-ar-chat**, *s.* [Low Lat. *exarchatus*, from Lat. *exarchus*.]

1. The office, rank, or dignity of an *exarch*.
2. The district under the jurisdiction of an *exarch*.

“Pepin delivers to the Pope Ravenna . . . besides all the towns of the *exarchat*.”—*Clarendon: Policy & Religion*, ch. iii.

ēx-ār-ō'-ō-late, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *areola* = a small open place.]

Bot.: Not spaced out. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ēx-a-ril'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Eng. *arillate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an aril.

ēx-a-ris'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *aristatus* = having ears.]

Bot.: Not having an awn, or a beard.

***ēx-ar-tic-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The act of dislocating a joint; dislocation, luxation.

***ēx-ās'-pēr**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exaspero*: *ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.] To exasperate, to provoke.

“A lion is a cruel beast yf he be exaspered.”—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

ēx-ās-pēr-āte, v.t. & i. [EXASPERATE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To provoke, to anger, to irritate to a very high degree; to enrage; to make furious.

“John, whose temper, naturally vindictive, had been exasperated into ferocity by the stings of remorse and shame.”—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To aggravate, to embitter, to heighten a difference.

“When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but exasperated at the vanity of its labours.”—*Farnel*.

3. To exasperate; to heighten or increase the violence of.

“The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so exasperate it.”—*Bacon*.

4. To make bitter or sharp; to embitter.

“Did hate to vice exasperate thy style?”
Beattie: Monument to Churchill.

5. To make more sharp, painful, or grievous; to aggravate.

“To exasperate the case of my lord of Southampton.”—*Wotton: Religion*, p. 181.

***B. Intrans.**: To increase in severity.

“The distemper exasperated.”—*North: Life of Guilford*, I. 158.

ēx-ās-pēr-āte, a. [Lat. *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero* = to make rough, to provoke: *ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Enraged, irritated or provoked to a very high degree.

“Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immortal skin of sieve silk!”—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Embittered, inflamed.

“Matters grew more exasperate between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much bloodied one against another.”—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 79.

II. Bot.: Rough; covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

ēx-ās-pēr-ā-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *exasperate*(e); -er.] One who exasperates, irritates, or provokes.

ēx-ās-pēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exasperatio*, from *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero*.]

1. The act of exasperating, irritating, or provoking to a very high degree.

“Their ill-usage and exasperations of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty.”—*Atterbury*.

2. The state of being exasperated; irritation.

“A word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits.”—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

3. Exaggeration, embitterment.

“My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could.”—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

4. An increase of violence or malignity; exaceration.

“Judging, as of patients in a fit, by the exasperation of the fits.”—*Wotton*.

***ēx-āuc'-tōr-āte, *ēx-āu-thōr-āte, v.t. [Lat. *exaucatoratus*, pa. par. of *exaucoro* = to release from service: *ex* = out, away, and *aucoro* = to hire.]**

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To dismiss from service.

“God can punish and exaucorate whom he please.”—*Br. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. I.

2. **Eccles.**: To deprive of a benefice.

“The first bishop that was exaucatorated was a prince too.”—*Br. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*. (Pref.)

***ēx-āuc-tōr-ā-tion, *ēx-āu-thōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exaucatoratus*, pa. par. of *exaucoro*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of dismissing from service.

2. **Eccles.**: A deprivation of a benefice; degradation.

“In the exauhoration of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches.”—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 308.

***ēx-āu-gy-rāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *exauguratus*, pa. par. of *exauguro*: *ex* = out, away, and *auguro* = to consecrate by auguries; *augur* = an augur.] To desecrate, to unhallow, to secularize, to deprive of sanctity.

“He determined to exauurate and unhallow certain churches and chapells.”—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 38.

***ēx-āu-gy-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exauguratio*.] A deprivation of sanctity; a secularizing or unhallowing.

“Allowed the exauagation and unhallowing all other cells and chapells.”—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 38.

***ēx-āu-thōr-āte**, *v.t.* [EXAUCTORATE.]

***ēx-āu-thōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [EXAUCTORATION.]

***ēx-āu-thōr-ize, v.t. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *authorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of authority; to degrade, to depose.**

“Sometimes exauthorizing the prince, then hastening and moving forward his proueness to faithless abrogation.”—*Selden: On Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, a. 17.

ēx-cæ-cār'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *exceco* = to make blind, which the juice of the plant is said to do, while even the smoke is deleterious to the eyes.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomanææ. *Excoecaria Agallocha* received its specific name from the erroneous belief that it produced the agalloch or aloes wood (q.v.).

***ēx-cāl'-cē-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excalceatus*, pa. par. of *excalceo*: *ex* = out, away, and *calceo* = a shoe.] To deprive of the shoes.

***ēx-cāl'-cē-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *excalceat*(e); -ed.] Deprived of the shoes; shoeless; barefooted.

***ēx-cāl-fac'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excalfactio*, from *excalfacto* = to make warm: *ex* = out, fully, and *calfacto* = to make warm: *calidus* = warm, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making warm; calefaction.

***ēx-cāl-fac'-tīve**, *a.* [O. Fr. *excalfactif*, from Lat. *excalfacto* = to make warm.] Making or tending to make warm.

***ēx-cāl-fac'-tōr-y, ēx-cāl-i-fac'-tōr-īe**, *a.* [Lat. *excalfactivus*, from *excalfacto* = to make warm.] Making warm; warming, heating.

“A special excalfactorie vertue.”—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

***ēx-cāmb'**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *exambio*.] The same as EXCAMBIE (q.v.).

***ēx-cām-bī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat. from *exambio*.] A broker; one employed in the exchange of lands.

***ēx-cām-bīe**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *exambio*: Lat. *ex* = out, and *cambio* = to exchange.] To exchange; especially applied in Scots law to the exchanging of land.

***ēx-cām-bī-ōn**, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Scots Law: The contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

***ēx-cān-dēs'-çenge, *ēx-cān-dēs'-çen-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *exandescencia*, from *exandescens*, pr. par. of *exandescere* = to grow hot: *ex* = out, fully, and *candescere* = to grow warm; *candeo* = to be hot.]

1. The act or state of becoming hot; a glowing hot; a glowing heat.

2. A growing hot in temper; a becoming angry; heat of passion.

***ēx-cān-dēs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *exandescens*, pr. par. of *exandescere*.] Growing hot; white with heat.

***ēx-cān-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *cantatio* = a charming, a charin.] A disenchanting; disenchanted by a counter-charm.

“There was no possibility of getting out, hut by the power of a higher exantation.”—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 277.

***ēx-car'-nāte**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus*, pa. par. of *excarno*, from Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to clear or separate from flesh.

boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çlon, -çlon = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***ēx-car-nate**, *a.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus*.] Deprived or divested of flesh.

***ēx-car-nā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *excarnat(e)*; -ion.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stripping or divesting of flesh.
2. The state of being divested of flesh; the opposite to incarnation (q.v.).

II. Anat.: The natural process by which injected blood vessels are detached from the parts by which they are surrounded.

***ēx-car-nif-i-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excarnificatus*, pa. par. of *excarnifio*, from *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To tear to pieces, to rack, to torture.

"What shall we say to the racking and excarnificating their bodies, before this last punishment."—*H. More, in Trench's Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.

***ēx-car-ni-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excarnificatus*.] The act of tearing to pieces, racking, torturing.

***ēx-cā-thēd-ra**, *phr.* [Lat. = from the chair or seat of *excathedra*.] [CATHEDRAL.] A phrase applied to any decision, direction, or order laid down or delivered in an authoritative or dogmatic manner; as the solemn decisions or dicta of a pope, delivered in his official capacity.

***ēx-cā-thēd-rāte**, *v.t.* [EX CATHEDRA.] To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra*.

"To see my lines *ex cathedra* here."
Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 66.

***ēx-ca-vāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out; *ex* = out, and *cavo* = to make hollow; *cavus* = hollow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hollow, scoop, out, or dig out the inner part of, so as to make it hollow.
2. To form by excavation, scooping, or hollowing out.

"Those excavated channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves."—*Evelyn: On Architecture*.

3. To dig, scoop, or cut out.

"Ran through the faithless excavated soil."
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. vi.

B. Intrans.: To make an excavation.

***ēx-ca-vā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *excavatio*, from *excavatus*, pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out; *ex* = out, fully, and *cavo* = to hollow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making hollow by excavating, digging, or scooping out the interior of.
2. The act of digging or scooping out.

"By the excavation of certain sinus and tracts of the earth."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 299.

3. A part excavated or hollowed out; a hollow, a cavity. [11.]

"Where a winding excavation leads
Through rocks abrupt and wild."

Blower: *Leonidas*, bk. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Civil Eng.*: An open cutting, as in a railway; opposed to a tunnel (q.v.).

2. *Geol.*: The excavation of valleys is one of the results attending or following on an earthquake. (*Lyell: Princ. Geol.*, ch. xxix.)

***ēx-ca-vā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *excavator*(e); -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which excavates; specif., a labourer employed in the construction of railways. [NAVIGATOR, NAVVY.]

II. Technically:

1. *Eng.*: A machine for digging earth and removing it from the hole. This definition does not distinguish the excavator from the ditching-machine, auger, dredge, earth-borer, post-hole digger, &c. Custom, however, confines the term excavator to a narrower range.

2. *Dentist*: A dentist's instrument for removing the carious portion of a tooth. Excavators are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, angular, and hooked.

***ēx-cā-ve**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excavo*.] To excavate, to hollow out. (*Cockeram*.)

***ēx-cē-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excæco*: *ex* = out, fully, and *cæcus* = blind.] To make blind.

***ēx-cē-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excæcatio*, from *excæcatus*, pa. par. of *excæco*.]

1. The act of making blind.

2. The state of being blind; blindness.

"Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, excæcation, and irritation to further sinning."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 359.

***ēx-cēd-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to exceed.]

A. As *adj.*: Exceeding, excessive.

B. As *subst.*: Excess.

***ēx-cēd'**, ***ex-cēad**, ***ex-cēde**, ***ex-cēede**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *excéder*, from Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to go beyond, to exceed: *ex* = out, and *cēdo* = to go.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go beyond; to be more or greater than.

(1) *Physically*: In size, amount, extent, &c.
"Nor did any of the crusta much exceed half-an-inch in thickness."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

(2) *Morally*: In qualities, character, &c.
2. To pass beyond the limit or bounds of.

"The charge of having exceeded the limits of his professional duty."—*Maxwell: Hist. Eng. ch. xiv.*

3. To surpass, to excel, to transcend, to outdo.

"Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth."—*1 Kings x. 23.*

4. To be too great for; to be or go beyond the power of; to surpass.

"To be wise and love excess man's might."
Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go too far; to go or pass beyond proper limits or bounds; to go to excess.

"Remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed."—*Taylor*.

2. To go beyond any certain limit.

"Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed."—*Dent. xxv. 8.*

3. To bear the greater proportion; to predominate; to be greater.

"The guilt being great, the fear doth still exceed."
Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

¶ For the difference between to exceed and to excel, see EXCEL.

†**ēx-cēd'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *exceed*; -able.] That may or can be exceeded or surpassed.

***ēx-cēd'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *exceed*; -er.] One who exceeds, or goes to excess.

"That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the exceders and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not."—*Mountague: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

***ēx-cēd'-ing**, ***ex-cēad-yng**, ***ex-cēd-yng**, *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [EXCEED.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Very great in amount, duration, extent, or degree.

"Our exceeding tribulation, which is momentary and light, prepareth an exceeding joy and an eternal weight of glory unto us."—*Bible* (1851), 2 Cor. iv.

C. As *adv.*: In a very great degree; exceedingly, extremely.

"They are grown exceeding circumspect and wary."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 3.

* D. As *subst.*: Excess, superfluity.

"It is found that there has been a great exceeding of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scout-officers."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 21.

***ēx-cēd'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *exceeding*; -ly.] To a very great degree; very greatly; very much, extremely.

"Isaac trembled exceedingly."—*Genesis xxvii. 33.*

***ēx-cēd'-ing-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *exceeding*; -ness.] Excess, excessiveness; greatness in length, duration, extent, or degree.

"Never saw she creature so astonished as Zeimane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that exceedingness in fear for Philoclea."—*Sir F. Skelton: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***ēx-cēl'**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exceller*, from Lat. *excellō* = (1) to raise, (2) to excel: *ex* = out, fully, and *cēllo* = to impel; Gr. *κέλλω* (*kellō*) = to drive, to impel.]

A. Transitive:

1. To surpass in qualities; to exceed, to outdo.

"Wisdom excelleth foolishness, as far as light doth darkness."—*Bible* (1851), Eccles. ii.

2. To be too great for; to exceed or go beyond one's power.

"She opened,
But to shut excelled her power."
Milton: P. L., li. 883, 884.

B. Intransitive:

1. To possess certain qualities in a degree exceeding other persons or things.

"Bid these in elegance of form excel,
In colour these, and colour delight the smell."
Cowper: Retirement, 793, 794.

2. To surpass others in good or laudable acts; to be eminent or illustrious.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excel*, to *exceed*, to *surpass*, to *transcend*, and to *outdo*: "Excel, in its limited acceptation, conveys no idea of moral desert; surpass and excel are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which exceed; both persons and things surpass; persons only excel. One thing exceeds another, as the success of an undertaking exceeds the expectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions exceed his strength: one person surpasses another, as the English have surpassed all other nations in the extent of their naval power. The derivatives *excessive* and *excellent* have this obvious distinction between them, that the former always signifies exceeding in that which ought not to be exceeded; and the latter exceeding in that where it is honourable to exceed: he who is habitually excessive in any of his indulgences, must be insensible to the excellence of a temperate life. Transcend signifies climbing beyond; and outdo signifies doing out of the ordinary course: the former, like surpass, refers rather to the state of things; and outdo, like excel, to the exertions of persons: the former rises in sense above surpass; but the latter is only employed in particular cases, that is, to excel in action; excel is, however, confined to that which is good; outdo to that which is good or bad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēx-cēl-lence**, ***ēx-cēl-len-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *excellence*, from Lat. *excellētia*, from *excellens*, pr. par. of *excello*; Sp. *excelencia*; Port. *excelencia*; Ital. *eccellenza*.]

1. The quality or state of excelling or possessing some certain quality in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority, pre-eminence.

"If now thy beauty be of such esteem,
Which all of so rare excellency deem."

Drayton: *Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore*.

2. That in which any person or thing excels; any valuable quality possessed in an unusual or eminent degree; an excellent quality, feature, or trait.

"The critics have been made rather to discover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections."—*Addison*.

3. Dignity, high rank in existence.

"See the mind of beastly man,
That hath so soon forgot the excellency
Of his creation."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. li. 97.

4. High degree; unusual or eminent manner.

"[She] loves him with that excellence
The angels love good men with."

Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

5. A title of honour given to certain persons of high rank. It is the title of a Viceroy, a Governor-General, an Ambassador, or a Commander-in-Chief. (Used with the possessive pronouns *his*, *yours*, *theirs*, prefixed.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excellence* and *superiority*: "Excellence is an absolute term; superiority is a relative term; many may have excellence in the same degree, but they must have superiority in different degrees: superiority is often superior excellence, but in many cases they are applied to different objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ēx-cēl-lent**, ***ex-cēl-ent**, ***ex-cēl-lento**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *excellent*, from Lat. *excellens*, pr. par. of *excello*; Sp. *excelente*; Port. *excelente*; Ital. *eccellente*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Excelling or eminent in some good or laudable quality, power, or attainment.

"Men of excellently and learning replied earnestly against their transubstantiations and other sorceries."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

2. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities.

(1) *Of persons*: Eminently good or distinguished.

"The most noble and excellent king of the world."—*Maunderville*, p. 193.

(2) *Of things*: Possessing some excellent qualities; valuable; unusually good; as, an excellent book.

3. (In a bad sense): Exceeding, remarkable, surpassing.

"This is the excellent foppery of the world."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, i. 2.

* B. As *adv.*: Excellently, exceedingly, extremely.

"He hath an excellent good name."—*Shaksp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.

***ēx-cēl-lent-ly**, ***ex-cēl-lent-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *excellently*; -ly.]

ēte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. In an excellent manner or degree; unusually well; culminently; admirably.

"A plot excellently well fortified both by nature and man's hands."—*Goldring: Caesar*, fo. 114.

*2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, extremely, eminently.

"When the whole heart is excellently sorry."—*J. Fletcher*.

ex-cel-si-ōr, a. & s. [Lat., compar. of *ex-celsus* = high, lofty.]

A. As adj.: Higher, loftier.

B. As subst.: A trade name for curled shreds of wood used as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing cushions, &c. It is made in a machine in which the bolt is pressed downward within its fixed case by a weighted lever, and subjected to the action of the scoring and plane cutters at the upper surface of the horizontal rotating wheel.

ex-cel-si-tūdo, s. [Lat. *ex-celsus* = high, lofty.] Height.

"The excellency of this monarchall blady Indpnerator."—*Nash: Lenten Strife*.

ex-cen-tral, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *central* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Out of the centre.

ex-cen-tric, a. & s. [ECCENTRIC, a.]

A. As adjective:

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre; eccentric.

2. **Bot.**: Applied to a lateral embryo removed from the centre or axis.

***B. As subst.**: [ECCENTRIC.]

ex-cen-tric-al, a. [Eng. *eccentric*; -al.] The same as ECCENTRIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

ex-cen-trig-i-ty, s. [ECCENTRICITY.]

ex-cen-trō-stōm-a-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *ἐκκεντρος* (*ekkentros*) = out of the centre, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a family of Echinida, with a more or less elongate, cordate body. Chief genera, *Spatangus* (recent), and *Ananichites* (fossil).

ex-cēpt, ***ex-cepte**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *excepter*, from Lat. *exceptio*, an instance of *ex-cipio* = to take out; *ex* = out, and *cipio* = to take.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take or leave out of any specified number, rule, position, precept, &c.; to omit.

"One of the rebels excepted in the indemnity that was proclaimed."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1667).

2. To exclude, to forbid, to interdict.

"The excepted tree."—*Milton: P. L.*, xl. 426.

***B. Intrans.**: To object; to take exception; to make objection. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Each party having liberty to except to its competency, which exceptions are publicly stated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

ex-cēpt, *prep. & conj.* [Properly either the *pa. par.* or the imperative of the verb, the construction in the former case being similar to the Latin ablative absolute; thus, *all except one* = *all, one being excepted*. Of this we have an instance in *Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, v. 3:

"Richard except, those whom we fight against Had rather have us wiu than him they follow."

A. As prep.: Besides, exclusive of; omitting; with exception of; excepting.

"A dream to any, except those that dream."—*Copper: Conversation*, 488.

B. As conj.: Excepting, unless; if . . . not.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."—*Psalms* cxvii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *except* and *besides*, see *BESIDES*; for that between *except* and *unless*, see *UNLESS*.

***ex-cēpt-tant**, a. [Lat. *exceptans*, *pr. par.* of *exceptio*.] Implying or containing exception.

ex-cēpt-ing, *pr. par.*, a., s., & *prep.* [EXCEPT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: A taking out, omitting, or excluding from a number; rule, position, precept, &c.

D. As prep.: Except, omitting, with the exception of.

"People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it."—*Collier: On Duelling*.

ex-cēp-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio*, from *exceptus*, *pa. par.* of *ex-cipio* = to take out, to except.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of excepting, excluding, or omitting from a number, rule, position, category, &c.; exclusion, omission.

"When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all."—*South*.

2. The state of being excepted, excluded, or omitted from a number, rule, position, category, &c.

"There is no exception or pretence of privilege, which high or low, rich or poor, may or ought to vaunt upon themselves."—*Cutline: Fourie Godlie Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or omitted from a general statement, number, rule, category, &c.; that which is specified as not included in or falling under any rule, category, &c.

"That prond exception to all naturs' laws."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, lll. 244.

4. An objection; a cavil; that which is or may be stated or put forward in opposition to any rule, statement, or position. (Followed by *to* or *against*.)

"Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just exceptions against the customs of our church."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, a. (Pref.).

5. Offence, dislike, spite, anger, or resentment. [To take exception.]

II. Law:

1. A denial of anything alleged and considered valid by the other side, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; a denial of the sufficiency of an answer.

2. A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted.

¶ (1) *Bill of Exceptions*:

Law: A statement of exceptions or objections on points of law taken to the directions, or decisions of a judge presiding at a trial, to be referred for consideration and decision to a superior court, or to a full bench.

"If, either in his directions or decisions, he [the judge] mistakes the law by ignorance, inadvertence, or design, the counsel on either side may require him publicly to seal a bill of exceptions; stating the point wherein he is supposed to err. This bill of exceptions is in the nature of an appeal; examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at nisi prius, but in the next immediate superior court, upon error brought, after judgment given in the court below."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

(2) *To take exception*:

(a) To make an objection, to object; to find fault; followed formerly by *against*, now by *to*.

"He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but took exception to the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children."—*Bacon*.

(b) To take offence or umbrage; to be offended; followed by *at*: as, *To take exception at a remark*.

***ex-cēp-tion-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *exception*; -able.]

1. Liable or open to exception or objection; objectionable.

2. Exceptional, unusual.

"The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery; this passage I took upon to be the most exorbitant in the whole poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

***ex-cēp-tion-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *exceptionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exceptionable.

ex-cēp-tion-al, a. [Eng. *exception*; -al.]

1. Out of the ordinary or usual course; unusual, not usual, special; forming or of the nature of an exception; unprecedented, extraordinary.

2. That may be excepted against; exceptionable.

ex-cēp-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exceptional*; -ly.]

In an exceptional or unusual manner or degree; unprecedentedly, extraordinarily.

ex-cēp-tion-a-ry, a. [Eng. *exception*; -ary.] Indicating an exception.

***ex-cēp-tion-ēr**, s. [Eng. *exception*; -er.]

One who takes exceptions or objections; an objector.

"Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other exceptioners there was no thought taken."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*.

***ex-cēp-tious**, a. [Eng. *except*; -ious.] Given to cavilling; fond of making objections; peevish, censorious.

"Quick and full-eyed, very exceptious and extremely choleric."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***ex-cēp-tious-ness**, s. [Eng. *exceptious*; -ness.] The quality of being exceptious; a disposition to find or raise objections or exceptions.

"A froward, malicious exceptiousness."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 1.

***ex-cēp-tive**, a. [Eng. *except*; -ive.]

1. Including or indicating an exception.

"*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms; as, None but physicians came to the consultation: The nurse is no physician. Therefore the nurse came not to the consultation."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. III, ch. ii.

2. Making or forming an exception; exceptional: as, an *exceptive* law.

***ex-cēpt-less**, ***ex-cēpt-lesse**, a. [Eng. *except*; -less.] Making or admitting of no exception; extending to all; general, universal.

"Forgive my general and exceptless rashness."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. a.

***ex-cēp-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who makes or raises objections; an objector, a caviller.

"The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

***ex-cēp-ē-brate**, v.t. [Lat. *excerebratus*, *pa. par.* of *excerebro*: *ex* = out, and *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. To beat out the brains; to remove the brains in any way.

2. To cast out from the brain.

"Hath it not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 25.

***ex-cēp-ē-brōse**, a. [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and *cerebrōsus* = having brains.] Having no brains; brainless.

***ex-cērn**, v.t. [Lat. *excerno*: *ex* = out, and *cerno* = to separate.] To strain out; to separate by straining; to send out by excretion; to excrete.

"That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

***ex-cērn-ent**, a. [Lat. *excernens*, *pr. par.* of *excerno*.] Secreting, excreting.

***ex-cērp**, v.t. [Lat. *excerpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *carpo* = to pluck.] To pick out, to cull, to excerpt.

"In your reading *excerp*, and note in your books such things as you like."—*Bales: Remains*, p. 288.

ex-cērpt, v.t. [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo* = to pick out; *ex* = out, and *carpo* = to pick.] To pick out; to make an extract of; to cite, to quote.

"Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have excerpted."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 12.

ex-cērpt, s. [Lat. *excerptum*, neut. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] An extract or selection from the works of an author, or writing of any kind.

"His commonplace book was filled with excerpts from the Year-books."—*Garnett: Lives of the Lord Chancellors; Lord Commissioner Maynard*.

ex-cērp-ta, s. pl. [Lat., neut. pl. of *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] Excerpts, extracts.

***ex-cērp-tion**, s. [Lat. *excerptio*, from *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.]

1. The act of selecting, culling, or picking out.

2. That which is selected or picked out; an excerpt; an extract.

"Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*."—*Raleigh*, (Johnson).

***ex-cērp-tive**, a. [Eng. *excerpt*; -ive.] Excerpting, selecting, picking out.

***ex-cērp-tōr**, s. [Lat. *excerptus*, *pa. par.* of *excerpo*.] One who makes excerpts, extracts, or selections.

"I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done. I am no such *exceptor*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

ex-cēss, ***ex-cēs**, s. [O. Fr. *excez* = "excess, from Lat. *excessus* = a going out; *excedo* = to go beyond, to excel; Sp. *exceso*; Port. *excesso*; Ital. *eccesso*.] [EXCEED.]

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious** = **shüs**. -**hle**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is in superabundance; that which goes beyond the common or ordinary measure, proportion, or limit.

"Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured." *Milton: P. L., l. 593.*

2. A state of being in too great quantity, degree, or amount; superabundance.

"The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their excess and predominance cause their proper colour to appear."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Extravagance of any kind; a transgression or passing beyond due limits.

"Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable excess of the two."—*Atterbury.*

4. Undue or excessive indulgence of appetite or of the desires; over-indulgence.

"There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with excess and surfeits, hangs plums on the nobler parts."—*Duessa.*

II. Arith. & Geom.: The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; the difference between the greater of two unequal numbers and the less: thus, 6 is the excess of 8 over 2.

¶ Spherical excess: The excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, or 180°.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excess*, *superfluity*, and *redundancy*: "*Excess* is that which exceeds any measure; *superfluity* and *redundancy* signify an excess of a good measure. We may have an excess of heat or cold, wet or dry, when we have more than the ordinary quantity; but we have a *superfluity* of provisions, when we have more than we want. *Excess* is applicable to any object; but *superfluity* and *redundancy* are species of excess.

We may have an excess of prosperity or adversity; a *superfluity* of good things; and a *redundancy* of speech or words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ex-cēs-sive, *ex-ces-sif, a. [Fr. *excessif*, from Lat. *excessus*; Sp. *excesivo*; Ital. *eccessivo*.]

1. Exceeding the usual or proper limits or bounds; immoderate, extravagant, unreasonable; too great; beyond measure.

"He had, in the Convention, carried his zeal for her interests to a length which she had herself blamed as excessive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

*2. Acting unreasonably or without proper restraint.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excessive*, *immoderate*, and *intemperate*: "*Excessive* designates excess in general; *immoderate* and *intemperate* designate excess in moral agents. The *excessive* lies simply in the thing which exceeds any given point: the *immoderate* lies in the passions which range to a boundless extent; the *intemperate* lies in the will which is under no control. Hence we speak of an *excessive* thirst physically considered: an *immoderate* ambition or lust of power; an *intemperate* indulgence, an *intemperate* warmth. *Excessive* admits of degrees: what is *excessive* may exceed in a greater or less degree; *immoderate* and *intemperate* mark a positively great degree of excess; the former still higher than the latter: *immoderate* is in fact the highest conceivable degree of excess. *Excessive* designates what is partial; *immoderate* is used oftener for what is partial than what is habitual; *intemperate* oftener for what is habitual than what is partial. A person is *excessively* displeased on particular occasions: an *immoderate* eater at all times, or only *immoderate* in that which he likes; he is *intemperate* in his language when his anger is *intemperate*; or he leads an *intemperate* life. The excesses of youth do but too often settle into confirmed habits of *intemperance*." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ex-cēs-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *excessive*; -ly.]

1. In or to an excessive degree; exceedingly; extremely; beyond measure.

"Such notions have seeds so excessively small."—*Ray: On the Creation, pt. II.*

*2. Vehemently, greedily. (*Spenser.*)

ex-cēs-sive-nēss, *ex-ces-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *excessive*; -ness.] The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

"Other some so fryze through the excessiveness of the cold."—*Golding: Justine, p. 8.*

ex-chān'ge, *es-change, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *eschanger*; Fr. *échanger*.] [CHANGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give or part with in return for another; to transfer or hand over for an equivalent.

"They shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first fruits."—*Ezekiel xlviii. 14.*

2. It is now followed by *for*, but formerly *with* was also used.

"Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to exchange with those abroad."—*Locke.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.

"Without exchanging a blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

4. To resign, give up, or abandon one state for another.

"Death for life exchanged foolishly."

Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutability, vi. 6.

B. Intrans.: To make an exchange; to barter.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to exchange*, *to barter*, *to truck*, and *to commute*: "*To barter* is to exchange one article of trade for another: *to truck* is a familiar term to express a familiar action for *exchanging* one article of private property for another: *to commute* signifies an exchanging one mode of punishment for another. We may exchange one book for another; traders *barter* trinkets for gold dust; coachmen or stablemen *truck* a whip for a handkerchief; the Government *commute* the punishment of death for that of banishment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to exchange* and *to change*, see *CHANGE*; and for that between *to exchange* and *to interchange*, see *INTERCHANGE*.

ex-chān'ge, *es-change, s. [O. Fr. *eschange*; Fr. *échange*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exchanging, or giving one thing for another; a paring with one article or commodity for an equivalent.

"They lend their coin, they make exchanges; they are always ready to serve one another."—*Addison.*

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; interchange.

3. The act of giving up, resigning, or abandoning one state for another.

4. The contract by which one thing or commodity is exchanged for an equivalent.

5. The form or process of exchanging a debt or credit for another; the receiving or paying of money by bill, order, or draft. [BILL.]

"I have bills for money by exchange, From Florence."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.*

6. That which is given in return for something received.

"There's my exchange: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies."—*Shakespeare: Lear, v. 3.*

7. That which is received in return for something given; hence, among journalists, a publication sent in return for another.

"The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise exchange for the honours of the court."—*Dryden.*

*8. Change, transmutation.

*9. Variety, change.

"These women all of rightwiseness,
Of choice and free election,
Must lose exchange and doubleness."—*Chaucer: Balade of Women.*

II. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) A place where merchants, brokers, &c. meet to transact business; generally contracted into *Change*.

"He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification ought to pass in the schools for as fair a man, as he does in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name."—*Locke.*

(2) A bill of exchange (q. v.).

(3) The rate at which the money of one country is exchanged for that of another. [Course of Exchange.]

2. Arith.: A rule for ascertaining how much of the money of one country is equivalent in value to a given amount of that of another.

3. Law: A mutual grant of equal interests, in consideration the one for the other.

¶ (1) Arbitration of exchange: [ARBITRATION].

(2) Course of exchange: The current price of a Bill of Exchange at any one place as compared with what it is at another. If for \$100 at one place exactly \$100 at the other must be paid, then the Course of Exchange between

the two places is at *par*; if more must be paid at the second place, then it is above *par* at the other; if less, it is below it.

(3) Theory of exchange: An hypothesis with regard to radiant heat, devised by Prevost of Geneva, and since generally accepted. All bodies radiate heat. If two of different temperatures be placed near each other, each will radiate heat to the other, but the one higher in temperature will receive less than it emits. Finally, both will be of the same temperature, each receiving from the other precisely as much heat as it sends it in return. This scale is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature.

exchange-broker, s. A bill-broker.

exchange-cap, s. A fine quality of paper made of new stock; thin, highly calendered, and used for printing bills of exchange.

* **exchange-wench, s.** One of the women who kept stalls at the exchange, and whose reputation was not very good. (*Nares.*)

"Now every exchange-wench is ushered in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess."—*England's Vainity (1683), p. 32.*

ex-chān'ge-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *exchangeable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being exchangeable.

ex-chān'ge-a-ble, a. [Eng. *exchange*; -able.]

1. That may or can be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

"The officers captured were exchangeable with the powers of General Howe."—*Marshall: Webster.*

2. Rateable, or to be valued according to what can be procured in exchange: as, the exchangeable value of goods.

ex-chān'g-ēr, s. [Eng. *exchange*; -er.] One who exchanges; one who deals in money.

"Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these exchangers generally choose rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law."—*Locke.*

* **ex-phēat', s.** [ESCHEAT.]

* **ex-phēat'-ōr, s.** [ESCHEATOR.]

ex-chēq'-uēr (q as k), *es-ček-er, *es-ček-ōr, *ček-er, s. [O. Fr. *eschiquier* *eschiquier*, from *eschec* = check (at chess); *eschecs* = chess; Low Lat. *scaccarium* = (1) a chess-board, (2) exchequer; *scacci* = chess.] [CHECK, CHECKER, CHIEF.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A chess-board; hence, the game of chess itself.

"Thenne he wule hiddle the pleie at the cheker."—*Florice & Blainchefleur, 313.*

2. The state treasury.

"They hadde to doone
In the eschequer and in the chancerye."—*P. Plowman, 2, 132.*

3. Funds; pecuniary resources.

"Shuts up every private man's exchequer."—*South: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 10.*

II. Law:

1. In the same sense as I. 2. [Chancellor of the Exchequer.]

2. [Court of Exchequer.]

¶ (1) Chancellor of the Exchequer: [CHANCELLOR.]

(2) Court of Exchequer:

Law: A court instituted by William the Conqueror, and constituting part of the Aula Regia. It was remodelled by Edward I. Its primary object was to recover debts due to the king, such as unpaid taxes, &c., to vindicate his proprietary rights against those encroaching upon them, &c. But after a time, without losing sight of the original purpose, it developed into an ordinary law court, with a legal and an equitable side, each open to all the nation. A suitor had only to plead (the allegation as a rule being only a legal fiction) that he was a debtor to the king, but could not pay what he owed because of injustice done him in another matter by the person whom he summoned to the Court of Exchequer. The Act 2 Will. IV. c. 39, put an end to the necessity under which the plaintiff had been of pleading that he was the king's debtor, and 2 Vict. c. 5 transferred the equity jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery. By 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed August 5, 1873, and which came into operation on Nov. 1, 1874, the Exchequer Court became the Exchequer Sub-division of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian; æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the Supreme Court of Judicature. A similar court was established in Scotland by 6 Anne c. 26.

(8) Court of Exchequer Chamber:

Law: A court instituted in England by 31 Edw. III. to settle cases carried from the Court of Exchequer on writs of error. Subsequently an appeal in error lay to it from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was modified by 11 Geo. IV., and 11 Will. IV., c. 70, and was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, its jurisdiction in appeals being transferred to the Court of Appeal.

exchequer-bill, s. An instrument of credit created by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes to meet the necessities of the Exchequer. Exchequer-bills form a large portion of the unfunded, or floating debt of the country. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They last for a term of five years without renewal.

exchequer-bond, s. An exchequer-bond differs from an exchequer-bill in being issued to run for a definite period of time, in no case to exceed six years. The rate of interest payable on them is also fixed.

exchequer-chamber, s. [Court of Exchequer Chamber.]

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ŕĕr (q as k), v.t.** [EXCHEQUER, s.] (For def. see extract.)

"Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language—viz., to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases."—*Pegge: A necd. of the Eng. Language.*

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ŕĕred (q as k), pa. par. & a.** [EXCHEQUER, v.]

- A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
- B. As adj.: Chequered.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ, v.t.** [Lat. *excido*: *ex* = out, away, and *cado* = to cut.] To cut off or away; to remove; to separate.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ĭ-ĕnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *exciptions*, pr. par. of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

- A. As adj.: Taking exceptions.
"It is a good exception against the party *exciptions*."
—*Ayliffe: Paraphrase*, 551.
- B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who excepts.

2. **Med.:** An inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, &c.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ple, ĕx-ĥĕŕ-pŭle, ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ŭ-lŭs, ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ŭ-lŭm, s.** [From Lat. *excipio* = to draw out, to receive. The form is a diminutive.]

Botany:

- 1. The part of the thallus which forms a rim or base to the shield of a lichen. (*Lindley*.)
- 2. The corresponding part in a fungal.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-a-ble, ex-cise-a-ble, a. [Eng. *excise*: *-able*.] Subject or liable to excise-duty. "The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value."—*Act of Parl. George II.*, c. 30.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ, *ac-cise, s. [Fr., a corrupt. of O. Dut. *aksis*, or aksys = excise, itself a corrupt. of O. Fr. *assis* = assessments; Ger. *accise* = excise; Port. & Sp. *acise* = excise, tax. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A tax or duty imposed upon certain commodities of home production or consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. [EXCISE-DUTIES.]

"The two houses at Westminster had laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of or practised in England."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, II. 483.

2. The branch or department of the Civil Service to which is committed the collection and management of the excise-duties. In this country, this department is called the Office of Internal Revenue; in Great Britain the old name *excise* is now superseded by Inland Revenue.

*3. A tax or toll of any kind.

excise-duties, s. pl. Duties imposed by authority of Parliament on certain articles of home production and consumption. They also include the licenses to keep dogs, to carry a gun, to pursue certain professions, as that of an auctioneer, and the duties on carriages, railways, servants, plate, armorial bearings, &c.

excise-officer, s. A public official charged with the carrying out of the several regulations affecting the excise-duties: an exciseman. His proper appellation now is an officer of Inland Revenue.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ (1), v.t. & i.** [EXCISE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To impose or charge a duty or tax upon.

"In South-sea days, not happier when surmised
The lord of thousands, than if now *excised*."
—*Pope: Satires*, II. 133, 134.

*2. To impose upon; to overcharge.

B. Intrans.: To charge or demand a toll.
"Shortly no lad shall chide, or lady roll,
But some *excising* courtier will have toll."
—*Pope: Satires of Donne*, sat. IV.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ (2), *ĕx-ĥĕŕ, v.t.** [Lat. *excisus*, pa. par. of *excido* = to cut out: *ex* = out, *cado* = to cut.] To cut out.

"Those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so *excised* what they liked not."—*Wood: Athens Graciosa*.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-man, s. [Eng. *excise*, and *man*.] A public officer appointed to carry out the regulations connected with the excise, and to prevent and detect any evasion of them; an officer of Inland Revenue.

"Every *exciseman* who refuses to swear is to be deprived of his head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-gion, s. [Lat. *excisio*, from *excisus*, pa. par. of *excido*; Fr. *excision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of cutting out or off; destruction, extirpation.

"O poor and miserable citie, what sondry tormentes, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other euill adventures hath happened unto thee!"—*Str T. Alyot: Governour*, bk. III., ch. xxii.

2. The state of being cut off, destroyed, or extirpated.

"From the first erection into a people down to their final *excision*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 7.

II. Technically:

1. **Eccles.:** A cutting off or away from the church; excommunication.

2. **Surg.:** The cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-a-blĭ-lĭ-tĭ, s. [Eng. *excitable*; *-ity*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The quality or state of being excitable.

2. **Med.:** The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants and irritants; irritability.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-a-ble, *ex-cite-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *excitabilis*, from *excito*.]

1. Easily excited; susceptible of excitement; readily stirred up or stimulated.

"His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects."—*Barrow: Works*, I. 478.

2. Characterized by excitability: as, an *excitable* temper.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *excitans*, pr. par. of *excito* = to call out: a frequent, of *excito*, from *ex* = out, and *cito* = to call, to summon.]

*A. As adj.: Stimulating; tending to excite; exciting.

"The donation of heavenly graces, preventment, subsequent, *excitant*, adiuvant."—*Nicholson: Expos. of the Catechism* (1662), p. 60.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** That which excites, stimulates, or produces increased action in a living organism.

2. **Med.:** An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs which belong to it; a stimulant.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-tĕte, v.t.** [Lat. *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito*.] [EXCITE.] To excite, to stimulate.

"The earth, being *excited* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth famine, the youngest sister of the giants."—*Bacon: Sater of the Giants, or Famine*.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-tĕ-tion, *ex-ci-ta-cion, s. [Fr. *excitation*; Lat. *excitatio*, from *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito*; Sp. *excitación*; Ital. *eccitazione*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of exciting, stimulating, or putting into motion; a rousing or awaking; a prompting.

"Off the lobe thing is done by *excitation* of other mannes opinion."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. I.

II. Med.: The act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-a-tive, a.** [Fr. *excitativ*.] Having power or tending to excite or stimulate; exciting, excitatory.

"Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion."—*Barrow: Expos. on the Creed*.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-tĕ-tor, s.** [Lat., from *excitatus*, pa. par. of *excito*; Fr. *excitateur*.] [EXCITE.]

Elect.: An instrument for discharging the contents of a Leyden jar or other accumulator of electricity, in such a way as to protect the operator from receiving the shock.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-tĕ-tor-y, a.** [Fr. *excitatoire*.] Tending to excite or stimulate; excitative.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ, v.t. & i. [Fr. *exciter*, from Lat. *excito* = to call out, a frequent, of *excito*, from *ex* = out, and *cito* = to call, to summon.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language

1. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to call into action, to stimulate.

"He *excited* other folk thereto.
To lose his good as he himself hath do."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, II. 16, 212.

2. To heat or inflame the spirits of.

3. To create, to stir up, to set on foot, to stir into action, to provoke.

"What was known *excited* no feeling but contempt and loathing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Med.: To stimulate or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

B. Intrans.: To stimulate, to animate, to cause excitement, to give a stimulus.

"There native beauty pleases and *excites*."
—*Dryden: Art of Poetry*, ch. 2.

† Crabst thus discriminates between to *excite*, to *incite*, and to *provoke*: "To *excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings; *incite* is said of the external actions; *provoke* is said of both. A person's passions are *excited*; he is *incited* by any particular passion to a course of conduct; a particular feeling is *provoked*, or he is *provoked* by some feeling to a particular state. Wit and conversation *excite* mirth; men are *incited* by a lust for gain to fraudulent practices; they are *provoked* by the opposition of others to intemperate language and intemperate measures. To *excite* is very frequently used in a physical acceptance; *incite* always, and *provoke* mostly, in a moral application. We speak of *exciting* hunger, thirst, or perspiration; of *inciting* to noble actions; of *provoking* impertinence, scorn, or resentment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [EXCITE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Stimulated, aroused, stirred up, brought into action.

2. Heated or inflamed in spirit.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ĕd-lĭ, adv. [Eng. *excited*; *-ly*.] In an excited manner.

***ĕx-ĥĕŕ-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *excite*; *-ful* (1).] Causing excitement; full of exciting matter; excitatory, exciting.

ĕx-ĥĕŕ-ment, s. [Eng. *excite*; *-ment*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. The state of being excited; commotion sensation; heat or warmth of temper.

3. That which excites, stimulates, or produces action.

"The best *excitement* to each private virtue."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. III.

II. Med.: A state of abnormal activity in any organ of the body. For instance, if the heart beat violently, the organ is under the influence of excitement, with the effect of sending the blood through the arteries and veins with unwonted force. If the membrane surrounding the brain be inflamed, and mania supervene, the brain is excited. Such excitement is followed sooner or later by a reaction in which there is abnormal depression, proportioned to the intensity of the previous excitement.

bĕl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhĭn, bench; go, gem; thin, thĭs; sin, aŕ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -gion = zhŭn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

ĕx-cit-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *excite*(*e*); -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses to action.

"Hope is the grand exciter of industry."—*More: Decay of Plea*.

2. One who provokes, stirs up, or irritates.

"They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their excitors."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilite*.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: An excitant, a stimulant.

2. *Elect.*: A substance which by friction is capable of exciting electricity.

ĕx-cit-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [EXCITE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Stimulating, arousing, calling into action.

2. Causing or producing excitement.

C. *As subst.*: An excitement; a stimulus, a stimulant.

"Wanting many excitings of grace."—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxii.

exciting-causes, *s. pl.*

Med.: Causes which tend immediately to produce disease, as distinguished from predisposing causes, which during long periods of time prepare the way for it to arise.

ĕx-cit-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exciting*; -*ly*.] In an exciting manner; so as to excite.

***ĕx-cī-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *excite*(*e*); -*ive*.] Tending to excite; causing excitement.

ĕx-cit-ō, *pref.* [Lat. *excitō* = to excite, with *o* connective.]

excito-motory, *a.*

Anat.: An epithet applied to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a centre and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle without sensation or volition. (*Owen*.)

***ĕx-clām's**, [EXCLAIM, *v.*] A clamour, an outcry.

"Alas, the part I had in Gloucester's blood
Died more solicit me than your exclams."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, l. 2.

ĕx-clām', *v. i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *exclamer*, from Lat. *exclamare*; *ex* = out, and *clam* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *exclamar*; Ital. *esclamare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To cry out with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation; to call out loudly; to vociferate; to ejaculate.

"They assembled in great multitude, exclaiming that the capitulation was nothing to them."—*Macculey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To make an outcry, to declaim; to inveigh.

"In his charges to the clergy he exclaimed against the pluralities."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time; Life of the Author*.

B. Trans.: To utter or cry loudly; to call out; to cry out.

¶ For the difference between to *exclaim* and to *cry*, see *CRY*.

ĕx-clām-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exclaim*; -*er*.] One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat or passion; one who declaims or inveighs.

"I must tell this exclaimers, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. II. (Pref.)

ĕx-cla-mā-tion, ***ĕx-cla-ma-cion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exclamatio*, from *exclamare* = to cry out; Sp. *exclamacion*; Ital. *esclamazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exclaiming, crying out or vociferating.

2. Clamour, vociferation, outcry.

"They ran straight to barriers and . . . made an exclamation that, &c."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 176.

3. Declamation, inveighing; an outcry.

"The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations against abuses in the church."—*Hooker: (Dedic.)*

4. An emphatic or passionate utterance; an expression of surprise, pain, anger, joy, &c.

"But what serve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound?"—*Sidney*.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A word expressing some sudden passion, as wonder, fear, surprise, &c.; an interjection.

2. *Print.*: A mark or sign (!) indicating emotion, emphasis, or pointed address.

***ĕx-clām'-a-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *exclamatif*; Sp. *exclamativo*; Ital. *esclamativo*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

***ĕx-clām'-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamative*; -*ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; exclamatorily.

ĕx-clām'-a-tōr-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamatory*; -*ly*.] In an exclamatory manner; with exclamations.

ĕx-clām'-a-tōr-y, *a.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*]

1. Containing, expressing, or of the nature of exclamation.

"I shall conclude with those exclamatory words of St. Paul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 7.

2. Using exclamation; as, an exclamatory speaker.

ĕx-clū-de, *v. t.* [Lat. *excludo* = to shunt out; *ex* = out, and *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *exclure*; Ital. *escludere*; Sp. *excluir*.]

1. To shunt out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

"Exclude the incroaching cattle from thy ground."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic II.* 512.

2. To eject, to emit, to thrust out, to extrude.

"Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith excluding but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prorupcion, antedates their period of exclusion."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. vi.

3. To debar; to shunt out or hinder from participation.

"This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from their benefit."—*Swift*.

4. To shunt out from the society of; to separate.

"With I from Diomedea, and noble Troilus,
Am clement excluded, as shieldest odious."—*Chaucer: Test of Greteide*.

5. To leave no room for; to shunt out; to forbid.

"Oure faithes . . . excludeth al manner of doute."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

6. To except, to omit; to not to comprehend in or admit into any grant, privilege, enjoyment, &c.

"If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered."—*Swift*.

7. To except or omit from any rule, or category.

ĕx-clū'-gion, *s.* [Lat. *exclusio*, from *excludere*, *pa. par.* of *excludo*; Fr. *exclusion*; Sp. *exclusion*; Ital. *esclusione*.]

1. The act of shutting out, or denying entrance or admission.

"In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits it doth hurt."—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being excluded or shut out.

"His sad exclusion from the doors of bliss."—*Milton: P. L.*, III. 525.

3. A rejecting, dismissing, or shutting out; non-reception in any manner.

"If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government."—*Addison*.

4. A debarring or shutting out from participation in any grant, privilege, &c.

"A bill was brought in for the total exclusion of the duke from the Crown of England and Ireland."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lxxvii. (an. 1679).

5. An excepting or omitting from any rule, proposition, category, &c.

"There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry her himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

6. The ejecting of the young from the egg or womb.

"How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion?"—*Ray: On the Creation*.

7. That which is ejected, emitted, or thrust out; an excretion.

"The salt and fixiviated serosity, with some portion of choier, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the exclusions of the belly."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

¶ **Exclusion Bill:**

Hist.: A bill designed to prevent the Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, from retaining his right of succession to the throne, the reason being that he had embraced Roman Catholicism. In 1680 it passed the

House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, after the King, Charles II., had declared that he would never accord it the royal assent. In 1681 it was revived, but, instead of passing, it led to the dissolution of Parliament.

"Hallifax had spoken with great energy against the Exclusion Bill."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 197.

***ĕx-clū'-gion-ar-y**, *a.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ary*.] Tending to exclude or shut out.

***ĕx-clū'-gion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*er*.] The same as EXCLUSIONIST (q.v.).

***ĕx-clū'-gion-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ism*.] The character, manner or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

ĕx-clū'-gion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion*; -*ist*.]

One who would exclude another from any privilege, position, &c.; specif., one of a party of politicians who supported the Exclusion Bill in the reign of Charles II.

"The old exclusionist took the old abhorror by the hand."—*Macculey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĕx-clū'-sive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *exclusif*; Sp. *exclusivo*; Ital. *esclusivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power of excluding or barring entrance or admission.

"They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation in any privilege, grant, enjoyment, &c.

"Who with exclusive Bills must now dispense."—*Dryden: Abolom & Achitophel*, II. 254.

3. Not taken into account; not included or comprehending.

"I know not whether he reckons the dross, exclusive or inclusive."—*Swift*.

4. Possessed or enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an exclusive privilege.

5. Inclined to exclude others from society or fellowship; fastidious or illiberal in the choice of associates; narrow.

B. As substantive:

* 1. That which excludes or excepts; an exclusion.

"This man is so cunning in his inclusions and exclusives that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatives and distinctives."—*Sir P. More: Works*, p. 535.

2. One who is exclusive in his manners or tastes; one who excludes all but a very few from his society.

exclusive dealing, *s.* The act of dealing or threatening to deal exclusively with those who gave a particular side their support at an election.

exclusive privilege, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent tradesmen, not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

ĕx-clū'-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ly*.]

1. Without inclusion or admission of others to participation; to the exclusion of all others.

"War or the chase are exclusively their province."—*Ogden: On the Passions*, pt. II., ch. II.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

"The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively."—*Ayliffe: Pargenor*.

ĕx-clū'-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being exclusive, fastidious, or illiberal in the choice of society.

***ĕx-clū'-siv-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive*(*e*); -*ism*.] The act or practice of excluding; exclusiveness.

***ĕx-clū'-sōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *exclusorius*, from *excludere*, *pa. par.* of *excludo*.] Excluding; exclusive; shutting out.

***ĕx-coōt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *excoctus*, *pa. par.* of *excoquo* = to boil out; *ex* = out, and *coquo* = to boil, to cook.] To boil up; to produce by boiling.

"Salt and sugar, excocted by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 845.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ēx-cōc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *excoctio*, from *ex-coctus*, *pa. par.* of *excoquo*.] The act or process of boiling out.

"In the excoctions and depurations of metals."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Watts), bk. v. ch. ii.

ēx-cōg-i-tāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *excogitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excogitō*; *ex* = out, and *cogito* = to think.]

A. Trans. To invent; to strike out or devise by thinking.

"If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly excogitated more accurate?"—*More*.

B. Intrans. To meditate; to cogitate.

"I take it to be my duty to meditate, and to excoitate, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people."—*Bacon: On the Laws of England*.

ēx-cōg-i-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excogitatio*, from *excogitatus*, *pa. par.* of *excogitō*.] The act or process of devising or inventing in the thoughts; invention; thought; meditation.

"Wherefore to consideration pertaineth excoitation, and advisement."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 72 b.

ēx-cōm-mēn-ge, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *excommange* = an excommunication.] To excommunicate.

"The Pope excommunicated the towns, the towns accused the friars."—*Boisvieux: Descr. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

ēx-cōm-mū-ne, *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).] To shut out or exclude from fellowship or participation in.

"Poets, indeed, were excommunicated Plato's commonwealth."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 21.

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communicable* (q.v.).] That may or can be excommunicated; liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

"Impious idolaters, wicked hereticks, persons excommunicable."—*Bishop Hall: Apology* (Advers. to the Reader).

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-tion, *v.t.* [From Lat. *excommunicatus*, *pa. par.* of *excommunico*.] To visit with the penalties of excommunication (q.v.).

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-tō, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *excommunicate*, *v.* (q.v.).] Excommunicated.

"Thou shalt stand curst and excommunicated."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 1.

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excommunication* (q.v.); -*ion*; Fr. *excommunication*; Sp. *excomunion*; Ital. *scomunicazione*, all from Lat. *excommunicatio*.]

Ecclesiastical. The spiritual penalty of excluding an offender from the communion and all the privileges of the Church, and from Christian society. It is founded on 1 Cor. v. In the first century, those guilty of gross sins, and who had been vainly admonished, were excommunicated. If they repented, they were again admitted to all Christian privileges, but after a second grievous fall, they were finally excluded from the ranks of the faithful. Among those on whom discipline was exercised were Christians who denied their faith for fear of their lives during persecution, returning again when the danger was over. In the third century, during the sharp Decian persecution, a controversy arose in the Church as to the treatment of these weak brethren. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was for severity, and carried his point against quite a multitude of his fellow believers who were in favour of leniency. The Novatians in the third century, and the Donatists in the fourth, broke off from the Church catholic, from causes connected with the dissatisfaction they felt that the Church had, in their view, too easily restored to their old status those erring disciples. A distinction gradually arose between a lesser and a greater excommunication, the latter called also *Anathema*. In the middle ages, during the dominancy of the Papacy, the greater excommunication became a formidable power, and was used as a weapon wherewith to assail even kings and emperors. The first reigning prince thus excommunicated was Robert, King of France, in 998. The Pope who did the deed was Gregory V. Many other cases followed. In 1077 Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and the proud monarch had ultimately to seek reconciliation with the offended hierarchy. In 1208, Pope Innocent III. acted similarly to King John of England, the interdict not being reversed till 1214. To omit other cases, Pope Pius VII. in 1809 excommunicated Napoleon I., and in 1860, Pope Pius IX. virtually did so to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, though not naming the delinquents.

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-tōr, *s.* [EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

"Himself was one of the excommunicators."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 19.

ēx-cōm-mūn-i-cā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *excommunicator* (q.v.); -*ory*.] Pertaining to or causing excommunication.

***ēx-cōm-mū-ni-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communication*.] Excommunication.

"Holding forth the dreadful sponge of excommunication."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

ēx-cōn-ŷes-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] From that which is conceded or granted.

***ēx-cōr-i-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *excori(o)* = to excoriate, and Eng. -*able*.] Capable of being excoriated; that may or can be stripped off.

"The scaly covering of fishes . . . even in such as are excoriable."—*Brownie: Cyruil Garden*, c. iii.

ēx-cōr-i-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *excoriat*, *pa. par.* of *excorio*; *ex* = off, and *corium* = skin, covering.] To strip off the skin or covering; to flay.

"The heat of the island Sanguena . . . excoriates the skin."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 694.

ēx-cōr-i-āte, **ēx-cōr-i-āt-ōd**, *a.* [Lat. *excoriat*, *pa. par.* of *excorio*.] Stripped of the skin or covering; flayed, skinned.

ēx-cōr-i-ā-tion, *s.* [Sp. *excoriacion*; Ital. *excoriazione*, from Lat. *excoriat*, *pa. par.* of *excorio*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of excoriating or stripping of the skin or covering; a flaying; a wearing off of the skin.

"A little before the excoriation of Marryna."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 5.

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; an abrasion.

"It healeth . . . the excoriations or frettings of the eyelids."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii. ch. lii.

II. Fig. The act of stripping of possessions; robbery; plunder, spoliation.

"It hath marvelously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a painful excoriation of the poorer sort."—*Covent*.

***ēx-cōr-ti-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ex* = away, off, *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and suff. -*ate*.] To strip off the bark or rind.

"Some fit instrument of wood, which may not excoriate the tree."—*Evelyn: Disc on Forest Trees*, ch. xxvi.

***ēx-cōr-ti-cā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *excoriation* (q.v.); -*ion*.] The act of stripping the bark or rind off.

***ēx-crē-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *excreabilis*, from *excreo* = to excrete (q.v.).] That may or can be discharged or ejected by spitting.

***ēx-crē-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excreatus*, *pa. par.* of *excreo*; *ex* = out, and *creo* = to hawk, to hem.] To eject or discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting; to spit out.

***ēx-crē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *excreat(e)*; -*ion*.] The act or process of spitting out.

"Offend the month with ugly excreations."—*Sylvestre: Tobacco Battered*, 827.

ēx-crē-ment (1), *s.* [Lat. *excrementum* = refuse, ordure, from Lat. *excretum*, sup. of *excreo* = to sift out, to separate; *ex* = out, away, and *creo* = to sift.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is ejected or discharged from the body after digestion; excretion.

"The excrements of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible."—*Arbutnot: On Aliments*.

***ēx-crē-ment (2)**, *s.* [Lat. *excreo* = to grow out.] Anything growing out of the body: as hair, nails, &c.; an excrement.

"Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement?"—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

ēx-crē-mēn-tal, *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; voided or excreted as excrement by the natural passages of the body.

"Whether those little dusty particles be excremental separations."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. ch. vii.

***ēx-crē-mēn-ti-tial** (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; -*tial*.] Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the human body.

***ēx-crē-mēn-ti-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; -*tious*.]

1. Containing or consisting of excrement; excrementitious.

"In which passage it is disburthened of those excrementitious streams."—*Boyle: Works*, l. 103.

2. Excrement.

"You will say that hair is but an excrementitious thing."—*Hoswell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 31.

***ēx-crēs-ē**, *s.* [Lat. *excreo* = to grow out; *ex* = out, and *creo* = to grow.] An increase.

"There happened in the coming sometimes an excrease on the tale of five or six shillings or thereby in one hundred pounds."—*Forbes: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 54.

ēx-crēs-ēn-ŷe, ***ēx-crēs-ēn-ŷy**, *s.* [Fr. *excescence*, from Lat. *excrecentia*, from *excreo*, *pr. par.* of *excreo* = to grow out.]

I. Lit. An outgrowth; an excremental appendage; anything which grows out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

"Mountains have been looked upon by some as warts and superfluous excrecences."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. An extraordinary or unnatural appendage.

"All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an excrecence, and not a living part of poetry."—*Dryden*.

2. An extravagant or excessive outbreak; as, an excrecence of joy.

ēx-crēs-ēnt, *a.* [Lat. *excrecens*, *pr. par.* of *excreo*.]

I. Lit. Growing out of or upon something else in an unnatural manner.

II. Figuratively:

1. Superfluous.

"Expunge the whole, or lop the excrement parts."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, li. 49.

2. Added; not originally or properly belonging: as in the word *empty*, the *p* is excrement.

excrement consonants. A term introduced by Professor Key (*Philological Essays*, p. 204) to designate what before was called Epenthesis.

ēx-crēs-ēn'-tial, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an excrement.

***ēx-crē-te**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *excretus*, *pa. par.* of *excreo* = to separate, to sift.]

A. Trans. To discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The nature and quality of the excreted substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xiii. § 2.

B. Intrans. To be emitted or discharged.

"Vaporous fume that excrete forth from the brain."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 301.

ēx-crē-tine, *s.* [Lat. *excretio* (q.v.); -*in* (Chem.) (q.v.).]

Chem. $C_{72}H_{156}SO_2$, a peculiar crystallizable substance found by Marcat in human faeces; very soluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids.

ēx-crē-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excretio*, from *excretus*, *pa. par.* of *excreo*; Fr. *excrétion*; Sp. *excreción*; Ital. *escrezione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A throwing off or ejecting of animal fluids from the body; the voiding of excrement.

"The constant separation and excretion whereof is necessary for the preservation of life."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 333.

2. That which is excreted; excrement.

"The aptness of their excretion to the purpose, its property of hardening into a shell."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

II. Physiology:

1. **Animal:** The collection and discharge at particular parts of various matters which are no longer of use in the animal economy. Examples, urine and sweat. It is partly opposed to secretion.

2. **Vegetable:** Any superfluous matter thrown off externally by a living plant.

ēx-crē-tive, *a.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; -*ive*.] Having the power of separating and excreting fluid matter from the body; excretory.

"A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

ēx-crē-tōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; -*ory*; Fr. *excrétoire*.]

A. As adj. Having the quality or power of excretion; excretive.

"The excretory ducts of the mammalian glands."—*Denham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 11.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

B. As substantive:

Anat.: A duct or vessel serving to receive and excrete matter.

"Excretories of the body are nothing but slender alips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood."—*Cheyne*.

excretory-organs, s. pl.

Anat.: The organs by which excretion takes place. Specif., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

ex-crypt, s. [Lat. *exscriptus*, pa. par. of *exscribere* = to write out.]

Law: A copy, a writing copied from another. (Wharton.)

***ex-crū-ċi-a-ble** (or **ċi** as **shī**), *a.* [Lat. *excrucialis*, from *excrucio*.] That may or can be tortured or tormented.

***ex-crū-ċi-a-mēt** (or **ċi** as **shī**), *s.* [Lat. *excrucio* = to torture, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Anguish, torment, torture.

To this wild of sorrows and excruciations she was confined.—*Keats: Lenton Skuffe*.

ex-crū-ċi-āte (or **ċi** as **shī**), *v.t.* [EXCRUCIATE, *a.*] To torture, to torment, to inflict the most severe pains on.

"The torments of excruciating pain."—*Knox: Essays*, 146.

***ex-crū-ċi-āte** (or **ċi** as **shī**), *a.* [Lat. *excruciatius*, pa. par. of *excrucio* = to torture great: *ex* = out, fully, and *crucio* = to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] Excruciated, tortured, tormented, or the rack.

"Here my heart long time excruciate,
Among the leaves I rested all that night."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, x. 332.

ex-crū-ċi-āt-īng (or **ċi** as **shī**), *pr. par. & a.* [EXCRUCIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Causing the most intense pain; extremely painful; torturing, tormenting.

"Men were sentenced to pain so excruciating, that they begged to be sent to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ex-crū-ċi-āt-īng-lŷ (or **ċi** as **shī**), *adv.* [Eng. *excruciating*; *-lŷ*.] In an excruciating manner.

ex-crū-ċi-ā-tion (or **ċi** as **shī**), *s.* [Lat. *excruciation*, from *excruciatius*, pa. par. of *excrucio*.] The act of torturing or tormenting with intense pain; the state of being tortured or tormented; torment, extreme pain.

"The frettings, the thwartings, and the excruciations of life."—*Feltham: Resolves*, II. 57.

***ex-cū-bā-tion, s.** [Lat. *excubatio*, from *excubo* = to lie out of doors, to keep watch: *ex* = out, and *cubo* = to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

ex-cū-bī-tōr-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *excubo*.] *Arch.*: A gallery or loft in a church where watch was kept at night on the eve of any



EXCUBITORIUM
In the Abbey Church, St. Albans.

great festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

ex-cū-dīt, v.t. [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *excudo* = to engrave.] He engraved it; a word placed at the bottom of an engraving, preceded by the name of the engraver.

***ex-cūl-pa-ble, a.** [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpable* (q.v.).] That may or can be excupated, or freed from blame.

ex-cūl-pāte, v.t. [Lat. *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpō*: *ex* = out, away, and *culpa* = blame.]

1. To clear or free by words from the imputation or charge of a fault, or crime; to justify.

"The author prefixed a something in which he excupated himself from being the author of the heroic epistle."—*Mason: Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare*. (Note.)

2. To regard as innocent; to acquit; to exonerate.

"I excupate him further for his writing against me."—*Milman*.

¶ For the difference between *exculpate* and *exonerate*, see EXONERATE.

ex-cūl-pā-tion, s. [Lat. *exculpatio*, from *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpō*.] The act of excupating or freeing from a charge or imputation of fault or crime; a vindication, a justification, an absolving.

"In Scotland the law allows of an excupation, by which the prisoner is suffered before the trial to prove the thing to be impossible."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ Letters of excupation:

Scots Law: A warrant granted at the suit of the defendant in a criminal case to compel the attendance of the witnesses whose evidence, he believes, will tend to his excupation.

ex-cūl-pā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpator* (q.v.).] Tending to excupate or clear from a charge or imputation; containing excuse or vindication.

"This fond and eager acceptance of an excupatory comment."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; *Pope*.

***ex-cūr, v.t.** [Lat. *excurro*: *ex* = out, and *curro* = to run.] To pass beyond proper limits; to go or run to extremes.

"His disease was an asthma, oft excurring to an orthopnea; the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey*.

ex-cūr-rent, a. [Lat. *excurrēns*, pr. par. of *excurro* = to run out, to project.]

Bot.: Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything; the term used when there is an axis remaining uniformly in the centre of a structure, while all the other parts are regularly disposed around it. Example, the stem of *Pinus abies*. (Lindley.)

***ex-cūr-se, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make an excursion through; to pass or journey through. (Hallam.)

B. *Intrans.*: To make a digression; to digress.

"But now I excurse."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, III. 71.

ex-cūr-sion, s. [Lat. *excursio* = a running out, from *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*: *ex* = out, and *curro* = to run; Fr. & Sp. *excursion*; Ital. *escursione*.]

*1. A running out; a charge, an attack.

"A pious, zealous, most religious some,
Who on the enemy excursion made."
Brownie: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. III., s. 1.

2. A hostile expedition or incursion into the territory of another.

"They would make excursions and waste the country."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 77.

3. An expedition or wandering into some distant part.

"The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible."—*Locke*.

4. A short journey to some point or place for purposes of health or pleasure.

5. The act of deviating or rambling from the stated or usual path; a wandering beyond the fixed or ordinary limits.

"The causes of those great excursions of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

*6. A digression; a wandering or rambling from the subject.

"Expect not that I should beg pardon for this excursion."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love*.

*7. A projecting addition to a building.

"That small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire is commonly called an orial."—*Puller: Church History*, vi. 285.

excursion-ticket, s. A ticket for an excursion or pleasure trip by rail or otherwise.

excursion-train, s. A train running specially for the conveyance of travellers on an excursion or pleasure trip to and from some particular place.

***ex-cūr-sion, v.t.** [EXCURSION, *s.*] To make an excursion or trip; to travel.

"Yesterday I excursioned twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters."—*Lamb*.

***ex-cūr-sion-al, a.** [Eng. *excursion*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an excursion.

"Pray let me divide the little *excursion*al excesses of the journey among the gentlemen."—*Dickens: Letters*, III. 106 (1848).

***ex-cūr-sion-ēr, s.** [Eng. *excursion*; *-er*.] The same as EXCURSIONIST (q.v.).

"The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock."—*Mad. D'Arbly: Diary*, III. 111.

ex-cūr-sion-ist, s. [Eng. *excursion*; *-ist*.]

1. On who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip; one who travels by an excursion train.

2. One whose profession it is to provide facilities for making excursions.

***ex-cūr-sion-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *excursion*; *-ize*.] To make an excursion.

***ex-cūr-sive, a.** [Lat. *excursus*], pa. par. of *excurro*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Prone or given to rambling, wandering, or deviating; exploring.

"Not treacherous to the mind's *excursive* power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, I. iv.

***ex-cūr-sive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *excursive*; *-lŷ*.] In a wandering manner; at random.

"The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively*, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, I. 25.

***ex-cūr-sive-nēss, s.** [Eng. *excursive*; *-ness*.] A tendency or proneness to wander, ramble, or deviate from the subject; a disposition to search or inquire widely into matters.

"With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind."—*British Critic*, Jan., 1798.

ex-cūr-sūs, s. [Lat.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some point or topic in it than could be given in the notes to the text.

ex-cūs-a-ble, *ex-cūs'e-a-ble, a. [Lat. *excusabilis*, from *excuso* = to excuse; Fr. & Sp. *excusable*; Ital. *excusabile*, *scusabile*.]

1. *Of persons*: That may or can be excused or pardoned; deserving of or entitled to pardon.

"Ye be not *excusable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. I.

2. *Of things*: Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

"Homicide in self-defence, or *so defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is also *excusable* rather than justifiable, by the English law."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. IV., ch. 14.

excusable-homicide, s.

Law: Homicide of one or other of two kinds: (1) By misadventure, when a man doing a lawful act accidentally kills another. (2) Upon a principle of self-preservation; as, when a person is attacked by a robber, or when he is defending his wife, child, or servant, kills the assailant without intending to do so.

ex-cūs-a-ble-nēss, *ex-cūs'e-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *excusable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being excusable.

"The innocence or *excusableness* of some men's mistakes about these matters."—*Sharp: A Discourse on Conscience*.

ex-cūs-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *excusable* (le); *-lŷ*.] In an excusable manner or degree; pardonably, justifiably.

"We *excusably* mistake the nature of the case."—*Secker: Sermons*, Vol. I., ser. 12.

***ex-cūs-ā-tion, *ex-cūs-a-cion, s.** [Lat. *excusatio*, from *excusatus*, pa. par. of *excuso* = to excuse (q.v.); Fr. *excusation*; Sp. *excusacion*; Ital. *excusazione*, *scusazione*.] An excuse, vindication, or apology.

"Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time."—*Bacon: Essays*; *Of Dispatch*.

***ex-cūs-ā-tōr, s.** [Lat.; Fr. *excusateur*; Ital. *scusatore*.] One who makes excuse, apology, or defence for another; an excuser, an apologist.

"This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, bk. II.

ex-cūs-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *excusator*; *-y*.] Making excuse or apology; containing or of the nature of an excuse or apology; apologetical.

"He made *excusatory* answers."—*Wood: Annals Univ. of Oxford* (an. 1557).

fāte, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ex-cūse, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *excuser*; from Lat. *excuso* = to free from a charge: *ex* = out, away, and *cūso* = a cause, a charge; Sp. *excusar*; Port. *excusar*; Ital. *excusare*, *scusare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or constitute an excuse for; to exonerate, to absolve, to exculpate; to free from blame or guilt.

2. To ask pardon or indulgence for; to make excuses for; to justify, to vindicate.

"Think you that we excuse ourselves unto you?"—*2 Corinth. xii. 19.*

3. To extenuate by excuses or apology; to make excuses for.

"Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the first."—*B. Jonson.*

4. To pardon, to forgive, to acquit.

5. To condone, to overlook.

"I must excuse what cannot be amended."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 7.*

6. To disengage or free from an obligation or duty.

"I pray thee have me excused."—*Luke xiv. 19.*

7. To regard with excuse.

"Excuse some courtly stains; No whiter page than Addison's remains."—*Pope: Satires, v. 218.*

8. To remit, to forgive; not to exact, as, To excuse a debt

9. To clear from blame or guilt; to justify, to exculpate.

"Pray God the Duke of York excuse himself."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.*

***B. Intrans.** To make excuses.

"And they all at once began to excuse."—*Bible (1551): Luke xiv. 19.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excuse* and to *pardon*: "We excuse a small fault, we pardon a great fault; we excuse that which personally affects ourselves; we pardon that which offends against morals: we may excuse as equals; we can pardon only as superiors. We exercise good nature in *excusing*; we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardon*ing. Friends excuse each other for the unintentional omission of formalities; it is the privilege of the supreme magistrate to *pardon* criminals whose offences will admit of *pardon*; the violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ex-cūse, *s.* [Excuse, *v.*]

1. The act of excusing, apologizing, defending, or justifying.

"Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in excuse of it."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.*

2. A plea offered in extenuation or justification; an apology.

"We find out some excuse or other for deferring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off by death."—*Addison.*

3. That which excuses or extenuates; an extenuation.

"[I] am damned without excuse yf I beleene them not."—*John Frith: A Boke, fo. 9.*

4. Justification, pardon, forgiveness.

"This desire might have excuse."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 235.*

5. A pretended reason, plea, or ground: as, It was only an excuse to get away.

"We are unwilling and backward, imagine difficulties, contrive excuses."—*Secker: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 15.*

¶ For the difference between *excuse* and *pretence*, see *PRETENCE*.

***ex-cūse-léss**, *a.* [Eng. *excuse*; -less.]

1. Of persons: Without excuse or defence.

"The Gentiles had the means of obtaining so much knowledge of God as to render them *excuseless*."—*Boyle: Works, vi. 745.*

2. Of things: That cannot be excused; inexcusable; unpardonable.

"The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*."—*Morre: Decoy of Piety.*

***ex-cūse-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *excuse*; -ment.]

Excuse, defence.

"So thlike excusement was none."—*Gower, l. 76.*

†ex-cūse-ér, *s.* [Eng. *excuse(e)*; -er.]

1. One who makes excuses or apology for another; an apologist.

"In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness."—*Swift.*

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

***ex-cūss**, ***ex-cūsse**, *v.t.* [Lat. *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio* = to shake out: *ex* = out, and *quatio* = to shake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To shake off, to get rid of.

"They could not totally excuse the notion of a Deity out of their minds."—*Stillington: Orig. Sacra, l. 1.*

2. To discuss, to decipher.

"To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents."—*Jenkins (1854).*

II. Law: To dispose and seize; to distrain.

"The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excused*."—*Asylife: Parergon.*

***ex-cūs-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *excussio*, from *excussus*, pa. par. of *excutio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of shaking off.

"After the just *excussio* of that servile yoke."—*Bp. Hall: Married Clergy, bk. l., § 2.*

2. The act of discussing, sifting, or inquiring into.

"Illustration and *excussio* are cut off."—*Bacon: On Learning (Watts), bk. vi., ch. ii.*

II. Law: The act of seizing and detaining under legal process, distraint.

"If upon an *excussio* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached."—*Asylife: Parergon.*

ex-ē-āt, *s.* [Lat. = he may go out; 3 pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out, and *eo* = to go.]

1. Leave of absence: as to a student at the universities.

2. A permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

3. A permission by a Roman Catholic bishop to one of his subjects to take orders in another diocese.

ex-ē-cra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *excrabilis*, from *excoror* = to excrete (q. v.); Fr. *exécrable*; Sp. *execrable*; Ital. *execrabile*.]

1. Detestable, hateful, accursed, abominable.

"Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.*

* 2. Piteous, lamentable.

"The *execrable* passion of Christ."—*A. Hill: Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149.*

ex-ē-cra-ble-néss, *s.* [Eng. *execrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being execrable.

ex-ē-cra-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *execrable*(ly); -ly.] In an execrable manner; cursedly, abominably, detestably.

"As *exceerably* virtuous, as sinful, as odious now to God as ever."—*Frynne: 1 Histriomastix, vi. 19.*

ex-ē-crā-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *excratus*, *excratus*, pa. par. of *excoror*, *excoror* = to curse greatly: *ex* = out, fully, and *sacro* = to consecrate, to declare accursed; *sacer* = sacred, accursed; Fr. *exécrer*; Sp. *excorar*.]

1. To curse; to imprecate evil upon; to abominate, to detest utterly, to abhor.

"The nation *excrated* the cruelties which had been committed on the Highlanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

* 2. To bring curses upon; to render hateful, detested, or abominable.

"As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *excrute* anything as devilish."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

ex-ē-crā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excratio*, *excratio*, from *excratus*, *excratus*, pa. par. of *excoror*, *excoror*; Fr. *excración*; Sp. *excración*; Ital. *excruzione*.]

1. The act of cursing; an imprecation of evil; an expression of utter detestation.

"He was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with *excrations* and invective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

* 2. That which is accursed; anything held in detestation or abomination.

"They shall be an *excration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach."—*Jer. xlv. 12.*

***ex-ē-crā-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *excrat(e)*; -ious.] Cursing, execrating.

"A whole volley of such like *excrations* wishes."—*Richardson: Clarissa, viii. 99.*

***ex-ē-crā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *excrat(e)*; -ive.] Cursing, vilifying.

"*Excrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter."—*Carlyle: French Revolution, pt. iii., bk. l., ch. l.*

***ex-ē-crā-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *excrative*; -ly.] With cursing or curses.

"Foul old Rome screamed *excrative* her loudest."—*Carlyle: French Revolution, pt. iii., bk. l., ch. l.*

***ex-ē-crā-tōr-ý**, *a. & s.* [As if from a Lat. *excratorius*, from *excratus*, pa. par. of *excoror*.]

A. As adj.: Cursing, abusive, denunciatory.

"Without *excratory* comment."—*C. Kingsley, Yeast, ch. xiv.*

B. As subst.: A form or formula of execration.

"The notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *excratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews, p. 179.*

***ex-ect** (ēk-sēct), *v.t.* [Lat. *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsecro* = to cut out or away: *ex* = out, away, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut out or away.

"Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an *exectio*, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***ex-ec-tion** (ēk-sēc-tion), *s.* [Lat. *exsecutio*, from *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsecro*.] The act of cutting out or away.

***ex-ē-cūt-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from *exécuter* = to execute.] That may or can be executed, performed, or carried out.

"The whole project is set down as *exécutable* at eight millions."—*Edinburgh Review (Opinion).*

ex-ē-cū-tant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *exécuter*.] One who performs; a performer: as, an *exécuteur* on the piano.

"Rosmond, with the *exécuteur's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch, ch. xvi.*

ex-ē-cū-te, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exécuter*, from Lat. *exsecutus*, *exsecutus*, pa. par. of *exsequor* = to follow out, to perform: *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *executar*; Ital. *eseguire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To follow or carry out to the end; to complete, to perform, to do.

"He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission."—*South.*

2. To carry into effect: to put in force; to give effect to.

"Even the warrant of the Chief Justice of England could not be *executed* without the help of a company of musketeers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. lii.*

3. To perform, to inflict, to carry out.

"Abasalom pronounced sentences of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too."—*Locke.*

4. To put to death according to legal process; to punish capitally.

"To *execute* the noble duke at Calais."—*Shakespeare: Richard II., iv. 1.*

* 5. To kill in any way.

"The treacherous Fastolf wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.*

6. To use, to make use of.

"In fellest manner *execute* your arms."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.*

7. To make, to do, to carry out with art.

"These sculptures were designed by Phidias, and were *executed* by him."—*Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. 2, p. 197.*

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** To perform what is required to give validity to any legal instrument, as by signing, sealing, &c.

2. **Music:** To perform a piece.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perform a duty or office; to accomplish a purpose.

"The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To act, to work.

"With courage on he goes: doth *execute* With counsel; and returns with victory."—*Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.*

II. Music: To perform or play a piece of music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *execute*, to *fulfil*, and to *perform*: "To *execute* is more than to *fulfil*, and to *fulfil* than to *perform*. To *execute* is to bring about an end; it involves active measures, and is peculiarly applicable to that which is extraordinary, or to that which requires particular spirit and talents; schemes of ambition are *executed*: to *fulfil* is to satisfy a moral obligation; it is applicable to those duties in which rectitude and equity are involved; we *fulfil* the duties of citizens: to *perform* is to carry through by simple action or labour; it is more particularly applicable to the ordinary and regular business of life; we *perform* a work or a task. One *executes* according to the intentions of others; the soldier *executes* the orders of his

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

general; the merchant *executes* the commissions of his correspondent: *one fulfils according to the wishes and expectations of others.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēx-ē-cūt-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [EXECUTE.]

executed-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made.

executed-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract carried out at the time it is made.

"A contract may also be either *executed*, as if A agrees to change horses with B, and they do it immediately; in which case the possession and the right are transferred together: or it may be *executory*, as if they agree to change next week; here the right only vests, and their reciprocal promise in each other's horse is not in possession, but in action; for a contract *executed*, which differs in nothing from a grant, conveys a chose in possession; a contract *executory* conveys only a chose in action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 35.

executed-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates in possession.

executed-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust in which no act further than one which has been done already is requisite to give effect to the trust: as, when an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs. (*Wharton.*)

executed-use, *s.*

Law: The first use in a conveyance upon which the Statute of Uses operated by bringing the possession to it, the legal estate consisting of use and possession combined. (*Wharton.*) [USE, *Law.*]

ēx-ē-cūt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e); -er.*]

1. One who executes or performs anything. "The *executors* of his edicts."—*Bacon: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 12.

2. An executor (q.v.).

"Let's choose *executors*, and talk of wills; And yet not so: for what can we bequeath?"—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III, 2.

¶ In this sense pronounced **ēx-ē-cū-ēr**.

3. An executioner.

"The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum Delivers *us* to *executors*, pale The lazy yawning drone."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, I, 2.

ēx-ē-cūt-ēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e); -ship.*]

The office of an executor; an executorship.

"For fishing for testaments and *executorships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons than in service."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

ēx-ē-cū-tion, ***ēx-e-cu-clion**, *s.* [Fr. *exécution*, from Lat. *executio*, from *executus*, *pa. par. of exsequor*; Sp. *execución*; Port. *execução*; Ital. *esecuzione.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of executing, performing, or accomplishing; performance; accomplishment.

"I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make known."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I, 3.

2. The act of carrying into effect or of giving effect to.

3. Death inflicted according to legal process; capital punishment.

"I have seen, When, after *execution*, judgment hath Repented *or* his doom."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II, 2.

4. Destruction, destructive effect; slaughter; frequently used with the verb to do: as, The shot *did* great *execution*.

"Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel, Which smoked with bloody *execution*, Carved out his passage."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, I, 2.

* 5. The act of sacking a town.

"Or in *execution* Old bed-rid beldames, without teeth or tongues, That would not fly his fury."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Mad Lover*, I, 1.

II. Technically:

1. Art: That mode by which a painter, sculptor, &c., produces his paintings, sculptures, &c., sometimes termed handling, pencilling, &c., and by which, as much as by general style, his genuine works may be known; the right mechanical use of the means of art to produce a given end; the mechanical means of bringing out the desired effect.

2. Law:

(1) The act of giving validity to a legal instrument; as by signing, sealing, &c.: as, the *execution* of a deed.

(2) The carrying into effect of a sentence, decision, or judgment of a court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained.

"The last step in a suit is the *execution* of the judgment, or putting the sentence of the law in force. This is performed in different manners, according to the nature of the action upon which it is founded, and of the judgment which is had or recovered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 16.

(3) The warrant or instrument by which the proper officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. It is issued by the clerk of the court, and is levied by the sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, upon the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

3. Music: The performance of any piece; facility in manipulation, combined with taste, grace, and expression.

¶ *Execution* by a messenger at arms or other officer of the law:

Scots Law: An attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executor and witnesses.

ēx-ē-cū-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *execution; -er.*]

* 1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any duty or office.

"It is a comfort to the *executions* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression."—*Bacon.*

2. (Spec.) One who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

"He kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, I, 224.

3. One who kills in any way; a murderer.

"I would not be thy *executioner*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III, 5.

4. The instrument or means by which anything is executed, performed, or carried out.

"All along The walls, abominable ornaments! Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung. Fell *executioners* of foul intents."—*Crashaw.*

ēx-ē-cū-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *exécutif; -Sp. ejecutivo.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Having the power or quality of executing or performing; capable of or fit for executing.

"They are the nimblest and strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the soul."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 37.

2. Polit.: Active; carrying the laws into effect; superintending or having the charge of the execution of the laws. It is opposed to legislative and judicial; the legislative branch of a government deliberates, discusses, and enacts laws; the judicial applies and enforces the laws in particular cases; the *executive* carries them into effect, and superintends their enforcement.

B. As subst.: The officer or officers constituting that branch of a government to which is committed the execution of the laws; the administrative branch of the government. The President of the United States is frequently entitled the Executive.

* **ēx-ē-cū-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *executive; -ly.*]

By way of execution or performance.

"Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle."—*Bacon: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 92.

ēx-ē-cū-tōr, ***ēx-ē-cū-tōr**, ***ēx-e-cu-tor**, ***ēx-e-cu-tur**, ***ēx-e-cu-l-tor**, *s.* [O. Fr. *exécuteur*, *executeur*, *exécuteur*; Fr. *exécuteur*; Sp. & Port. *executor*; Ital. *esecutore.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any office or duty.

"Such business Had ne'er like *executor*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, III, 1.

2. An executioner.

¶ In these senses pronounced **ēx-ē-cū-tōr**.

II. Law: A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

"An *executor* is he to whom another man commits by will the execution of that his last will and testament. And all persons are capable of being *executors*, that are capable of making wills, and many others besides; as feme-coverts, and infants. This appointment of an *executor* is essential to the making of a will. If the testator does not name *executors*, or names incapable persons, or the *executors* named refuse to act; in any of these cases the court grants administration *cum testamento annexo* to some other person; and then the duty of the administrator is very little different from that of an *executor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 28.

executor-creditor, *s.*

Scots Law: A creditor who, when the executor-nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expedite confirmation, have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.

executor-dative, *s.*

Scots Law: [DATIVE, *a.*]

executor de son tort.

Law: (For def. see extract.)

"If a stranger takes upon him to act as *executor*, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an *executor* of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship; but merely looking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as *executor* of his own wrong."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 28.

executor-nominate, *s.*

Scots Law: The term used to distinguish the executor named or appointed by the testator in his will from an executor appointed by the Court, or one administering to so much of the estate as will satisfy his claims thereon.

ēx-ē-cū-tōr-i-al, ***ēx-e-cu-tor-i-all**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *executory; -al.*]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to an executor; executive.

B. As *subst.*: Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"Ordaines the Lordis of session to grant their letters & viber *executorialis* against the excommunicat prelates and all vthers excommunicat persones."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), p. 302.

ēx-ē-cū-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *executor; -ship.*]

The office or position of an executor.

ēx-ē-cū-tōr-y, *a.* [Eng. *executor; -y.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: Executive; performing or carrying out official duties; pertaining to the executive branch of government.

"They perform the official and *executory* duties of government."—*Burke: The Present Discontents.*

2. Law: To be executed, performed, or carried out at some future time. [EXECUTED.]

"In these devices, I say, remainders may be created in some measure contrary to the first rules of law; though our lawyers will not allow such dispositions to be strictly remainders; but call them by another name, that of *executory* devices, or devices heretofore to be executed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 8.

executory-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration to be executed at some future time. [EXECUTED-CONSIDERATION.]

executory-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract to be carried out at some subsequent time. [EXECUTED-CONTRACT.]

executory-devise, *s.*

Law: A devise to be executed at some future time.

executory-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates depending for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.

executory-remainder, *s.*

Law: A contingent remainder.

"Contingent or *executory remainders* are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious or uncertain person, or upon a dubious or uncertain event."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 8.

executory-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.

executory-uses, *s. pl.*

Law: Springing uses. [USE, *s.*]

* **ēx-e-cu-tor**, *s.* [EXECUTOR.]

* **ēx-ē-cū-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *executor; -ess.*] A female executor; an executrix.

"A will indeed a crabb'd woman's will, Wherein the devil is an over-seer, And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress*."—*Tragedy of King John* [1611].

* **ēx-ē-cū-trīce**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A female who carries out, executes, or fulfils.

"Fortune *executrice* of wretched."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, III, 568.

2. A female executor; an executrix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Free, as from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition, to which others are subject.

"That myself
Might be exempt from warlike toil or death."
Gloster: Leonidas, bk. 1.

* 5. Out of the common; excellent.

"The most exempt for excellence."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix. 604.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is exempted or free from duty, &c.

2. *Mil.*: One of four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guards, ranking as corporals; an Exon (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *exempt* and *free*, see *FREE*.

ĕx-ĕmpt-i-ble (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *exempt*; -able.] That may or can be exempted; capable of exemption, free, privileged.

ĕx-ĕmp-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemptio*, from *exemptus*, *pa. par.* of *eximo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of exempting or granting immunity from any duty, burden, charge, evil, imposition, &c.

2. The state of being exempt, free, or released from any duty, charge, &c.; immunity, privilege, freedom.

"With exemption of twenty-one years from all impositions."—*Buriet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1695).

II. *Ecl.*: In the Roman Catholic Church, a dispensation granted by the pope to priests, and occasionally to laymen, exempting them from the authority of their ordinaries.

* **ĕx-ĕmp-ti-tious** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *exemptus*, *pa. par.* of *eximo* = to take out, to free.] Capable of being taken away or removed; separable.

"If motion were loose or exemptitious from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own."
—*Mere*.

ĕx-ĕn-ĕph-a-lūs, *s.* (*pl.* **ĕx-ĕn-ĕph-a-li**). [Pref *ĕx*, and Gr. *ἐνκεφαλος* (*enkephalos*) = within the head, the brain.]

Anat.: A malformed human being or animal in which, from defect in the cranium or skull, the brain is visible or even protrudes.

ĕx-ĕn-tēr-āto, *v.t.* [Lat. *exenteratus*, *pa. par.* of *exentero*; Gr. *ἐξεντερίζω* (*exenterizō*); *ἐντερον* (*enteron*) = the intestines, from *έντος* (*entos*) = within.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails.

"A young lamb divided in the back, exenterated, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 390.

* **ĕx-ĕn-tēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *exenteratio*, from *exenteratus*, *pa. par.* of *exentero*.] The act of taking out the entrails; disembowelling; evisceration.

"Beapins not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

ĕx-ĕ-quā-tūr, *s.* [Lat., = let him act, perform, or execute; 3rd pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exsequor* = to perform, execute.] [EXECUTE.]

1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, given by the Government to which he is accredited, and authorising him to exercise his office in that country.

* 2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official authority to execute some act. (*Prescott*.)

* **ĕx-ĕ-qui-al**, *a.* [Lat. *exequialis*, from *exequi* = funeral rites, a funeral; *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow.] Of or pertaining to funerals or funeral rites; funeral.

"Heroic prizes and exequial games."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 108.

* **ĕx-ĕ-qui-ēs**, *s.pl.* [O. Fr. *exequies*, from Lat. *exequi* = a funeral; Sp. *exequias*; Ital. *esequie*.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; obsequies.

"Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased,
But see his exequies fulfilled in Rouen."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **ĕx-ĕ-qui-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *exequi(es)*, and suff. -ous.] Pertaining to a funeral; funereal, burial.

"Lay your pale hands to this exequious fire."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* **ĕx-ĕr-ce**, * **ĕx-ĕr-cen**, *v.t.* [Fr. *exercer*, from Lat. *exerceo*.] To exercise, to execute, from Lat. *exerceo*.] To exercise, to execute.

"To exerce the office."—*Aberdeen Reg.* (an. 1588).

* **ĕx-ĕr-ceiss**, *s.* [EXERCISE, *s.*]

* **ĕx-ĕr-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *exercens*, *pr. par.* of *exerceo* = to exercise.] Exercising, practising, or following any art or profession.

"The Judge may chivie every *excent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate."—*Ayliffe: Puryon*.

ĕx-ĕr-ciſ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exercis(e)*; -able.] That may or can be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

"It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and distrust those over whom they are exercisable."—*Hargrave: Jurid. Argum.* (1797), p. 10.

ĕx-ĕr-ciſe, * **ĕx-ĕr-cyse**, *s.* [Fr. *exercice*, from Lat. *exercitus*, from *exercitus*, *pa. par.* of *exerceo* = (1) to drive out of an enclosure, (2) to drive on, (3) to keep at work, to exercise; *ex* = out, and *arceo* = to keep off; Sp. & Port. *exercicio*; Ital. *esercizio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The putting in action the powers or uses of; the act of using, employing, or exerting; use, application, exertion.

"The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them."—*Locke: On Education*.

2. Exertion or labour of the body for purposes of health or development of the natural powers.

In the healthful exercise of the field, I hunted with a battalion of a peacock. —*Gibbon: Memoirs*.

3. Systematic exertion of the body for the purpose of acquiring dexterity, skill, or ease in any art, as rowing, fencing, &c.; bodily training.

"The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride."—*Addison*.

4. The act of carrying into effect or enforcing.

"Whether the House of Commons should take the advice of the House of Lords in the exercise of the legislative power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 246.

5. The practice or following of any profession or occupation.

6. The performance of religious duties.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public exercise of their religion."—*Addison*.

7. A single act of divine worship.

"Good Sir John,"

I'm in your debt for that last exercise." —*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

* 8. Skill or dexterity acquired by practice.

"For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises." —*Shakespeare: 3 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

9. An occupation or habitual practice.

"Hunting was his daily exercise." —*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

* 10. Moral training, discipline.

"And suffreth us, as for our exercise,
With sharp scourges of adversity,
Ful often to be felt in sondry wise." —*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9, 034.

11. A school composition, either original or a translation from or into some other language.

"They comprised a little English and a little Latin—names of things, declensions of articles and substantives, exercises thereon, and preliminary rules." —*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

12. A task set; specif., a lesson given for practice.

"The little books which Paul brings home to do those long exercises with."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles.*:

(1) The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add.

"It is most expedient that in every town where schools and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which St. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in his words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge*, &c."—*First Book of Discipline*, ch. xii.

(2) The presbytery.

"The ministers of the exercise of Dalketh."—*Acts James IV.*

(3) The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry, they shall first add and make the exercise publicly."—*Dundas: Adv. Act. Adv.*, p. 97.

(4) Family-worship; family prayers.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxviii.

2. *Musical*:

(1) Preparatory practice in order to obtain skill.

(2) A composition intended for the improvement of the singer or player.

(3) A composition or thesis required of candidates for degrees in music in the universities. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ *Exercise and addition*: One of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the ministry, consisting of an exposition of a passage of the Greek Testament.

"The trials of a student, in order to his being licensed to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts. —3. The Presbyterial *Exercise and Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherences of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths."—*Pardown's Coll.*, p. 30.

ĕx-ĕr-ciſe, * **ĕx-ĕr-cyse**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *exercer*; Ital. *esercere*.] [EXERCISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To employ; to engage in employment; to set in action or operation; to exert; to cause to act.

"This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment."—*Locke*.

2. To put in practice or operation; to carry out in action; to exert.

"The princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them."—*Matthew xx. 25*.

3. To perform the duties of; to carry out; to fulfil; as, To exercise an office.

"A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend."—*Bacon: Essays of Friendship*.

* 4. To observe, to keep up.

"The new feast of which ill in the year we exercise."—*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 71.

5. To train by use or practice to any act; to habituate to any act.

"Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil."—*Hebrews v. 14*.

6. To busy; to keep employed or busy; to occupy.

"He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good."—*Atterbury*.

7. To keep in a state of pain or discomfort; to deprive of rest, peace, or quiet.

"Where pain of unextinguishable fire must exercise us." —*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 22.

8. To cause mental occupation to; to make anxious or solicitous; to cause earnest or anxious thought to.

9. To use in exercise; to practise the use of.

"Meantime I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to exercise their arms." —*Addison: Cato*, ii. 1.

10. To cause to take exercise for the exertion and strengthening of the muscles, the development of the bodily powers, the acquiring of skill or dexterity in any act or pursuit, &c.

* B. *Intrans.*: To take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practise.

"The Lacedaemonians were remarkable for it," and Alexander the Great frequently exercised at it." —*Browne*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to exercise and to practise: "These terms are equally applied to the actions and habits of men; but we exercise in that where the powers are called forth; we practise in that where frequency and habitude of action is requisite: we exercise an art; we practise a profession: we may both exercise or practise a virtue; but the former is that which the particular occurrence calls forth, and which seems to demand a peculiar effort of the mind; the latter is that which is done daily and ordinarily: thus we in a peculiar manner are said to exercise patience, fortitude or forbearance; to practise charity, kindness, benevolence, and the like. . . . The health of the body and the vigour of the mind are alike impaired by the want of exercise; in every art practice is an indispensable requisite for acquiring perfection: the exercise of the memory is of the first importance in the education of children; constant practice in writing is almost the only means by which the art of penmanship is acquired."

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīro, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fāl, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) He thus discriminates between to *exercise* and to *exert*: "The employment of some power or qualification that belongs to oneself is the common idea conveyed by these terms; but *exert* may be used for what is internal or external of oneself; *exercise* only for that which forms an express part of oneself: hence we speak of *exercising* one's strength, or *exercising* one's voice, or *exercising* one's influence: of *exercising* one's limbs, *exercising* one's understanding, or *exercising* one's tongue. *Exert* is often only used for an individual act of calling forth into action; *exercise* always conveys the idea of repeated or continued exertion." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ĕr-gis-ĕr, s. [Eng. *exercis(e)*; -er.]

1. One who exercises, performs, exerts, or carries out.

"God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful exercisers and executors of the same."—*Fulke: Against Allen*, p. 488.

2. One who takes exercise.

ĕx-ĕr-gis-ĭ-ble, a. [EXERCISABLE.]

ĕx-ĕr-gis-ĭng, pr. par., a., & s. [EXERCISE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The same as EXERCISE, s. (q.v.).

EXERCISING-APPARATUS, s. An apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

ĕx-ĕr-cĭ-tā-tion, ***ex-er-ci-ta-tion**, s. [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Exercise, exertion.

"Bodill exercitacion is profitable to litel thing."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim. iv.*

2. Practice, use, exercise.

"By the venge and exercitacioun of patience."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 140.

3. An exercise, an essay, a dissertation.

"In his paradoxical exercitacions against the Aristotelians."—*White: Exclusion of Scepticks*, p. 1.

ĕx-ĕr-cĭ-tion, ***ex-er-ci-tioun**, s. [Lat. *exercitio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise or training.

"The bail Lordis refers the exercitacioun of the Kingis mainte noble person to the discretioun of the Lordis being with him for the time."—*Order of Park*. (An. 1525). *Keith's Hist.* (App.), p. 10.

2. Military exercise; the act of drilling.

"That exercitioun may be had throught all the realm amangis all our soueraine lordis liegis."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 363.

ĕx-ĕr-cĭ-tōr, s. [Lat.]

Law: The person to whom the profits of a ship belong, whether he be the owner or only the hirer.

ĕx-ĕr-gue, s. [Fr., from Gr. *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, and *ἐργον* (*ergon*) = work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

ĕx-ĕrt, v.t. & i. [Lat. *exertus*, *exertus*, pa. par. of *exsero* = to thrust out; *ex* = out, and *sero* = to join; to put together.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To push out or forward; to put or thrust forth.

"The stars *exert* their heads."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses I.

*2. To bring out or forward.

"The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
The occasion but *exerted* that or this."
Dryden: Eleonora, 164, 165.

*3. To put forth or forward: as strength, power, ability; to strain; to put in action or operation.

"When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both."—*Dryden*.

*4. To strive; to apply to some work or object. (In this sense the reflexive pronoun is used with the verb.)

"The Whig leaders *exerted* themselves to rally their followers, held meetings at the Rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*5. To perform; to put in action.

"When the will has *exercised* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member."—*South*.

***B. Intrans.**: To use exertions; to strive.

"How art *exerting* might with nature vie."
Philips: Pastorals, v.

ĕx-ĕr-tion, s. [EXERT.]

1. The act of exerting or straining; a putting into action or active operation; an effort, an endeavour; a struggle.

"The several exertions of the several organs."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 21.

2. A labour; a laborious effort: as, It is an exertion to him to speak.

¶ For the difference between exertion and endeavour, see ENDEAVOUR.

ĕx-ĕr-tive, a. [Eng. *exert*; -ive.] Having the power to exert; exerting.

ĕx-ĕrt-ment, s. [Eng. *exert*; -ment.] The act of exerting; exertion.

ĕx-ĕ-gion, s. [Lat. *exesus*, pa. par. of *exedo* = to eat away: *ex* = out, and *edo* = to eat.] The act or process of eating through.

"Theophrastus denieth the exetion or forcing of viipers through the belly of the dam."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvi.

ĕx-ĕs-tū-āte, v.i. [Lat. *exestuatum*, sup. of *exestu* = to boil up: *ex* = out, and *estu* = to boil; *estu* = heat, boiling.] To boil up; to be in a ferment; to be agitated.

ĕx-ĕs-tū-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *exestuatio*, from *exestu* = to boil up.] The act or state of boiling up; effervescence, ebullition, ferment.

"Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humours."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 964.

ĕx-ĕt-ĕr, s. & a. [A.S. *Ezen-Castre* = Castle on the Exe.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A city in the south of Devon, about 174 miles W. by S. from London.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to the city situated under A.

Exeter-elm, s.

Bot.: *Ulmus montana*.

Exeter-oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus Cerris*.

EXETER-DOMESDAY, or **EXON-DOMESDAY**, s. An ancient record, written on 532 double pages of vellum, giving an account of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, with the several properties, the landlords and tenants, and the live stock on each farm. The record is believed to have been made by the commissioners of William the Conqueror: from it the well-known Domesday Book was compiled. (DOMESDAY.) It is preserved among the records of Exeter cathedral, and was officially published by Sir Henry Ellis, in 1816, as a supplement to Domesday.

ĕx-ĕ-ūnt, v.t. [Lat. 3rd per. pl. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out and *eo* = to go.]

Lit.: They go out: a word used in dramatic literature to express the retiring of actors from the stage.

exeunt omnes, *phr.* [Lat. = they all go out.] A phrase used to express that all the actors retire from the stage at the same time.

ĕx fā-ĕ-ĭ (or **ĕi** as **shi**), *phr.* [Lat.] From the face of; applied to what appears on the face of a document or writing.

ĕx-fœ-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and Eng. *fetation* (q.v.).] Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine fetation.

ĕx-fō-lĭ-āte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *exfoliatus*, pa. par. of *exfolio* = to strip off leaves: *ex* = out, away, and *folium* = a leaf.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Min.*: To split into scales; to become converted into scales at the surface from heat or decomposition.

2. *Surg.*: To fall or come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.

"Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Trans.: To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

ĕx-fō-lĭ-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *ex*; Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).]

1. *Min.*: A separation or coming off in scales or laminae.

*2. *Surg.*: Scaling; the separation or falling off in scales, as of pieces of carious bone; desquamation.

"Flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ĕx-fō-lĭ-ā-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *exfoliate*(e); -ive.]

A. As adj.: Causing or tending to cause exfoliation; exfoliating.

B. As subst.: A preparation which has the property or quality of causing exfoliation.

"Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. II, ch. vii.

ĕx-hāl-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *exhal*(e); -able.]

That may or can be exhaled or evaporated.

"They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other exhalable bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, III, 284.

ĕx-hāl-ant, a. [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Having the property or quality of exhaling or evaporating.

ĕx-hā-lā-tion, ***ex-a-la-tion**, s. [Lat. *exhalatio*, from *exhalatus*, pa. par. of *exhalo*; Fr. *exhalaison*, *exhalation*; Sp. *exhalacion*; Ital. *esalazione*.]

1. The act or process of exhaling or sending forth in the form of vapour; evaporation.

2. The state of being exhaled or evaporated; evaporation.

3. That which is exhaled or emitted in the form of vapour or steam; an effluvia, an emanation; as from marshes, decaying matter, &c.

"He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with pest smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome exhalations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕx-hāle (1), v.t. & i. [Fr. *exhaler*, from Lat. *exhalo* = to breathe out: *ex* = out, and *halo* = to breathe; Sp. *exhalar*; Ital. *esalare*.]

A. Transitive.

1. To breathe out; to emit in breath.

"Twelve men of greatest strength in Troy left with their lives *exhaled*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

2. To emit as in a vapour.

"The vapours which are *exhaled* out of the earth."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. I.

3. To emit in any way.

"For her no balms their sweet *exhale*."
Langhorn: Queen of Carron.

4. To draw or cause to be emitted or to rise in vapours or exhalations.

"Breathe a vapour
Then thou, fair sun, *exhale* this vapour now."
Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim, 20.

*5. To draw out; to cause to flow.

"For 'tis this presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!"
Shakespeare: Richard III., I, 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be exhaled or emitted as vapour; to evaporate; to rise and pass off as vapour.

"When orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld."
Milton: P. L., vii, 255.

2. To send out exhalations.

"Our choice exotics to the breeze *exhale*."
Cauterthorn: Taste.

¶ For the difference between to *exhale* and to *emit*, see EMIT.

ĕx-hāle, (2), v.t. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *hale* (q.v.).] To haul or drag out.

"I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus."
Ben Jonson: Postaster, III, 2.

ĕx-hāle-ment, s. [Eng. *exhale*; -ment.] That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

"Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. v.

ĕx-hāl-enĕe, s. [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.]

1. The act of exhaling.

2. That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

ĕx-hāl-ent, a. [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Exhaling; having the power or quality of exhaling.

ĕx-hāust, v.t. [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhauro* = to draw out, to drink up, to drain: *ex* = out, fully, and *hauro* = to drain.]

1. To draw out; to drain off the whole of anything; to drain till nothing is left.

"Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all."—*Locke*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exĭst**. **ph** = **ç**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-ciours** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

2. To empty by drawing off or out the contents; as, To *exhaust* a vessel of the air contained therein.

3. To use up or expend the whole of; to consume.

"His patrimony was *exhausted* by the great expense."—*Sir W. Jones: Persian Grammar*. (Pref.)

4. To wear out by exertion; to tire out.

"There is no man that thinks warmly and for a long time upon a thing, but mightily *exhausts* his spirits."—*Shaksp.: Sermos*, Vol. III, ser. 3.

5. To bring out or forward all the facts or arguments connected with a subject; to examine or discuss thoroughly; as, To *exhaust* a question.

* 6. To draw out; to excite.

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their merrcy."—*Shaksp.: Timon*, IV, 3.

¶ For the difference between *exhaust* and *spend*, see SPEND.

ĕx-hāust', a. & s. [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaustio*.]

* **A.** As *adj.*: Drained of resources or power; exhausted, worn out.

"Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

* **B.** As *subst.*: The same as EXHAUST-STEAM (q. v.).

exhaust-fan, s. One in which the circulation is obtained by vacuum, in contradistinction to that which acts by plenum, forcing a body of air into and through a chamber or passage-way. [BLOWER; FAN.]

exhaust-nozzle, s.

Steam Eng.: The blast orifice or nozzle.

exhaust-orifice, s.

Steam Eng.: The same as EXHAUST-NOZZLE.

exhaust-pipe, s.

Steam Eng.: A pipe conducting the spent steam from the cylinder.

exhaust-port, s.

Steam Eng.: The passage leading from the cylinder to the condenser or to the open air.

exhaust-regulator, s.

Steam Eng.: A valve adjusted to the pressure of the steam by compressing or relaxing the spring held within the tube, by means of a disc secured to the end of the spindle.

exhaust-steam, s.

Steam Eng.: Steam which passes out of the cylinder after having performed its function. It is emitted by its own pressure when the exhaust-valve is opened, and its ejection is assisted by the advancing piston, which is being driven by the live steam behind it.

exhaust-valve, s.

Steam Eng.: The valve which governs the opening by which steam is allowed to escape. The education-valve. The valve in the education passage of the steam cylinder of a Cornish engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and worked by the tappet motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

ĕx-hāust'-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [EXHAUST, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. Drained, drawn off or out.

2. Consumed utterly; used up.

"That source of evils not *exhausted* yet."—*Cowper: Task*, VI, 800.

3. Tired out; worn out with exertion.

ĕx-hāust'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *exhaust*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which exhausts.

"Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?"—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 37.

2. *Gas-making*: An apparatus by which the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts is prevented. The forms are various; one consists of a device like one form of rotary steam-engine, which has an eccentric revolving hub and sliding piston in a cylindrical chamber. It is of the nature of a rotary pump.

ĕx-hāust'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *exhaust*; -able.]

That may or can be exhausted, consumed, or completely used up.

"A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Collins.

ĕx-hāust'-ĭng, pr. par., a., & s. [EXHAUST, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Tending to exhaust; causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

C. As *subst.*: The act of draining, consuming, or completely using up; exhaustion.

exhausting-syringe, s. A syringe with its valves so arranged as to withdraw the air from the object to which it is applied.

ĕx-hāust'-ĭon (ĭon as *yŭn*), s. [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaustio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of draining off or out; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the act of using up completely.

2. The state of being exhausted or completely used up.

3. The state of being exhausted or tired out with exertion; a complete loss of strength.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: A method of proving a point by showing that all other alternatives are impossible, all the elements which bear against it being discussed and shown to be untenable or absurd.

2. *Math.*: A method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*—that is, by showing that if either is greater or less than the other a contradiction will arise.

3. *Physics*: The term is much used in connection with the production of a vacuum, or rather an approach to one by an air-pump.

ĕx-hāust'-ĭve, a. [Eng. *exhaust*; -ive.]

1. Tending to exhaust; exhausting.

2. Applied to an inquiry, speech, assay, &c., which deals with a subject so thoroughly as to leave no point unexamined.

ĕx-hāust'-lēss, a. [Eng. *exhaust*; -less.]

That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

* **ĕx-hāust'-mĕnt**, s. [Eng. *exhaust*; -ment.]

The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

"This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place."—*Bishop Williams: To Duke of Buckingham; Cabala*, p. 55.

* **ĕx-hāust'-ŭre**, s. [Eng. *exhaust*; -ure.]

The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ĕx'-hĕ-dra, s. [EXEDRA.]

* **ĕx-hĕr'-ĕ-dāte**, v. t. [Lat. *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo* = to disinherit; *ex* = out, away, and *heres* = an heir; Fr. *exhériter*.] To disinherit.

* **ĕx-hĕr'-ĕ-dā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exhereditatio*, from *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo*.] The act of disinheriting.

"By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exhereditatio* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained and moderated by Justinian."—*Chambers*.

* **ĕx-hĕ-rĕd-i-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exhereditio*, freq. from *exheredo* = to disinherit.] The act of disinheriting.

"There are unanswerable dissuasions from punishing to *exhereditatio* and loss of life."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 251.

ĕx-hĭb'-it, v. t. & i. [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo* = to present, to exhibit; *ex* = out, and *hibeo* = to have, to hold; Fr. *exhiber*; Sp. *exhibir*; Ital. *esibire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To offer to public view; to present or put forward for inspection; to show.

"If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, IV, 4.

2. To show, to display; to manifest publicly; to furnish an instance or example of.

"The great ill-used and ill-paid Drudge family *exhibit* as strong a partiality for spring flowers as their richer neighbours."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To present; to bring forward publicly or officially.

"He suffered his attorney general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl."—*Clarendon*.

2. *Med.*: To administer.

B. Intransitive:

1. To show, display, or manifest one's self in any particular capacity or character.

* 2. To offer or present an exhibition.

¶ For the difference between *exhibit* and *give*, see GIVE; for that between *exhibit* and *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭb'-it, ***ĕx-hĭb'-ite**, a. & s. [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*.]

* **A.** As *adj.*: Exhibited, shown, displayed, presented.

"By his humanite *exhibite* vnto vs for tode."—*Gardner: The Presence in the Sacrament*, fo. 64.

B. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything exhibited or put up for exhibition.

"That thorough inspection of the *exhibits* by which the instructive purpose of the wonderful collection can be most fully realized."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

2. A paper or document presented to a court or to an auditor, referee, &c., as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher.

II. Law: A document or other thing exhibited to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document, &c., referred to by a witness in making an affidavit, and referred to by him in the affidavit.

"File is a thread or wire whereon write and other *exhibits* in courts and offices are filed."—*Cowell*.

ĕx-hĭb'-i tant, s. [Eng. *exhibit*; -ant.]

Law: One who makes an exhibit.

ĕx-hĭb'-i tĕr, s. [Eng. *exhibit*; -er.]

1. One who exhibits anything; one who sends or lends anything for exhibition.

* 2. One who presents a bill, charge, or petition.

"He seems indifferent, Or rather swaying more upon our part, Than cherishing the *exhibitor* against us."—*Shaksp.: Henry V*, I, 1.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ'-tion, s. [Lat. *exhibitio*, from *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*; Fr. *exhibition*; Sp. *exhibicion*; Ital. *esibizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of exhibiting, displaying, or showing publicly; a showing or presenting to view; a display.

"What are all mechanic works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematic demonstrations?"—*Grew*.

2. The act of showing, displaying, or manifesting; the act of allowing to be seen; as, an *exhibition* of temper.

3. The act of presenting, producing, or exhibiting documents, &c., before any tribunal, in proof or support of facts. [II. 2.]

4. That which is exhibited, shown, or displayed publicly; an exhibit.

5. A place where works of art, manufactures, natural or artificial productions, &c., are publicly exhibited.

6. A show, a display; as, He made quite an *exhibition* of himself. (*Colloquial*.)

* 7. An allowance of meat and drink; a pension. [II. 3.]

"What maintenance he from his friends receives, Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me."—*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I, 2.

* 8. Payment, return, recompense.

"I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*."—*Shaksp.: O'ello*, IV, 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: The act of administering a remedy, as medicine.

2. *Scots Law*: An action for compelling delivery of documents.

3. *Univ.*: A benefaction or endowment for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities.

¶ For the difference between *exhibition* and *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ'-tion-ĕr, s. [Eng. *exhibition*; -er.]

A pensioner; specif., one who holds an exhibition at one of the Universities.

"A fifth part for repairs, a tenth at least for an *exhibitioner*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, bk. III. (an. 1530).

* **ĕx-hĭb'-i-tĭve**, a. [Eng. *exhibit*; -ive.]

Exhibiting, displaying, representative.

"So in the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, VIII, 234.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūlo, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **ēx-hīb-i-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *exhibitive*; -ly.] By representation.

"The trope lies in the verb 'was' put for 'signify,' or 'exhibitively signify.'"—*Waterland: Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 12.

ēx-hīb-i-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who exhibits or shows anything; specif., one who exhibits articles at a public exhibition.

"Till the spectator, who a while was pleased More than the exhibitor himself, becomes Weary and faint."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. *Law*: One who makes an exhibit.

* **ēx-hīb-i-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *exhibit*; -ory.] Exhibiting, displaying, declaratory.

"In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expenses for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college hall to Garsington house."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 379.

* **ēx-hīl-ar-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhilarans*, *pr. par.* of *exhilaro* = to cheer, to gladden: *ex* = out, fully, and *hilaro* = to cheer; *hilaris* = glad, merry.]

A. *As adj.*: Cheering, gladdening; exciting joy or mirth.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which exhilarates, cheers, or excites joy or mirth.

"To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

2. *Pharm. (Pl.)*: Medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits, and, through their influence on the brain, a general excitement or augmentation of the functions of the whole body, stimulating the vascular system through the influence of the nervous system, as alcohol in the form of distilled spirit, wine, malt liquors, ether, acetic ether, chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium in small doses. They are given in low conditions of the nervous system, and in cases where there is a necessity to stimulate for a time the heart and circulatory system. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ēx-hīl-a-rāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exhilaratus*, *pa. par.* of *exhilaro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To cheer, to gladden, to make cheerful or merry, to enliven, to excite joy or mirth in, to animate.

"The force of that fallacious trait, That with exhilarating vapours bland About their spirits had played, and inmost powers Made err, was now exhaled."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 1,046-49.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To become cheerful, merry, or lively.

"The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fruitfully, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse*.

ēx-hīl-a-rāt-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXHILARATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of cheering, gladdening, or enlivening; exhilaration.

ēx-hīl-a-rāt-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *exhilaratingly*; -ly.] In an exhilarating manner; so as to gladden, cheer, or animate.

ēx-hīl-a-rā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhilaratio*, from *exhilaratus*, *pa. par.* of *exhilaro*.]

1. The act of exhilarating, cheering, gladdening, or enlivening.

2. The state of being or becoming exhilarated, cheered, or enlivened.

"Every species of torpor is subdued; an *exhilaration* succeeds."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. I, ch. II.

ēx-hīl-a-rāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *exhilarate*(ive); -ive.] Tending to exhilarate or cheer; exhilarating.

"There is an *exhilarative* property in the air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882

ēx-hort, * **ex-hort-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exhorter*, from Lat. *exhortor*: *ex* = out, fully, and *hortor* = to urge, to encourage; Sp. *exhortar*; Ital. *esortare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To incite by words to any good or laudable action; to admonish; to advise or encourage by argument.

"I *exhort* you to be of good cheer."—*Acts* xxvii. 22.

* 2. To recommend, to urge, to advise.

"We, perhaps, Designing or *exhorting* glorious war."

Milton: *P. L.*, li. 179.

B. *Intrans.*: To make use of or deliver exhortations; to urge, to persuade, to encourage.

"And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*."—*Acts* ii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exhort* and to *persuade*: "Exhortation has more of impelling in it: persuasion more of drawing; a superior *exhort*s; his words carry authority with them, and rouse to action: a friend and an equal *persuades*: he wins and draws by the agreeableness or kindness of his expressions. Exhortations are employed only in matters of duty or necessity: persuasions are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

* **ēx-hort**, *s.* [EXHORT, *v.*] An exhortation, a cheering, an encouragement.

"Drown Hector's vaults in loud *exhorts* of fight."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 324.

* **ēx-hort-ānce**, * **ēx-hort-āng**, *s.* [Lat., *pr. par.* of *exhortor*.] Exhortation.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rollock] was extraordinarily painful; and with most pithy *exhortations* setting them on to virtue and pietie."—*Crawford: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 45.

* **ēx-hor-tā-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *exhort*; -ary.] Tending to exhort; exhortatory.

ēx-hor-tā-tion, * **ex-hor-ta-cion**, * **ex-hor-ta-cionn**, *s.* [Fr. *exhortation*, from Lat. *exhortatio*, from *exhortatus*, *pa. par.* of *exhortor*; Sp. *exhortacion*; Ital. *esortazione*.]

1. The act or practice of exhorting, encouraging, urging, or inciting to good or laudable acts or conduct; a cheering or encouraging.

"Till I come take time to redyng, to *exhortacion*, and techyng."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* iv.

2. The words by which one is exhorted; language used or intended to exhort others; a homily, a discourse, an admonition.

"I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

ēx-hor-tā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *exhortativus*, from *exhortatus*, *pa. par.* of *exhortor*; Fr. *exhortatif*; Sp. *exhortativo*; Ital. *esortativo*.] Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

"Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the perceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles."—*Barrow: Sermon*, 8.

* **ēx-hor-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who exhorts, encourages, or cheers on another; an exhorter.

ēx-hor-tā-tō-ry, *a.* [Lat. *exhortatorius*; Fr. *exhortatoire*; Sp. *exhortatorio*; Ital. *esortatorio*.] Containing or tending to exhortation; of the nature of an exhortation.

"The doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, historical [psalms], as well as the rest."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 28.

ēx-hor-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *exhort*; -er.] One who exhorts or encourages another by words or arguments.

"Hear me, as an *exhorter* and counsellor."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Women*. (Pref.)

* **ēx-hūm-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, *humus* = the ground, and Eng. *suft. -ate*.] To exhume, to disinter.

ēx-hū-mā-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *exhumacion*.] [EXHUME.] The act of exhuming or disintering that which was buried; disinterment.

"Mr. Flecequet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dun Kirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 288.

ēx-hū-me, *v.t.* [Fr. *exhumer*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *humus* = the ground; Sp. *exhumar*.] To dig up out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

* **ēx-ic-cāte**, *v.t.* [EXSICCATE.]

* **ēx-ic-cā-tion**, *s.* [EXSICCATION.]

* **ēx-ic-cā-tive**, *a.* [EXSICCATIVE.]

ēx-īd-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξιδω* (*exidō*) = to exude; because the sporules "exude" from the receptacle.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals, suborder Tremellini. They are simple, of large or of medium size, and in general grow on wood. *Exidia auricula Jude*, so called from its resemblance, while growing, to a human ear, was once held to be medicinal—a view now abandoned.

* **ēx-īēs**, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Sc. *aixes* = a fit, the ague.] Hysteries.

"That silly flackmahoy, Jenny Rutherford, has ta'en the *exies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

ēx-ī-gēnce, **ēx-ī-gēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *exigence*, from Low Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, *pr. par.* of *exigo* = to drive out, to exact; *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Sp. *exigencia*.] [EXACT, *v.*]

1. Urgent demand, want, need, or necessity; urgency.

"He will fit instruments to the dignity and *exigence* of the design."—*By. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. II, § 4.

2. A pressing necessity; an emergency, or state of affairs demanding immediate action or remedy.

"Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, l. 100.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exigence* and *emergency*: "The *exigency* is more common, but less pressing; the *emergency* is imperious when it comes, but comes less frequently: a prudent traveller will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ēx-ī-gēn-dā-ry**, *s.* [Lat. *exigend(us)* = to be exacted or demanded, *ger.* of *exigo* = to exact, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ary*.] The same as EXIGENTER (*q.v.*).

* **ēx-ī-gēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *exigens*, *pr. par.* of *exigo* = to demand, exact.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pressing, urgent, demanding immediate action; critical.

"At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."—*Burke*.

2. In need, requiring.

"This body *exigent* of rest."—*Taylor: 2 Philip van Artevelde*, l. 2.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pressing business or necessity; an emergency, an exigency; a critical time, or state of affairs; a crisis.

"In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regimen than that which already was devised to their hands."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*. (Pref.)

2. End, extremity.

"These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent, Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, li. 5.

II. *Law*: A writ sued when the defendant was not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* to former writs.

"And, if a *non est inventus* was returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* might be sued out, which required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did, then to take him in a *capias*; but if he should not appear, and was returned *quinto exactus*, he should then be outlawed by the coroners of the county."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 10.

* **ēx-ī-gēn-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *exigent*; -er.]

Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who made out exigents and proclamations in outlawry.

* **ēx-ī-gī-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exigo* = to demand, to exact.] That may, can, or should be demanded or exacted; demandable, exactable.

"As the nature of the proposition decides what proofs are *exigible*."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to M. De Pouilly*.

ēx-ī-gū-ī-tý, *s.* [Lat. *exiguitas*, from *exiguus* = small; Fr. *exiguité*; Sp. *exiguidad*.] Smallness, slenderness, scantiness.

"The *exiguity* and shape of the extant parties being supposed."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 683.

* **ēx-ig-ū-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*; Fr. *exigu*; Sp. *exguo*.] Small, slender, scanty, diminutive.

* **ēx-ig-ū-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *exiguous*; -ness.] Smallness, diminutiveness, exiguity.

ēx-īle, * **ex-yle**, *s.* [Fr. *exil*, from Lat. *exillum*, *exilium* = banishment: *exsul* = an exile, one banished from his native soil: *ex* = out, away, and *solum* = soil; Sp. *exilio*; Ital. *esilio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Banishment; the state of being banished or exiled from one's country by authority either in perpetuity or for a limited period.

"He was at length by him deprived of the whole kingdom, and ended his life miserably in *exile*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. The voluntary abandonment of one's country, and removal to a foreign country for purposes of residence; separation from one's country through distress or necessity.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**. -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tions, -sious, -cions = **shūs**. -ble, -die, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

3. A person banished or expelled from his country by authority; one who voluntarily or through distress or necessity abandons his country to reside in another.

"Ulysses, sole of all the victor train.
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplored his absent queen, and empire lost."
Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, l. 13-20.

II. Entom. : A moth—*Crymidos exilis*. It is of the tribe Noctuides (Noctuas).

ex-ile, ***ex-yl-yn**, v.t., [Fr. *exiler*, from Lat. *exsilio*, from *exsil* = an exile.]

1. To banish or expel from one's country, or from a particular jurisdiction by authority; to drive away, to transport, to drive into exile.

"To exile the eric Godwyn, his sonnes and alle hise."
Robert De Brunne, p. 55.

2. To banish, to keep away, to expel.

"His brutal manners from his breast exiled,
His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he filed."
Dryden: *Cynon & Iphigenia*, 218.

3. To banish, to shut out, to exclude.

"Exiled from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse."
West: *Pindar: First Pythian Ode*.

¶ For the difference between *exile* and to *banish*, see **BANISH**.

***ex-ile**, a. [Lat. *exilis*.] Slight, slender, thin, fine.

"It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 75.

***ex-iled**, a. [Eng. *exil(e)*, a.; -ed.] Slender, weak, poor.

"To my exiled and slender learning."
Northbrooke: *Against Dicing*, l. 577.

***ex-ile-ment**, s. [Eng. *exile*; -ment.] Banishment, exile.

"Pitcairn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exiliment."—Wotton: *Reliquia*, p. 108.

ex-il-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *exil(e)*; -ic.]

1. Relating to or in any way connected with exile or banishment.

2. (Spec.) : Relating to the captivity of the Hebrews in Babylon.

"This numeral occurs eleven times in the *exilic* or post-exilic books."—*Athenaeum*, May 12, 1883, p. 608.

***ex-il-i-ty**, s. [Lat. *exilio*, *exsilio* = to leap out or forth; *ex* = out, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of suddenly starting or springing forth.

"From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder; for sulphur and small coal mixed will not take fire with noise or exilition."—Browne: *Vulgar Errours*, bk. II, ch. v.

***ex-il-i-ty**, ***ex-il-i-tie**, s. [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis*.] Smallness, slenderness, slightness, fineness.

"By reason of the *exility* and smallness of the parts there can be perceived no difference."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 338.

ex-im-i-ous, a. [Lat. *eximius*, from *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take.] Famous, eminent, conspicuous, renowned.

"Egregious doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane science of physick."—Fuller: *Worthies*; London.

***ex-in-a-nite**, v.t. [Lat. *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinatio* = to empty, to exhaust; *ex* = out, fully, and *inans* = empty.] To empty; to reduce to nothing; to make of little value or repute; to humble.

"He exinanited himself, and took the form of a servant."—Philp II. 7 (*Rhemish Translation*).

***ex-in-a-ni-ty**, s. [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinatio*.] The act of emptying or evacuating; a lowering in rank or position; destitution; humiliation.

"He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his exinanition."—More: *Decay of Piety*.

ex-in-dus-i-ate, a. [Pref. *ex*, and *indusiate* (q.v.).]

Bot. : Not having an indusium. (Used chiefly of ferns.)

†**ex-ine**, s. [EXTINE.]

ex-in-time, s. [Eng. *ex* = out of; *intus* = within, and Eng. *in*, *in*.] —ine.]

Bot. : The name given by Fritzsche to a membrane situated between the two others, called *extine* and *intine*. In the shell of the pollen grain. The *extine* is said to be found in the pollen of *Taxus*, *Juniperus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Cucurbita Pepo*, &c.

***ex-in-tri-cate**, v.t. [Lat. *ex* = out, and *intrico* = to entangle.] [INTRICATE.] To disentangle, to extricate.

"He hath no way to *extriculate* himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity."—Feitham: *Resolves*, pt. II, res. 60.

***ex-in-tri-cā-tion** (1), s. [EXINTRICATE.] The act or process of disentangling or extricating; extrication.

***ex-in-tri-cā-tion** (2), s. [Low Lat. *exentricatio*, *exentricatio*.] The act of disembowelling a dead body.

"They could not pretend the skill or power of *extrication*, or any incision upon the body."—*Fountain-hall*: Suppl. Dec. p. 232.

ex-ist, v.t. [Lat. *existo*, *existo* = to come forth, to arise, to be; *ex* = out, and *sisto* = to set, to place; *sto* = to stand; Fr. *exister*; Sp. & Port. *existir*; Ital. *esistere*.]

1. To be; to have an actual being or existence, whether material or spiritual.

"Whatever *exists* has a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, prop. 1.

2. To continue to have life or animation; to live: as, Fishes cannot *exist* out of the water.

3. To continue to be.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *exist* and *live*: "Existence is the property of all things in the universe; *life*, which is the inherent power of motion, is the particular property communicated by the Divine Being to some parts only of his creation: *exist*, therefore, is the general, and *live* the specific, term: whatever *lives*, *exists* according to a certain mode; but many things *exist* without *living*: when we wish to speak of things in their most abstract relation, we say they *exist*; when we wish to characterize the form of *existence*, we say they *live*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *exist* and to *be*, see **BE**.

ex-ist-ence, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existo*; Fr. *existence*; Sp. & Port. *existencia*; Ital. *esistenza*.]

1. The state of being or existing; the state of having a being; continuance of being.

"The metaphysicians look upon *existence* as the formal and actual part of a being."—H. More: *Antidote against Atheism* (Aph.), ch. IV.

2. Occurrence, happening: as, the *existence* of troubles, quarrels, &c.

3. That which exists; an entity; a being, a creature.

"Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existence*."—*Fuller*.

4. Reality, fact.

"Him that is friend in *existence*
From him that is by appearance."
—*Romance of the Rose*, 5,552.

***ex-ist-en-cy**, s. [Low Lat. *existentia*.] Existence, being.

"Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existence*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errours*, bk. III, ch. xiii.

ex-ist-ent, a. [Lat. *existens*, *existens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *existo*.] Existing, being; having being or existence.

"They have no real *existent* nature at all."—Law: *Enquiry*; Of Space, ch. I.

***ex-is-tē-tial** (tial as *shāl*), a. [Eng. *existent*; -ial.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

"The being deprived of that *existential* good."—Bp. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 483.

***ex-is-tē-tial-ly** (tial as *shāl*), adv. [Eng. *existential*; -ly.] In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

"Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent."—Cotteridge (Webster).

***ex-ist-i-ble**, a. [Eng. *exist*; -able.] Capable of existing or of existence.

"All corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind."—Grew.

***ex-ist-i-mā-tion**, s. [Lat. *existimatio*, from *existimatus*, pa. par. of *existimo* = to judge, to esteem: *ex* = out, and *estimo* = to value, to esteem.] Opinion, esteem, estimate.

"Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep."—*Spectator*, No. 454.

ex-it, s. [Lat. = he (or she) goes out, 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out; *ex* = out, and *eo* to go.] [EXEUNT.]

1. The term used in dramatic literature to mark the time when a player leaves the stage; a direction in a play for an actor to retire from the stage.

"They have their *exits* and their entrances."
Shakspeare: *As You Like It*, v. 1.

2. Departure (especially departure from this life); decease.

"Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death."
Cowper: *Hopes*, 96.

3. A passage or passing out of any place.

"In such a puerous substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit* almost every where."—Glanvill.

4. A passage; the way by which a passage or departure is made out of any place.

"The landward *exit* of the cave."
Tennyson: *Sea Dreams*, 94.

¶ In the last two meanings the word is directly from Lat. *exitus* = a going out, an outlet.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exit* and *departure*: "Both these words are metaphorically employed for death, or a passage out of this life: the former is borrowed from the act of going off the stage; the latter from the act of setting off on a journey. The *exit* seems to convey the idea of volition; for we speak of making our *exit*: the *departure* designates simply the event; the hour of a man's *departure* is not made known to him. When we speak of the *exit*, we think only of the place left; when we speak of *departure*, we think of the place gone to: the unbeliever may talk of his *exit*; the Christian most commonly speaks of his *departure*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ex-i-tēl-ite, **ex-i-tēle**, s. [Fr. *exitèle*, from Gr. *ἐξίτηλος* (*exitēlos*) = going out, disappearing, fading; *ἐξίτηλος* (*exitēlos*) = to go out.]

Min. : The same as *Valentinite* (q.v.).

***ex-i-tial** (tial as *shāl*), ***ex-i-tiall**, a. [Lat. *exitialis*, from *exitium* = destruction.] Destructive, fatal, ruinous, hurtful.

***ex-i-tious**, a. [Lat. *exitiosus*, from *exitium*.] The same as **EXITIAL** (q.v.).

ex-i-tūs, s. [Lat. = a going out, an issue.] [EXIT.]

Law :

1. Issue, offspring.
2. Yearly rents or profits of land.

ex-lē-gē, *phr.* [Lat. = out of the law.] Arising from law.

ex-lī-bris, a. [Lat. *ex* = out of; *libris*, abl. of *liber* = a book.] Out of or from among the books (of); a phrase often used attributively; as, an *ex libris* exhibition.

ex-lī-bris, s. A book-plate, so called from the name of the owner being often preceded by the Latin words *ex libris*, viz., "from among the books of." So-and-so. (See foregoing.)

ex-mēr-ō mō-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] Of one's own motion.

ex-nē-ces-sā-tā-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Of or from necessity; from the necessity of the case.

ex-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out of; *ἐξω* (*exō*) (adv.) = without, on the outside.] A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, and having the force of without, on the outside.

ex-ō-cip-i-tāl, s. [Lat. *ex* = out of, and Eng., &c. *occipital* (q.v.).]

1. Anat. (PL.) : Condylloid portions of the occipital bone. (*Quain*.)

2. Comp. Anat. : The lateral parts of the first cranial segment, corresponding with the order of the foramen magnum in man. (*Huxley*.)

ex-ō-cōe-tūs, s. [Lat. *exocatus*; Gr. *ἐξωκοτός* (*exōkōtos*) as *uñ* = sleeping out; as *s* = a fish that comes upon the beach to sleep; *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, and *κοτός* (*kōtos*) = a bed; sleep.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Scomberosidae. Body moderately compressed, with large pectoral fins, the rays of which are stout and firm; the arm bone or radius of this fin also large. (*Couch*.) *Exocetus exilis* is the Greater Flying-fish. [FLYING-FISH.]

ex-ō-cū-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *ex* = out of, and *oculus* = an eye.] The act of putting out an eye.

fāto, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; pine, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or. **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūto**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**: trv. **Sýrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

• **ēx'-ōde**, s. [EXODUS.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A going out, a departure, an exodus.
2. A catastrophe, a finale.

"The exode or catastrophe is prepared by the coming of Arlragus" — *Mason: Caractacus*. (Argument.)

II. Old Drama:

1. *Greek*: The concluding part of a play.
2. *Roman*: A farce or satire; the last of the three pieces generally played.

"The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the *Atellane*, the third a satire or exode, a kind of farce of one act." — *Rosconmure*.

• **ēx'-ōd'-ic**, a. [Eng. *exod(us)*; -ic.]

- *1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to an exodus or departure.

2. *Physiol.*: Conducting influence from the spinal marrow. (Used specially of the motor nerves.)

• **ēx'-ō'-dī-ūm**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐξόδιον* (*exodion*)] An afterpiece in a theatre, usually played after tragedies; a farce. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 251.)

• **ēx'-ō-dūs, ēx'-ō-dy**, s. [Ecclies. Lat. *Exodus*; Ecclies. Gr. *ἔξοδος* (*Exodos*); Class. Gr. *ἐξόδος* (*exodos*) = a going out, a marching out, a way out; *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out of, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, a path, a road.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) The departure of the Israelites from Egypt, often called, by way of pre-eminence, The Exodus.

- (2) The book giving the narrative of the departure described under (1). (II.)

2. *Fig.*: Departure on a large scale.

II. Script. Canon: The second book of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English and other modern versions of Scripture. The name is the Latinized form of the Greek word *ἔξοδος* (*Exodos*), given it in the Septuagint. The Hebrews designate it by its initial words, *וְשֵׁמֹתָהּ* (*Veelleh Shemoth*), sometimes curtailed into *שֵׁמֹתָהּ* (*Shemoth*). It is a continuation of Genesis, narrating the oppression of the Israelites reduced to bondage by "a new king" "which knew not Joseph," the birth and training of Moses, his appointment as leader of the people, the ten plagues, the institution of the passover, the departure of the children of Israel from the land of bondage, the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, the moral law and a multitude of other enactments, the construction of the tabernacle, the ark, and the altars, and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office.

Hales, following the Septuagint, places the Israelite exodus from Egypt in a.c. 1648. Usher, calculating from the numbers in the Hebrew Bible, fixes it in a.c. 1491, and Bunsen considers it to have been about a.c. 1320. Josephus, in his *First Book against Apion*, quotes two stories from Manetho, the one regarding Shepherd Kings, whom the Jewish historian believes to have been the Israelites, a view now rejected,—and the other, what seems to be the Egyptian account of the exodus. According to this second narrative, there were certain lepers sent to work in quarries by King Amenophis, but afterwards given by him the city of Avaris as a habitation. These, under the leadership of an Egyptian of Heliopolis, Osarsiph, a priest of Osiris, who afterwards took the name of Moses, rejected the Egyptian gods, and with the aid of shepherds from Jerusalem, oppressed the Egyptians, but were afterwards defeated and driven out of the land by Amenophis and his son Ramses. Amenophis is identified by Egyptologists with Menephitha, or Menophtha, son of Ramses II. Miamun, who began to reign between a.c. 1340 and 1323. Kuenen, like Bunsen, therefore fixes the exodus from Egypt about a.c. 1320. The great oppressor of the Israelites would in that case be Ramses II., father of Menephitha, and it is noteworthy that one of the treasure cities built for the king by the Jewish slaves was called Raames (*Exod.* i. 11.).

The Jewish, and till lately nearly the whole Christian church, has unquestioningly accepted the tradition that Moses, under the influence of inspiration, penned the book of Exodus. Various Biblical critics, on the Continent and here, have of late rejected this view. Bishop Colenso in the sixth and last part of his

work on the Pentateuch, assigns the composition of Exodus to four persons, the Elohist, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist, and the Later Legislator. The Elohist is credited with only i. 1-7, 13, ii. 23-25, vi. 2-5. He is supposed to have been Samuel the Prophet, and to have written about a.c. 1100-1060. To the Jehovist, or Jehovists, whose production is designated "the Original Narrative," are assigned a great part of chapters i.-xxiv., ch. xxxi. of which only a fragment remains, and ch. xxxii.-xxxiv. He is believed to have lived between b.c. 1060 and 1010. But ch. xvi. is reduced to a fragment. The narrative in ch. xii. of the institution of the Passover is assigned to the Deuteronomist, who was, it is said, probably Jeremiah, to whom also the insertion from Deuteronomy of the ten commandments is alleged to be due. Finally, the Levitical Legislation, including the directions for building the tabernacle, is relegated to a priestly circle of composers between a.c. 600 and 450. The Levitical worship is supposed not to have been carried out till the second temple was built. Kuenen brings down most of the older parts of the Pentateuch to b.c. 750, or at most 800 b.c.

* **ēx'-ōf'-fī-cial** (cial as *shāl*) a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *official*.] Proceeding from office or authority.

• **ēx'-ōf'-fī-cī-ō** (or *cī* as *shī*), *phr.* [Lat.] By virtue of office or position, and without special appointment. It is also used adjectively: as, an *ex-officio* member of a board.

ex-officio information, s.

Law: Information filed in the Queen's Bench by the Attorney-General, in virtue of his office, at the instance of the Crown, when a great danger has arisen, or a serious affront to the Sovereign taken place.

• **ēx'-ōg'-a-mōūs**, a. [Eng. *exogam(y)*; -ous.] In any way connected with or relating to exogamy; practising exogamy. [MARRIAGE.]

"It is conceivable that the difference between endogamous and exogamous tribes may have been due to the different proportion of the sexes; those races tending to become exogamous where boys prevail; those, on the other hand, endogamous where the reverse is the case." — *Lubbock: Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

• **ēx'-ōg'-a-my**, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.] The custom prevalent among some uncivilized peoples, which forbids a man to marry a woman of his own tribe, and compels him to seek a wife from another tribe. This often impels a savage to obtain a wife by stratagem or force.

"I now pass to that curious custom for which Mr. Lennan has proposed the convenient term *exogamy*—that of necessarily marrying out of the tribe." — *Lubbock: Origin of Civilization*, ch. iii.

• **ēx'-ō-gās-trī-tis**, s. [Pref. *exo-*, and Eng. &c. *gastris* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach

• **ēx'-ō-gén**, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, and *γεννάω* (*gennāō*) = to engender, to produce.]

1. *Stng.*: A plant, the stem of which increases in thickness by the addition of fresh layers arranged externally around those previously existing. The structure is best seen in the stems of trees belonging to this sub-kingdom. A stem of this type has a central pith surrounded by as many concentric layers of wood as the tree is years old, the whole defended externally by a hollow cylindrical sheath of bark. From the central pith to this bark run a series of radii to the circumferential bark, which are called medullary rays. These peculiarities in the stem

are uniformly associated with others in the seed. There are in exogens two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, as they are called [CORVEXON], and the plants themselves are in consequence called Dicotyledons (q.v.). The leaves, with a few exceptions, are reticulated. The number five, and after it four, with their multiples, are the most common in the several parts of the flower. The germination is exorhizal, and the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root. In all these respects Exogens differ from Endogens (q.v.). Our common forest

and fruit trees, the Pine order excepted, are Exogens. The Conifers, or Pine order, have wood essentially exogenous, only there are no open vessels in a cross section, while in the vertical one are seen discs or disciform markings. The Wintergreen, a section of Magnoliaceae, have the same structure.

2. *Pl. (Exogens)*: A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into four sub-classes, these again having under them many alliances, the latter divided into orders:—

Sub-class I.—Diclinous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Anemales, (2) Urticales, (3) Euphorbiales, (4) Quercuales, (5) Garryales, (6) Menispermiales, (7) Cucurbitales, and (8) Fajayales.

Sub-class II.—Hypogynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Violales, (2) Cistales, (3) Malvales, (4) Sapindales, (5) Guttiferales, (6) Nymphales, (7) Raniales, (8) Berberiales, (9) Ericales, (10) Rutales, (11) Geraniales, (12) Silicales, (13) Chenopodiales, and (14) Piperales.

Sub-class III.—Perigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Ficoideales, (2) Daphniales, (3) Rosales, (4) Saxifragales, (5) Rhamales, (6) Gentianales, (7) Solanales, (8) Corticariales, (9) Echiatales, (10) Bignoniales.

Sub-class IV.—Epigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cincincales, (6) Umbellales and Asarales. (See these words.)

In an earlier work by the same author, *Lindley's Natural System of Botany*, Exogens were divided into Polypetalae, Monopetalae, and Apetalae. Mr. McNab adopts the following classification, modified from Prantl and Luerssen:—

Sub-class I.—Choripetalae.—Petals never united, flowers often mono-achlamydeous.—(1) Juidiferae, (2) Terebinthinae, (3) Tricocceae, (4) Aphancyclicae, (5) Eucyclicae, (6) Centrospermae, (7) Calyciferae.

Sub-class II.—Gamopetalae.—Petals united into a tube, or at least united at the base, scarcely quite separate, rarely wanting (1) Iucarpae (2) Anisocarpae.

Palaeobotany: According to Schimper the Exogens are represented in a fossil state by 361 genera, and about 2,032 species, but such numbers must, of course, be very provisional. They are first met with in the Cretaceous rocks, and exist in all the divisions of the Tertiary. But their identification is very difficult, especially when founded on fragments of leaves, or other parts, not in any way connected with fructification.

* **ēx'-ōg'-ēn-īte**, s. [Eng., &c. *exogen*, and suff. -ite (*Palaeont.*) (q.v.).]

Palaeont.: A fossil exogen, the order of which is unknown.

• **ēx'-ōg'-ēn-ōūs**, a. [Eng., &c. *exogen* (q.v.), and suff. -ous.]

Botany:

1. *Of wood*: Having developed in such a way that, when fresh layers are deposited, they are added to the outside of that previously existing.

2. *Of Botanical Classification*: Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Exogens.

• **ēx'-ō-gēn's**, s. [EXOGEN, 2.]

• **ēx'-ō-gō-nī-ūm**, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *γενή* (*gonē*) = that which engenders, because the stamens are exserted.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceae, tribe Convolvuleae. *Exogonium Purga*, a beautiful twiner, with long purple flowers, furnishes the best jalap. (*Lindley*.)

• **ēx'-ō-gy'r-a** (*gyr* as *gīr*), s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *γῶγος* (*gyros*) = a ring, a circle. So named because the beaks are reversed, that is, turned to the posterior side of the shell.]

Palaeont.: A sub-genus of Gryphaea. Known species 46, ranging from the Oolite to the Chalk. They are found in the rocks of the United States and of Europe. (*Woodward*.)

* **ēx'-ō-lēte**, a. [Lat. *exoletus*, pa. par. of *exoleo* = to grow out of date or use; *ex* = out, and *oleo* = to grow.]

1. Obsolete; out of date, out of use.

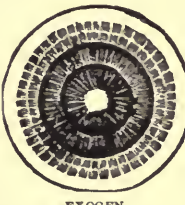
2. Old, flat, wanting in freshness.

"Rain-water is new and fresh; that of lakes old and exolete." — *Trans. of Plutarch*.

* **ēx'-ō-lū-tion**, s. [Lat. *exolutio*, *exolutio*, from *exolvitur*, *exsoluto*, pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose, to pay; *ex* = out, and *solvo* = to loose, to pay.] Laxation of the nerves.

"Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that act in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days." — *Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

* **ēx'-ōlve**, v.t. [Lat. *exolvō*, *exsolvo*.] To loose, to pay.



***ἔξ-ὁ-μὸλ-δ-ᾱ-ḡ-ḡ-sia**, s. [Gr. from ἐξομολογῶμαι (*exomologomai*) = to confess.] A confession or general confession.

"A public exomologesis in the church."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. x.

ἔξ-ὁμ-ῖ-pha-lōs, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and ὁμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Pathol.: Hernia occurring at or near the navel; umbilical hernia.

ἔξ-ὄν, s. [O. Fr. *exoné* = excused.] [Essoign.] One of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Ex-ōn, a. [Mod. Lat. *Exontus* (?).] Pertaining to Exeter cathedral or city.

Exon-domesday, s. [EXETER-DOMESDAY.]

ἔξ-ὄν-ἔρ-ā-tō, v.t. [Lat. *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*: *ex* = out, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a burden, a load; Fr. *exonérer*; Sp. *exonerar*.]

* *I. Lit.*: To unload, to disburthen; to free or relieve of a burden; to discharge.

"Vessels which afterwards all exonerate themselves into one common ductus."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. II.

II. Figuratively:

1. To relieve or free from a charge or blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, to exculpate, to absolve.

"The debt thus exonerated of so great a weight of its odium."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*.

2. To relieve from a duty, obligation, or liability.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exonerate* and to *exculpate*: "The first is the act of another: the second is one's own act: we *exonerate* him upon whom a charge has lain, or who has the load of guilt; we *exculpate* ourselves when there is any danger of being blamed: circumstances may sometimes tend to *exonerate*; the explanation of some person is requisite to *exculpate*: in a case of dishonesty the absence of an individual at the moment when the act was committed will altogether *exonerate* him from suspicion; it is fruitless for any one to attempt to *exculpate* himself from the charge of faithlessness who is detected in conniving at the dishonesty of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ἔξ-ὄν-ἔρ-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *exoneratio*, from *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero*; Fr. *exonération*; Sp. *exoneración*.]

* *1. The act of disburthening, freeing, or relieving from a burden; the state of being exonerated or relieved of a burden.*

2. The act of relieving or clearing from blame, obligation, duty, &c.

"The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and exoneration."—*Greve: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. III, ch. IV.

ἔξ-ὄν-ἔρ-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *exonerat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to exonerate or relieve; exonerating.

ἔξ-ὄν-ἔρ-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who exonerates another.

ἔξ-ὄν-ship, s. [Eng. *exon*; *-ship*.] The office or post of an exon of the royal body-guard.

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-a-ḡōūs, a. [Eng. *exophag(y)*; *-ous*.] Practising exophagy.

"But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe, whom they also refuse to marry."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-a-ḡy, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, externally, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons of a different tribe are eaten.

"It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exogamy* are co-extensive among cannibals."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ἔξ-ὁ-philōs-ūm, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and φιλος (*philos*) = the rind or bark of trees.]

Bot.: The same as *EPHLEUM* (q.v.).

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-thāl-mia, s. [Gr. ἔξοφθαλμος (*exophthalmos*) = with prominent eyes; ἔξ (*ex*) = out, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye; Fr. *exophthalmie*.]

Surg.: Dislocation of the eye, the distension of the globe so that it rises from its orbit and cannot be covered by the palpebrae.

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-thāl-mic, a [Eng., &c. *exophthalmic*]; *-ic*.] Resembling *exophthalmic* (q.v.).

exophthalmic-goutte, s. [BRONCHOCELE.]

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-yl-lōus, **ἔξ-ὁ-phyll-lōus**, a. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eug., &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. (Of leaves): Not evolved from a sheath, but outside all such protection. Used of dicotyledons as distinguished from monocotyledons, the leaves of which are evolved from a sheath. The term *exophyllous* was introduced by Dumortier.

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-dite, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; πούς (*πους*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and suff. *-ites*.]

Comp. Anat.: The outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. (*Nicholson*.)

***ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-ta-ble**, a. [Lat. *exoptabilis*.] Worthy of being greatly desired; highly desirable.

***ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *exoptatus*, pa. par. of *exopto* = to wish or long for; to choose: *ex* = out, fully, and *opto* = to wish for.] An earnest desire or longing for anything.

ἔξ-ὄφ-ῖ-tile, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and πτερόν (*ptilon*) = a feather, a leaf: because the plumula is naked.]

Bot. (Pl.): A name given by Lestiboudois to Dicotyledons.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-ᾱ-ble**, a. [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro* = to move by entreaty: *ex* = out, and *oro* = to beg, pray; Fr. & Sp. *exorable*.] That may or can be moved by entreaty.

"Claudius was more tractable and *exorable*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 594.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-ᾱ-tē**, v.t. [Lat. *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] To obtain by entreaty.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-ᾱ-tion**, s. [Lat. *exoratio*, from *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro*.] A prayer or entreaty to beg off anything.

"I am . . . marble
To all impulsive exhortations."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Cure, v. 1.

ἔξ-ὄρ-bit-ānce, **ἔξ-ὄρ-bit-ān-cy**, s. [Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito*.] [EXORBITANT.]

1. The act of going out of the track or course prescribed; a divergence, a deviation.

"Since I cannot guess at my own public *exorbitances*."—*Sp. Lett.*: Letter to Mr. H. J.

2. An enormity, a gross deviation from rule or right; boundless depravity, extravagance.

"The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitances*."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ch. I.

ἔξ-ὄρ-bit-ant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track: *ex* = out, away, and *orbita* = a track; Sp. *exorbitante*; Ital. *esorbitante*.]

* *I. Lit.*: Going out of or departing from the right track.

II. Figuratively:

* *1. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established; overstepping rule or propriety.*

"These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those exorbitant commotions of the waters of the globe."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

* *2. Anomalous; not coming under any settled rule or method.*

"The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for."—*Hooker*.

3. Enormous, extravagant, excessive; out of all bounds or reason: as, The charges were *exorbitant*.

ἔξ-ὄρ-bit-ant-ly, adv. [Eng. *exorbitant*; *-ly*.] In an exorbitant, excessive, or extravagant manner.

"She implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* vain and ambitious to wish herself a queen."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 117.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-bit-tāte**, v.t. [Lat. *exorbitatus*, pa. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track.]

1. *Lit.*: To go out of the track or course prescribed.

"The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn."—*Bentley: Sermons*, 8.

2. *Fig.*: To deviate, to wander, to go astray.

"He did *exorbitate* and swerve from the way of house."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 569.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-cis-ā-tion**, ***ex-or-cis-a-cloun**, s. [Eng. *exorcise(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of exorcising, exorcism, conjuration.

"Olde wishes, sorceries, that use *exorcisacions*."—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, III, 172.

ἔξ-ὄρ-cise, ***ἔξ-ὄρ-cize**, v.t. [Low Lat. *exorcizo*, from Gr. ἑξορκίζω (*exorkizō*) = to drive away by adjuration: ἔξ (*ex*) = out, away, and ὀρκίζω (*orkizō*) = to adjure; ὀρκος (*orkos*) = an oath; Fr. *exorciser*; Sp. *exorcisar*; Ital. *esorciare*.]

1. To drive away evil spirits from by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to free from unclean spirits.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds, who are in some degree possessed as I am."—*Spectator*, No. 462.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies.

"And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls."—*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale*, II.

* *3. To raise, to call up.*

"He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vl. 12.

ἔξ-ὄρ-cis-ēr, s. [Eng. *exorcise(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*."—*Horley: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 10.

* *2. One who has power to call up spirits.*

"No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, IV, 2.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-cism**, ***ex-or-clisme**, s. [Low Lat. *exorcismus*, from Gr. ἑξορκισμός (*exorkismos*), from ἑξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorcisme*; Sp. *exorcismo*; Ital. *esorcismo*.]

1. The act or practice of expelling unclean spirits from persons or places by means of adjuration, prayer, and ceremonies; the form of adjuration or prayer used in exorcising spirits.

"Lo! what audien incantations
Of *exorcismes* and conjurations?"

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. III.

¶ In the third century no applicant for Christian baptism was admitted to the sacred font till the exorcist had declared him free from bondage to the Prince of Darkness and now a servant of God. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. III, pt. II, ch. v., § 4.)

2. The act of raising spirits by charms or conjuring; the form or charm used in raising spirits.

"Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcizms*?"

Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV, I, 4.

ἔξ-ὄρ-cist, s. [Low Lat. *exorcista*, from Gr. ἑξορκιστής (*exorkistēs*), from ἑξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorciste*; Sp. *exorcista*; Ital. *esorcista*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits."—*Acts* xix, 13.

2. One who raises spirits; an enchanter, a conjurer.

"Thou, like an *exorcist*, has conjured up
My mortified spirit." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, II, 1.

II. Roman Theol.: The second of the Minor Orders (q.v.). The exorcist at his ordination received a book of exorcisms, as significant of his office. The power of exorcism, now rarely exercised, has long been transferred to the priesthood.

¶ The exorcists came into existence as church officers in the third century, chiefly from the adoption by the Christians of the Neo-Platonic doctrine that evil spirits are very prone to lodge themselves within the human body, and that sin is committed, not so much through human passion as because of the seduction of foul fiends. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. III, pt. II, ch. II, § 5.)

ἔξ-ὄρ-dī-al, a. [Lat. *exordi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

"This is seen in some of his *exordial* invocations in the *Paradise Lost*."—*Warton: Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ἔξ-ὄρ-dī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *exordior* = to fix the web, to begin a web, hence to begin generally: *ex* = out, and *ordior* = to begin to weave.] A beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory or preloquial part of a composition or discourse; a preface.

"This whole *exordium* rises very happily into noble language and sentiment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 302.

***ἔξ-ὄρ-gān-ic**, a. [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. organic (q.v.).] Having ceased to be organic; no longer organic or organized.

ἔξ-ὁ-rhiz, **ἔξ-ὁ-rhī-za**, s. [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fare**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **campl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bot.: A plant in which the radicle is not enveloped in a sheath but is naked. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ēx-ō-rhī-zæ, ēx-ō-rhī-zē-æ, s. pl. [EXORHIZÆ.] [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to what are more commonly called Exogens. The term is used because in germination the radicles have no sheaths at their base, but appear at once, Richard termed them also Synorhizæ.

ēx-ō-rhiz-ā, a. [Mod. Lat. *exorhiza*; Eng., &c. suff. -al.]

Bot.: A term applied when the radicle of a germinating seed lengthens by its extremity which itself becomes the first root, lateral shoots not being put forth till subsequently, and even then slowly; ranked under or akin to the Exorhizæ (q.v.).

ēx-ō-rhī-zē-æ, s. pl. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ēx-ō-rhiz-ōus, a. [Eng., &c. *exorhiz*; -ous.] The same as EXORHIZAL (q.v.).

***ēx-or-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exornatio*, from *exornatus*, pa. par. of *exornare*: *ex* = out, fully, and *orno* = to adorn; Sp. *exornacion*.] Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

"Exornation is a gorgeous beautifying of the tongue with borrowed words, and change of sentence."—Wilson: *Arts of Rhetorique*, p. 172.

***ēx-ort-ive, a.** [Lat. *exortivus* = pertaining to the rising of a star, &c.; *exorior* = to rise out: *ex* = out, and *orior* = to rise.] Rising; pertaining or relating to the east.

***ēx-ōs-cu-late, v.t.** [Lat. *exosculatus*, pa. par. of *exosculare*: *ex* = out, fully, and *osculor* = to kiss.] To kiss often and fondly.

ēx-ō-skēl-ē-tōn, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *σkeleton*.]

Comp. Anal.: The external skeleton, the only one existing in most invertebrate animals. It is formed by a hardening of the integument. The same as DERMOSKELETON (q.v.).

ēx-ōs-mic, a. [Eng., &c. *exosome* (see); -ic.] The same as EXOSMATIC (q.v.).

ēx-ōs-mōse, s. [Gr. *ὥμος* (*ōmos*) = a thrusting; *ὤθεω* (*ōthēō*) to thrust.]

Anat., Bot., & Physics: The name given by Dutrochet to the phenomenon by which, when two fluids of unequal density are separated by an organic membrane or by any thin and porous partition, the two fluids will mutually pass through the pores of the intervening barrier to commingle till they constitute on both sides of it a fluid of the same density. The passage from inside a membranous sac or enclosed place to the outside is called Exosmosis. It is opposed to the contrary movement which is termed Endosmosis (q.v.).

ēx-ōs-mō-sis, s. [EXOSMOSE.]

ēx-ōs-mōt-ic, a. [Eng., &c. *exosome* (see), and suff. -tic.] Pertaining or relating to exosmosis.

†ēx-ō-spēr-m, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *σπέρμα* (*spermā*) = seed.]

Bot.: The outer coating of a spore. Better called Exospore (q.v.).

ēx-ō-spōre, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *σπῶρος* (*spōros*) = a sowing, seed.]

Botany:

1. The outermost of three coats in the spore of an equisetum.

2. A dark outer layer in the cell-wall of a zygospore. It is used spec. of this structure in the fungoid genus *Mucor*, which is propagated sexually by conjugation as well as in the normal way.

ēx-ō-spōr-ōus, a. [Pref. *exo-*; Eng., &c. *spor(e)*, and suff. -ous.] Having naked spores.

***ēx-ōs-sāto, v.t.** [Lat. *exossatus*, pa. par. of *exosso* = to deprive of bones: *ex* = out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] To deprive of bones.

ēx-ōs-sāte, ēx-ōs-sāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *exossatus*.] Deprived of bones.

***ēx-ōs-sā-tion, s.** [Lat. *exossatus*, pa. par. of *exosso*: *ex* = out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] The act of depriving of bone or bony matter; the state of being without bone or bony matter.

"Experiment solitary touching exossation of fruits."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 854.

***ēx-ōs-sē-ōus, a.** [Lat. *exossis*, *exossus*, from *ex* = without, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] Without bone, wanting bones, boneless.

"Thus we daily observe in snails and soft exossous animals."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xiii.

ēx-ō-stēm-ma, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, and *στέμμα* (*stēmma*) = a crown; because of the exerted stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Cinchonideæ. *Exostemma caribæum* is the Quinquina Piton, or Seaside Beech of the West Indian Islands and Mexico. *E. floribunda* is the Quinquina of St. Lucia. These, with other species, can be used as febrifuges, like Cinchona, to which they are closely allied, though they contain no cinchonine or quinine.

ēx-ō-stōme, s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exo*) = outside, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot. (Of an ovule). The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

ēx-ōs-tō-sis, s. [Gr. *ἐξοστῶσις* (*exostōsis*): *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

1. *Med. (Pl.)*: Tumours of a bony nature, growing upon and arising from a bone. Sir Astley Cooper described two forms: (1) Periosteal, in which bony matter is deposited between the periosteum and the surface of the bone; (2) Medullary, by which growth from the medullary texture the bone is expanded, absorbed, and destroyed, so that ultimately the tumour protrudes. Exostoses chiefly affect the long bones, and are always immovable. They are also divided into cartilaginous, fungous, ivory, &c.

2. *Bot.*: Hard matter of wood projecting like warts or tumours from the stem or roots of a plant. They have sometimes an abortive bud as their centre.

"It was clearly not a case of exostosis, depending on an imperfectly developed bud."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 372 (1881).

ēx-ō-tēr-ic, ēx-ō-tēr-ic-al, a. [Gr. *ἐξω-τερικός* (*exōterikos*) = external; from *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside, without: Fr. *exotérique*.]

1. External, public; fit to be imparted to the public; capable of being readily and fully comprehended; the opposite to *esoteric* or *secret*.

"Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and *exoteric*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in public exposed to the hearing of all that would."—Bates: *Remains*, p. 148.

2. Not admitted to the knowledge of the more secret or abstruse doctrines.

"He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called *esoteric*, the other *exoteric*: for to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines—to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii, s. 3.

ēx-ō-tēr-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *exoteric*; -ly.] In an exoteric manner; publicly.

"How like they like each other *exoterically*."—Mortimer Collins: *Sweet & Twenty*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

ēx-ō-tēr-i-cism, s. [Eng. *exoteric*; -ism.] Exoteric doctrines or principles.

ēx-ō-tēr-ics, s. [EXOTERIC, a.] The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted.

"It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterica* he gave the world both a beginning and an end."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii. (Note F.)

***ēx-ō-tēr-y, s.** [EXOTERIC, a.] What is exoteric, obvious, simple, or common.

"Reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and decling out *exoterics* only to the vulgar."—Search: *Freehall*, &c., p. 172. (Note.)

ēx-ō-thē-ō-ūm (or ōl as shū), s. [Gr. *ἐξω* (*exō*) = outside; Lat. dim. of *theca* = a case; Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot.: The exterior layer of the wall of an anther. It is composed of true epidermis, and often pierced with stomata.

ēx-ōt-ic, *ēx-ōt-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *exoticus*, from Gr. *ἐξωτικός* (*exōtikos*) = foreign; *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, outside; Fr. *exotique*; Sp. *exótico*; Ital. *esotico*.]

A. As adj.: Foreign, not native; introduced from a foreign country; not produced at home. (*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*)

"Who make *exotic* customs native arts."—Cartwright: *Death of Lord Bayning*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything foreign or not native; anything introduced from a foreign country.

"Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exotica*."—Addison: *Guardian*.

2. *Bot.*: The term *Exotic* is most frequently applied to plants whose native country differs so much in soil and climate from that into which they have been introduced that their cultivation is difficult. A large number of such plants have been introduced into the green and hot-houses of the United States.

***ēx-ōt-ic-al, *ex-ot-ic-all, a.** [Eng. *exotic*; -al.] The same as EXOTIC (q.v.).

"Mishapen clothes, or *exotic* gestures, or new games."—Bishop Hall: *Letter to the Earl of Essex*, ep. 3.

ēx-ōt-ic-al-ness, s. [Eng. *exotic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being exotic.

***ēx-ōt-i-cism, s.** [Eng. *exotic*; -ism.]

1. The state of being exotic.
2. Anything exotic; as a foreign word or idiom.

ēx-pānd, v.t. & i. [Lat. *expando* = to spread out: *ex* = out, and *pando* = to spread; O. F. *expandre*; Fr. *épandre*; Ital. *expandere*, *span-dere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To open; to spread or lay open.

"Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air."—Milton: *P. L.*, l. 728.

2. To spread or diffuse in every direction.

"An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air, as a fluid."—Arbuthnot: *On Air*.

3. To distend, to swell out; to cause to increase in bulk: as, To *expand* the chest by inspiration, to *expand* iron by heat, &c.

"Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be *expanded*."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i, ch. iii.

4. To widen, to enlarge, to extend, to increase.

"Along the stream of time thy name *Expanded* flies."—Pope: *Essay on Man*, l. 382.

II. Math.: To develop and express at length an expression indicated in a contracted form.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become opened, or spread open; to open, as, Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To become distended or enlarged in bulk; to increase, as, Iron *expands* with heat.

"Like rising flames *expanding* in their height."

Dryden: *Epiaph on Sir Palmes Fairborne*.

¶ For the difference between *expand* and *to dilate*, see DILATE; for that between *expand* and *to spread*, see SPREAD.

ēx-pānd-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [EXPAND.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or state of opening, spreading, dilating, or extending; expansion.

expanding-alloy, s. An alloy which expands in cooling. Such an alloy usually contains bismuth, and usually antimony. Type-metal is a familiar instance.

expanding-ball, s.

Gun.: A ball having a hollow conical base, affording a relatively thin body of metal, which is expanded by the force of the explosion, driving it closely against the bore of the gun and into the rifling, preventing windage.

expanding-bit, expanding centre-bit, s. A boring tool of which the diameter is adjustable.

expanding-drill, s. A drill having a pair of bits which may be diverged at a given depth to widen a hole at a certain point; used in drills for metal and for rock-boring.

expanding-mandrel, s. A mandrel having fins expansible in radial slots to bind against the inside surface of rings, sleeves, or circular cutters placed thereon.

expanding-plough, s. A plough having two or more shares, which may be set more or less distant, according to the distances between the rows at which different crops are planted.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, s; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

expanding-pulley, *s.* A pulley whose perimeter is made expansible, as a means of varying the speed of the belt thereon. [EX-PANSION-DRUM.]

expanding-reamer, *s.* A reamer which has a bit or bits extensible radially after entering a hole, so as to enlarge the hole below the surface.

***ex-pân'se**, *v.t.* [Lat. *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*.] To expand, to spread, to open.

"Belorophon's horse, framed of iron, was placed between two loudstoues, with wings expanded, pendulous in the air."—*Brownie*; *Fulger Errours*, bk. II, ch. III.

ex-pân'se, ***ex-pance**, *s.* [Lat. *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*.] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide, open stretch or extent of space or body.

"O where dost thou lie, my Fatherland, in the ocean's broad expanse!"—*Grant Allen*: *Atys*.

ex-pân's-i-bîl-i-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *expansibilité*.] The quality of being expansible; capability of expansion or extension in bulk or surface.

"Else all fluids would be alike in weight, expansibility, and all other qualities."—*Grew*.

ex-pân's-i-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *expansus*.] Capable of being expanded or extended in size or surface; capability of expansion.

"All have springiness in them, and be readily expandable on the score of their native structure."—*Boyle*: *Works*, v. 614.

ex-pân's-i-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expansible*; -ness.] The quality of being expansible; expansibility.

***ex-pân's-i-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *expansible*; -ly.] In an expansible manner.

ex-pân's-ile, *a.* [Lat. *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -ile*.] Capable of expansion; expansible.

† **expansile-power**, *s.*

Physiol.: Capability possessed by various organs of the body, as, for instance, the retina of the eye, of expanding under influence of some kind operating upon them.

ex-pân-sion, *s.* [Lat. *expansio*, from *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*; Fr. & Sp. *expansion*; Ital. *espansione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of expanding, spreading out, or opening.

"The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight."—*Grew*.

2. The state of being expanded, spread out, or extended in bulk or surface; extension, distension, dilatation, enlargement.

"It is demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it."—*Berkeley*.

3. Extent or space over which anything is extended; expanse.

"The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world; it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes expanse out of that inconprehensible infinite."—*Locke*.

* 4. Space, immensity.

"Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from *extension*, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xv, § 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: Increase in trade or liabilities; an increase in the issue of bank-notes.

2. *Math.*: The development and expressing at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form; as the expansion of $(a + b)^2$ is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

3. *Nat. Phil.*: The increase of bulk or surface which a body undergoes from the recession from any cause of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space, while the weight remains the same. Heat is the most common cause of expansion.

4. *Shipbuild.*: The expansion of the skin of a ship, or rather of a network of lines on that surface, is a process of drafting to facilitate the laying-off of the dimensions and positions of the pieces of which that skin is to be made, whether timber planks or iron plates. It consists in covering the surface with a network of two sets of covers, which cross each other so as to form four-sided meshes; then conceiving the sides of those meshes to be inextensible strings, and drawing the network as it would appear if spread flat upon a plane. By this operation the meshes are both distorted and

altered in area; the curves forming the network preserve their true lengths, but not their true angles of intersection; and all other lines on the surface are altered both in length and in relative angular position. The process is applied to surfaces not truly developable. [DEVELOPMENT.]

5. *Steam*: The increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder. The method of working steam expansively was invented by Watt, and was the subject-matter of his patent of 1782. By it the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder is cut off when the latter is only partially filled, the remainder of the stroke of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam already admitted.

expansion-curb, *s.* A contrivance for curbing or counteracting expansion and contraction from heat.

expansion-drum, *s.* An arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. The diameter of one of the drums is made variable, and the belt is kept strained by means of a weighted roller. [EXPANDING-PULLEY.]

expansion-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the steam is worked expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.]

expansion-gear, *s.*

Steam-engine: The apparatus by which access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke; a cut-off. A variable cut-off is one which is capable of being adjusted while the engine is in motion, to cut off at any given portion of the stroke, within a given range, as the requirements of the work may indicate. A fixed expansion is one arranged to cut off at a determinate part of the stroke. An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. [EXPANSION-VALVE.]

expansion-joint, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A stuffing-box joint used when a straight metal pipe, which is exposed to considerable variations of temperature, has no elbow or curve in its length to enable it to expand without injury. The end of one portion slips within the other like a telescope. Known also as a faucet-joint.

2. An elastic copper end to an iron pipe to allow it to expand without injury.

3. An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the framing.

expansion-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: A valve arranged to cut off the connection between the boiler and cylinder at a certain period of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may act expansively during the remainder of the stroke.

ex-pân-sive, *a.* [Fr. *expansif*; Sp. *expansivo*, from Lat. *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the power or property of expanding, extending, or distending any body; as, the expansive power of heat.

2. Having the quality or property of becoming expanded, extended, or distended; expansible.

"The expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold."—*Thomson*: *Spring*, 28.

3. Expanding, spreading, or extending.

"By increase of swift expansive light."—*Duvenant*: *Gondibert*, bk. II, c. 1.

* II. Figuratively:

1. Extending widely; wide, large.

"A more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities."—*Eustace*: *Tour through Italy*, ch. x.

2. Free-spoken, open, frank.

"Reserved people often really need the frank discussion of their sentiments and griefs more than the expansive."—*C. Brontë*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

ex-pân-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *expansive*; -ly.] In an expansive manner; by expansion.

ex-pân-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *expansive*; -ness.] The quality of being expansive; expansibility.

***ex-pân-siv-ity**, *s.* [Eng. *expansive*; -ity.] Expansiveness.

"Offences (of elasticity or expansivity) have accumulated to such height."—*Curlye*: *Miscell.*, iv. 87.

***ex-pân-sûm**, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *expansus*, *pa. par. of expando*.] An expanse.

"The light of the world in the morning of creation was spread abroad like a curtain and dwelt nowhere, but filled the expanseum."—*J. Taylor*: *Miracles of the Divine Mercy*.

***ex-pân-sure** (*sure* as *shûr*), *s.* [Eng. *expans(e)*; -ure.] An expanse, an extent.

"Snit night's rich expanseure with your joy."—*Chapman*: *Hero & Leander*, sect. v.

ex-pâr-tê, *phr.* [Lat.] Proceeding from or made by one side only; as, an *ex parte* statement. Specif., in law applied to any step taken on behalf of one of the parties to a suit in the absence of the other; as, an *ex parte* application or hearing. Thus the hearing of evidence by grand juries is *ex parte*.

ex-pâ-ti-âte (*ti* as *shî*), ***ex-pa-ci-ate**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *pa. par. of expatior*, *expatiar* = to wander; *ex* = out, and *spatium* = to wander, to roam; *spatium* = space.]

A. Intransitive:

*I. *Lit.*: To wander at large; to roam or rove without restraint.

"With wonder seized, we view the pleasing ground, And walk delighted, and expatiatè round."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 176, 177.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To roam, to wander, to range.

"Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatiate in."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 494.

2. To enlarge in language; to dilate; to discuss or treat a subject copiously or diffusely.

"It will be too long to expatiate upon the sense all mankind have of Fame."—*Steele*: *Spectator*, No. 218.

*B. *Trans.*: To allow to range or wander; to let loose.

"Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itself."—*Dryden*: *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

ex-pâ-ti-â-tion (*ti* as *shî*), *s.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, *pa. par. of expatior*, *expatiar*.]

*1. The act of wandering, roaming, or roving at large.

"There are no other errors or manifest expatiations in Heaven, save those of the seven planets."—*Bacon*: *On Learning* (G. Walsb.), bk. II, ch. xli.

2. The act of expatiating, dilating, or enlarging upon any subject in language.

"Take them from the devil's latitudes and expatiations."—*Parson*: *Sermons*, p. 2.

***ex-pâ-ti-â-tôr** (*ti* as *shî*), *s.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; -or.] One who expatiates or enlarges upon any subject or matter in language.

"The person, intended by Moutfaucou as an *expatiator* on the word 'eudemonism,' I presume is Thomas Reheisius."—*Pegge*: *Antonym*, p. 201.

***ex-pâ-ti-â-tô-ry** (*ti* as *shî*), *a.* [Eng. *expatiat(e)*; -ory.] Expatiating; amplificatory, diffuse, copious.

ex-pâ-tri-âte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *expatriatus*, *pa. par. of expatrio* = to banish; *ex* = out, away, and *patria* = one's country; *pater* = a father; Fr. *expatriar*; Sp. *spatriare*.]

1. To banish, to exile; to drive into banishment; to expel.

"That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragoned, expatriated Calivist of Languedoc."—*Muculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Reflex.*: To withdraw from one's country voluntarily; to renounce the rights of citizenship in one's own country, and become a citizen of another.

"Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abellard indulged the romantic wish of expatriating himself for ever."—*Berrington*: *History of Abellard*, p. 187.

ex-pâ-tri-â-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of banishing or exiling; the state of being banished or exiled; a withdrawing from one's own country with the intention of becoming a citizen of another.

ex-pêct, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *expecto*, *expecto* = to look for; *ex* = out, and *specto* = to look.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To wait for, to await, to attend the coming of; to look for.

"My father at the road expects my coming."—*Shakespeare*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or bad; to anticipate.

"'Tis more than we deserve or I expect."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, II. 2.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, qnîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.



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